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SENATE DEFEATS RELIEF AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY SOUTHERN SENATORS

War Revenue Bill, Levying Approximately \$100,000,000 Additional Taxes to Meet Emergency Caused by War in Europe, Passed—Southern Senators Fought to Indefinitely Postpone the Measure.

THIS WOULD HAVE KILLED BILL FOR THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS

The Enlivening Contest That Marked the Passage of the Bill Foreshadowed the End of the Long Drawn Out Session of Congress, Which Has Kept Flags Flying Over the Capitol Almost Continuously for the Past Two Years—Agreement Will Be Reached Between Both Houses by the Middle of the Week.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The administration war revenue bill, levying approximately \$100,000,000 additional taxes to meet the emergency caused by the war in Europe, was passed by the Senate tonight, 34 to 22, after Southern Democrats in coalition with Republicans of the Senate, fought to indefinitely postpone consideration of the measure because cotton relief legislation had been decisively defeated.

Democratic leaders, by a supreme effort in the climax of the cotton fight, gathered their forces, and, spurring them on with eloquent appeals for party solidarity, defeated, 32 to 25, the coalition in its move to indefinitely postpone action. Senators Clarke, of Arkansas, Smith, of Georgia, Smith, of South Carolina, Vandeman and White, were the Democratic Senators who fought to the end with the Republicans to postpone action. This would have killed the bill for the present session of Congress.

Despite urgent pleas of Senators Williams, Stone, Hively and James, who demanded united Democratic support for a Democratic measure fostered by the administration, these five Southern Senators, under a storm of oratorical denunciation persisted to the last, in their determination that the bill should contain some cotton relief provision.

The enlivening contest that marked the passage of the bill foreshadowed the end of the long drawn out session of Congress, which has kept flags flying over the capital almost continuously for the past two years. The tax bill will go to the House on Monday and will be sent to conference. An agreement on the measure between the two houses probably will be reached by the middle of next week.

The vote on the revenue bill followed party lines with one exception, Senator Lusk, of Oregon, Democrat, voting against it. Immediately after its passage the Senate, on motion of Senator Simmons, insisted upon its amendment and asked a conference with the House. Conferees named were: Senators Simmons, Williams, Stone, Mcumber and Clark, of Wyoming.

The maximum estimate of annual revenue \$107,000,000; minimum estimate, based on possible slump in beer production, \$92,000,000.

The cotton relief amendment proposed by the Senators from the cotton States, was defeated by a vote of 40 to 21.

The amendment provided for an issue of \$250,000,000 of three-year, 4 per cent government bonds, in denominations of \$10, \$20 and \$50 and \$100 to be used to purchase, from producers, 5,000,000 bales of cotton at not more than 10 cents a pound.

Those who voted for the amendment were: Republicans: Borah, Clapp and Jones.

Democrats: Clarke, Arkansas; Culbertson, Fletcher, Lane, Lee, Tennessee; Martin, Myers, Overman, Shepard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Georgia; Smith, South Carolina; Thornton, Vandeman, White and Williams, Progressive; Feinstein.

Twenty-one Democrats voted against it: Ashurst, Camden, Hitchcock,

DECREASE IN CASH ASSETS

Of National Banks in United States of \$65,367,714 Since June 30.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The 7,538 national banks doing business in the United States September 12 had cash assets amounting to \$903,707,345, a decrease since June 30 of \$65,367,714, according to a report made public tonight by the comptroller of the currency.

The banks reported loans and discounts of \$6,400,767,386 and individual deposits of \$1,060,322,072 with surplus of \$724,138,519. The assets and liabilities amounted to \$11,482,529,455. From June 30 individual deposits decreased \$129,611,150, but gained \$377,741,548 over August 9, 1913.

The report showed reserves in some cities below requirements but in many others above the legal amounts. In connection with the report the comptroller made public a letter to the President announcing that amounts advanced by banks to the \$100,000,000 gold pool to relieve the foreign exchange market is not to be counted as part of their reserves.

SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS VERDICT

Of Richland County Court in Case of Black vs. Columbia State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 17.—The Supreme Court in a decision today affirmed the verdict of Richland County court in the case of E. O. Black against the State, a newspaper, of Columbia. The verdict was \$5,000 for alleged damages.

PEACE BETWEEN TWO STATESMEN

Pres. Wilson and Col. Henry Waterson Will Pledge Friendship in White House Today.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Peace between President Wilson and Colonel Henry Waterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was assured tonight. Tomorrow the statesmen will pledge friendship in the Whitehouse.

Colonel Waterson arrived in Washington late today and arrangements were made for him to lunch with the President tomorrow. From the manner in which the Colonel accepted the invitation, it was evident the breach which gave rise to his attacks on Mr. Wilson as the Democratic nominee will be entirely healed.

The meeting between Colonel Waterson and the President will be the first since the Mahattan club dinner in New York in 1912 when the break between them occurred.

It appears that indirect peace negotiations between the President and Mr. Waterson were opened after Mrs. Waterson's death when Colonel Waterson wrote a touching tribute to Mrs. Wilson in the editorial columns of his paper. The President was deeply affected and warmly thanked the author. An exchange of letters followed in which Mr. Wilson asked Colonel Waterson to visit him in the White House.

Senators Clarke, of Arkansas, and (Continued on Page 5.)

COMMITTEE HAS ABOUT AGREED

UPON BILL TO MEET EMERGENCY BROUGHT ABOUT BY PRICE OF COTTON

\$25,000,000 IN BONDS

To Be Issued Is the Plan, State Reserving Right to Call Them in at Any Time.

(Special to The Intelligencer.)
COLUMBIA, Oct. 17.—A canvass of the situation develops that the special sub-committee of five of the select committee from the Senate and House has about agreed upon a bill to be introduced in the General Assembly early next week to meet the emergency brought about by the low price of cotton. There are three members from the Senate and two from the House on the sub-committee. Solicitors Henry and Cooper have been co-operating with the committee. Several sessions have been held when the various plans have been considered.

The general plan, it is said, is to issue State bonds not to exceed \$25,000,000 for five years at 5 per cent, the State reserving the right to call these in at any time. This fund will be used as far as possible to take over one-third of the crop in each county of the State, and thereby relieve the market of distressed cotton. The general proposition, said to have been agreed upon, is either to buy the cotton outright, the amount to be paid out of the bonds at a price to be fixed, or to make a loan, under conditions to be fixed. The second proposition, said to have been decided upon by the committee, provides for a radical reduction of acreage on the part of the person selling the cotton or securing a loan. The money would be loaned to owners, on the basis of some value, yet to be determined. The loan is to be carried for two years unless cotton reaches a price to be fixed by the State authorities and agreed upon on the terms of the loan. This also would contain a condition of radical reduction of acreage. This proposition while regarded as radical, is considered justifiable by the emergency which exists and like acreage reduction is not without precedent in South Carolina, according to many in touch with the situation.

DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Maytorena Disregards Armistice Fixed by Aguas Calientes Conference.

(By Associated Press.)
Naco, Ariz., Oct. 17.—Maytorena forces, partisans of the Villa faction in the Mexican imbroglio, it was learned today, were defeated with heavy losses during their attack on Naco, Sonora, last night and early today.

Maytorena, it is said, not only disregarded the armistice fixed by the Aguas Calientes conference, but attacked the Mexican town from due south although he previously had assured American officials that he had given orders to prevent fire against the American town.

Bullets from the rifles of the Indians who hurried themselves against the entrenchments of the Carranza forces under General Hill struck in this village. Seven persons were wounded, including four negro troopers of the Ninth United States cavalry.

The American soldiers crouched behind boiler plate fortifications strung along the American side of the boundary as the bullets pattered against the steel.

Two of the most seriously wounded troopers neither of whom is expected to live, were sent to the army hospital at Fort Huachuca.

Steamer Noordam

Sailed From New York Oct. 6, Struck a Mine in English Channel.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Word was received at the Hoboken offices of the Holland-American line today that the steamer Noordam, which sailed for Rotterdam on October 6, with ninety passengers, had been held up in the English channel by four British cruisers and conveyed to Falmouth. It was assumed here that the Noordam was proceeding from Falmouth after having been released by the British authorities when she struck a mine.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Noordam is steaming slowly to Nieuwe, Holland, according to late advices to Lloyds from Amsterdam.

The Noordam which is commanded by Lieutenant Krol, of the Netherlands Royal Naval Reserve, left New York on October 6, bound for Rotterdam with a number of first and second cabin and steerage passengers.

The Noordam is of 7,975 tons, net, and 550 feet long. She was built at Belfast in 1902. On her previous eastward trips the liner was diverted from her course by a British warship and taken to Queenstown where 153 German and Austrian reserves were taken on board.

(By Associated Press.)
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17.—A plea to the farmers of the South to curtail the 1915 cotton production at least 50 per cent and approval of the \$150,000,000 fund being raised to take care of this year's surplus cotton was expressed in resolutions adopted at the meeting of governors of Southern States here today. The conference was called by Governor George W. Hays of Arkansas, but only four executives attended. Two others were represented.

Those present included Governors Hays, of Arkansas; Hall, Louisiana;

Brainer, Mississippi, and Bleasie, South Carolina. North Carolina was represented by C. W. Poe of the state agricultural department, Raleigh and Tennessee by State Senator J. B. Johnson of Paris.

Governor Bleasie of South Carolina, opposed the resolution, demanding that the meeting go on record as favoring legislation by the States providing for restriction of cotton acreage. He said he would go before the South Carolina legislature and demand such a law, insisting it was the only means of relieving the Southern cotton growers from starvation next year.

MUST RESPECT RIGHTS OF U.S.

Says Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee in a Speech in the Senate.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, today made a speech in the Senate warning belligerent nations to respect the rights of the United States as a neutral nation.

"When we are performing our duty," he said, "to maintain neutrality, nations involved in war should be very careful to recognize our rights and to keep faith with us. If they fail to do so, then the responsibility of violating the rights of a neutral power will rest upon their heads."

The Missouri Senator spoke after Senator Thomas, of Colorado, had read to the Senate a letter he had received from R. W. Patterson, a passenger aboard the United Fruit Co.'s vessel Metapan. The letter set forth that on October 4, after the Metapan had changed from British to American registry she was halted by the French cruiser Conde while plying between two Colombian ports, boarded by French officers and five Germans to sign paroles promising not to serve against the Allies. The letter said that an American consul who was on board had filed a report of the incident to the State Department.

Acting Secretary Lansing said he knew nothing of the details of the incident and would not pass judgment on it. Other department officials do not see at present how the case can come officially before them unless the managers of the steamship line make it an issue.

(By Associated Press.)
Naco, Ariz., Oct. 17.—Maytorena forces, partisans of the Villa faction in the Mexican imbroglio, it was learned today, were defeated with heavy losses during their attack on Naco, Sonora, last night and early today.

ANDERSON POSTMASTERSHIP HAS BEEN GIVEN NO CONSIDERATION

Congressman Aiken Says He Has Been so Busy Trying to Secure Relief for Cotton Growers He Has Not Had Time Even to Consider the Matter.

(Special to The Intelligencer.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—While only a little over seven weeks of the term of the present postmaster at Anderson remain, it is understood that the postoffice department has given no consideration whatever to the selection of a postmaster for the four-year term beginning December 13. In the nature of affairs Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Roper will, through the postmaster general, make recommendation to the President of a citizen of Anderson for the position, and the President will make the appointment. Mr. Roper will, of course, consult with Representative Wyatt Aiken, of the Third District, as to the nomination. Mr. Aiken states that while there are several candidates for the place, all of whom are

worthy citizens, he has not made any decision, and has not even had time to consider the matter. His interest in securing legislation for the relief of the cotton situation at the South has occupied him almost exclusively for several weeks.

Mr. Aiken is one of those who are not at all willing that Congress should adjourn without some definite affirmative action on this subject, and it is apparent that either some compromise on the subject will have to be passed, or the session will continue until the convening of the next regular session on the first Monday in December. Certain Senators have intimated that there may be serious deadlock unless something is done, but the next few days will probably determine the matter.

EACH DAY BRINGS THE WAR NEARER HOME TO ENGLAND

Germans Would Consider it a Great Victory to Reach the Coast of France and "Hold the Pistol at England's Head," and Are Bringing up Strong Reinforcements to Strive to Achieve This Object.

ALLIES WILL BE ASSISTED BY BRITISH SHIPS WHEN FIGHTING IS NEARER COAST

British Have Revenged Sinking of Cruiser Hawke With a Swift Descent Upon Four German Torpedo Boat Destroyers, Which They Sent to the Bottom With 400 Germans—Allies Bringing Up Reinforcements, Which Makes it Certain a Great Battle Must Be Fought Before Either Side Gives Ground.

(By Associated Press.)
While the armies of the Allies and the German invaders are preparing for battle their mighty lines, stretching from the Belgian coast southward the ships of war in the North Sea again are showing activity. The British have revenged the sinking of the cruiser Hawke by a German submarine with a swift descent upon four German torpedo boat destroyers, which they sent to the bottom.

Captain Cecil H. Fox, who was commander of the cruiser Amphion, destroyed by a German mine on August 4, was in command of the light cruiser Undaunted and the four British torpedo boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal, which engaged the Germans off the Dutch coast. The battle must have been fierce for the British had only one of their four men wounded, while the official report issued by the admiralty says 31 survivors of the German destroyers are prisoners of war. This would mean that nearly 400 Germans went down with their ships.

In the land fighting the British troops have captured Fromelles, an independent position southwest of Lille, on the French left, while the French commander has been receiving aid from sailors of the French fleet on the important strategic position between Ypres and the sea. The French sailors are said to have repulsed a German attack and captured detachments of cavalry and infantry.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, declares that the sending of the British naval brigades to Antwerp was part of a large operation for the relief of the city and that their British withdrawal was not because of any attack by the Germans, but "in obedience to the general strategic situation."

That the Germans are trying to move down the North Sea coast to Dunkirk and Lais is certain, but just how far south of Ostend they have proceeded is not known. Reports

fighting in the neighborhood of Dunkirk are not generally credited.

The Holland-American liner Noordam, which left New York October 6 and was reported to have reached Falmouth October 15, has been damaged by a mine in the North Sea and is believed to be proceeding to Rotterdam. The message conveying this information said that seven persons aboard the Noordam were injured by the explosion.

The latest British casualty list includes among the killed Major General Hubert I. W. Hamilton, who was closely associated with Field Marshal Kitchener, in South Africa and India.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Today there was a naval battle off the Dutch coast in which a British cruiser and four destroyers sank four German destroyers, while on land the German troops reached the coast of Belgium, less than 70 miles from Dover. They are about to attempt a march southward to Dunkirk and Calais, which are even closer to the English coast.

It is here, in west Flanders and across the French frontier in Pas-de-Calais, that the heaviest and most important fighting is now going on. According to the French official communication issued this afternoon, the Germans have not advanced beyond the line running from Ostend to Thourout, Roulers and Menin. The last mentioned place is just on the border north of Lille, which the Germans occupied some days ago, but which, according to the unconfirmed reports, they have been compelled to abandon.

French Meet With Success.

The Allied line in this region runs from a point on the coast which has not been disclosed. For the moment Arras is the scene of the most persistent fighting. The Germans are trying to break through to the Calais railway, while the French are attempting to push the German front to the northeast. In this fighting the French appear to have met with some success, as they announce that they have occupied Fleurbaix and also have taken the immediate approaches to Armentieres. At Arras they claim they are continuing to gain ground.

Will Strive to Reach France.

The fighting has only commenced in this district, for the Germans would consider it a great victory to reach the coast of France and "hold the pistol at England's head" and they have brought up strong reinforcements and will strive with all their might to achieve this object. Their official report issued this afternoon says that no events of importance have happened, but as they await important victories before making any announcement this does not mean there has been no fighting.

British Ships Will Help.

The Allies also can bring up reinforcements on land and have been doing so, which makes it certain a great battle must be fought before either side gives ground. The Allies will be assisted by the British ships when the fighting reaches points near the coast.

Along the center, which now stretches from Roye to the Meuse, there appears to have been a lull in

(Continued on Page 5.)