The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 18, 1914. ANDERSON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1914. PRICE $1.50 THE YEAR.

MILLIONS HAVE NO PLACE TO CALL HOME

THE BELGIANS ARE A PEOPLE ALMOST WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Homes Destroyed; Foodstuffs, Cattle and Horses Seized By the Enemy; Thousands of Freight Trucks Are Rusting Beside Canals While Horses Are Dead on Battle Fields; Factories Are In Ruins, and Many Cotton Mills Are In Ashes, While Those That Stand Are Closed.

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS HAVE ALL BEEN ABANDONED

Physicians Are At the Front or Serving in the Hospitals—Few Churches Are Fit For Occupancy And the Disheartened People Are Unable to Communicate With Relatives, Whether Refugees in Holland or Soldiers on the Battle Field. To the Grief Over Their Dead and the Exile of Their Government Is Added the Awful Spectre of Starvation, and the Single Ray of Hope for The Thousands Who Are Positively Hungry Is Afforded by the American Commission and the Sole Source of an Adequate Food Supply is the United States.

(By Associated Press.)

BRUSSELS, VIA LONDON, Nov. 2.—Between six million and seven million Belgians have little or nothing to call "home." They are a people almost without a country.

Foodstuffs, forage, horses, cattle and automobiles not commanddered by the Belgian army have been seized by the Germans. Practically every acre is now swept of everything valuable.

It is estimated that there are now 200,000 Belgians in England and 800,000 in Holland. The lowest estimate made here places the number of Belgian homes destroyed or uninhabitable at one million. Malines, Louvain, Liege, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant and a score of smaller places have been so shattered by the artillery fire that less than half of the normal population are decently sheltered.

A report from Limburg says that the supplies for the bread line have been exhausted and the feeding can be resumed only when American food arrives.

The seizure of cattle for the armies has left the country without beef, milk and cheese. The supply of grain has been cut off. For several weeks Flanders was able to help the eastern portion, but pow- Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp and Ostend are suffering the same distress which earlier befell the eastern part of the country.

At Liege, the Pittsburgh of Belgium, the steel industry has been brought to a standstill. At Antwerp, the New York of the Belgians, all shipping has stopped. Hundreds of big steamers lie idle at the docks. Thousands of freight trucks are rusting beside the canals while the horses are dead on Flemish battle fields. The drivers and freight handlers are in hospitals or with King Albert's army.

Nieuport and Ostend, the latter suggesting Atlantic City to an American, are occupied by the Germans and the hotels are filled with German wounded.

Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace workers are being fed at soup kitchens. The stores have no food to sell and the public has no money to buy if opportunity offered. Members of noble families have discharged their servants and joined the bread line.

The fear is commonly expressed that the city with its famous buildings will be destroyed either by attack or by the Germans themselves should they be compelled to retire.

German money is in general use. Military proclamations in all the store windows announce that the mark must be accepted. Brussels has no postal communication except with Germany. Everything is censored. No railways are operated in central Belgium. Most of the lines are without bridges. Canals are the only avenues for the shipment of freight.

Belgians here estimate that one-fifth of the Belgians remaining

(Continued on Page Six.)

BEGIN TROOP MOVEMENTS

EVIDENCES POINT TO A CONFLICT BETWEEN CARRANZA AND VILLA FACTIONS

ISSUES A DEMAND

Carranza Wants Explanation From Convention Which Retired Himself and Villa.

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 2.—Although General Carranza has stated that he would give up the executive power at the completion of the transactions of the Aguas Calientes convention, the first chief of the Constitutionalists tonight had not recognized Eulalio Gutierres, appointed by the convention to be temporary president of Mexico.

Carranza, now in power at the national capital, today issued further demand for explanations from the convention, which previously had retired both himself and Villa. Evidences tonight pointed to a possible conflict between the Carranza and Villa forces, it was said. It was reported that both sides had begun troop movements. The short term of office, limited to twenty days, accorded to Guierres, was out of consideration for Zapata delegates, who had no vote in the convention for lack of authorization from their chief. Within the twenty days allotted it was expected Zapata could arrange to allow his agents to vote for him.

A message from the central bureau of information at Mexico City, given out by the consulate general's office today, reneds:

"As soon as the first chief was informed of the action of the Aguas Calientes convention, he stated to the convention delegates that he was disposed to do as he had promised, to give up his command and executive power as soon as the convention had fixed the form of provisional government and arranged for Zapata and Villa to give up command of their forces.

"Also he asks that an explanation be made to him of the motives which had impelled the convention to decide to accept his resignation and the motives for which it had considered expedient his resignation from power."

President's Official Family at Home

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Garrison, Attorney General Gregory Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Houston will be the only members of the cabinet in Washington tomorrow. Other members of the president's official family have gone home to vote.

The president will leave tomorrow returning immediately after he casts his vote. Secretary Daniels and Secretary Wilson will leave tonight, the former for Raleigh and the latter for Blossburg, Pa.

Secretary Bryan will vote at his home in Lincoln, Neb. Secretary McAdoo is at his home in New York; Secretary Redfield is in Brooklyn and Secretary Lane is in California.

Parlor and Sleeping Car Tax Upheld

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Florida parlor and sleeping car tax today was upheld as constitutional by the supreme court.

The Florida statute imposed a tax of $1.50 upon each $100 of gross receipts of State business of parlor and sleeping car companies.

This is the second time the tax was brought to the supreme court's attention by the Pullman company. The first time the court dismissed the case because of the death of one of the parties to the suit.

Justice Holmes announced the decision today.

DECLINED TO SIGN OR VETO

BILL PROVIDING FOR ISSUE OF $24,000,000 IN BONDS WILL NOT BE VOTED ON

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED AT 1:30

Two Measures of Relief For Cotton Situation Will Be Effective as Result of Session.

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—The South Carolina legislature called in special session to consider legislation for the relief of the cotton situation resulting from the curtailment of European markets by the continetal war, adjourned sine die at 1:30 a. m. Two measures of relief for the cotton situation will be effective as a result of the sesion. They are:

An act, forbidding under penalty the planting in cotton by any person of more than one-third the area planted in all crops.

An act creating a State coton warehouse system.

Governor Blease declined either to sign or veto a bill passed which provided for the issue of $24,000,000 worth of bonds, the proceeds to be used in loans to farmers on cotton stored in warehouses. The measure, if finally passed, was to have been submitted to a referendum vote of the people today. The house judiciary committee held that the bill could not become a law without the governor's signature uptil midnght tonight. This made the measure invalid for the people's action today.

The extra legislative just closed was the first in the last thirty-two years and the eighteenth in the history of the State. The legislature convened on October 6.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 2.—When the house met today at 2 o'clock the governor returned the "miracle act," with his veto. This act was passed by the house and senate Saturday night to validate the general appropriation act in order the State might borrow money upon it immediately without waiting the statutory 20 days which was necessitated by the omission of the provision from the act that it should become effective immediately. The "miracle act' provided that all acts passed at the special session should become effective immediately or after their final passage over the governor's veto. The governor said in the message that the act was unconstitutional and set a dangerous precedent.

The house deferred consideration of the veto until it met at 4 o'clock when it was overriden.

Speaker Smith denounced as unworthy and unwarranted the statement by a correspondent to The State that he participated in a filibuster on the cotton bond issue act. He expressed his willingness to resign if the house agreed with the view expressed by the correspondent to The State. The house gave the speaker a unanimous vote of confidence.

Propose That Ships Touch Scotch Ports

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Great Britain has proposed that American ships bound for northern European ports touch at some convenient Scotch port and submit to examination of their cargoes, receiving certificates which will relieve them of annoyance of search by British and French cruisers during the remainder of their voyages.

The state department has not accepted the proposal and indications are it will be made the basis of a protest.

Gee, They Have it Everywhere.

BRISTOL, Vermont, Nov. 2.—Twelve persons have died here tonight as a result of drinking liquor that contained wood alcohol last Saturday. All the victims, according to the authorities, purchased the liquor at the drug store of D. A. Bisbee, who is under arrest.

ENTERED PLEAS OF NOT GUILTY

TWENTY OFFICIALS OF N. Y., N. H. & H. RAILROAD INDICTED

PRESIDENT ESCAPES

Men Indicted Include Nation's Foremost Financiers and Rail-Road Men.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Within a few hours after the handing down today of federal grand jury indictments accusing twenty present or former directors and the former general counsel of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad of criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, four defendants entered pleas of not guilty in federal court and were released under bond. It was reported tonight that several of those indicted would claim immunity on the ground that they appeared as witnesses in the interstate commerce commission's investigation of the New Haven's affairs.

The indictments today were the outcome of a grand jury inquiry which had been in progress for several weeks. Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven and principal witness in this inquiry, was not indicted. Mellen's name appears, however, in a list of officers and former directors mentioned as "conspirators." The late J. P. Morgan is named in this bill as one of the "conspirators."

Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of those indicted. George F. Baker, rated in recent years next to the late Mr. Morgan as the leading financial power of Wall Street; Lewis Cass Ledyard, one of the country's best known attorneys, and Charles M. Pratt, a Standard Oil director, appeared personally in court to enter their pleas. George MacCulloch Miller, who is 82 years old, was represented by his son. Their bail was fixed at $5,000 each. The complete list of those indicted is as follows:

William Rockefeller, George MacCulloch Miller, Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, D. Newton Barney Robert W. Taft, James E. Elton James S. Hemingway, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, former general counsel of the road; Alexander Cochrane, John L. Billard, George F. Baker, Thomas Dewitt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Edward Milligan and Francis T. Maxwell.

The men indicted include some of the foremost financiers and railroad

(Continued On Page Four.)

Carranza Forces Defeat Villa Troop

(By Associated Press.)

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 2.—Carranza forces, commanded by Luis and Maclovio Herrera, today defeated Villa troops near Parral, Mexico according to an official dispatch from Mexico City. No details of the battle are given other than that the Villa forces "lost a considerable number of men, rifles and a quantity of ammunition."

Fire Desroys 1,500 Bales of Cotton

(By Associated Press.)

COLUMBUS, Ga., Nov. 2.—Fire early today destroyed a warehouse at Gay, Georgia, containing 1,500 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

Carnegie Statue Stoned By Citizens of Town

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—(12:52 p. m.)—A dispatch to a news agency from Dunfermline, Scotland, says that local sentiment against Andrew Carnegie because of his alleged pro-German attitude is so strong that the statue of Mr. Carnegie which was erected by the citizens of his native town last June, was pelted by a crowd. Carnegie films which have been exhibited at moving picture houses have been withdrawn, the correspondent says.

THE GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY APOLOGIZES

Although Turkey Appears Ready to Back Down. The Powers Comprising the Triple Entente Have Not Accepted An Apology Offered For Attacks Made on Russian Ships in the Black Sea by Turkish War Vessels.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The grand vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it was stated authoritatively tonight that the porte will have to go much farther than this before the powers of the triple entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman government.

There is every reason to believe that despite the apology of the grand vizier, which it is understood comes from the peace party in the Turkish cabinet and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, the minister of war, and his young Turk followers, France Russia and Great Britain not only will demand reparation for the operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or at any rate the cruisers Goeben, Breslau and Hamideh be put out of commission until after the war, Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime.

This would give Russia such superiority in the Black Sea that there would be no danger of Turkish raids. It is suggested also that demoralization of the Turkish army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology have not been published and must be considered by the entente powers before the apology is accepted or refused, there seems to a long way to go before diplomatic relations betwen the Ottoman government and the Allies can be resumed.

Meanwhile a report comes from Constantinople of the seizing of another Russian steamer and also that Bulgaria, which had been asked to choose the side on which she would fight, had commenced to mobilize her second line of troops.

The Germans continue to strike hard blows on the Allies' lines in their endeavor to get through to the coast. Thus far they have found every road blocked but apparently disregarding losses they continue to attack.

The floods, the Belgian army and the British fleet having barred their way southward along the coast, the Germans are now striking on a line stretching from Ypres, in Belgium, to La Basse, farther south in France, but seemingly with no more success. The stubborness of the fighting along this line may be gathered from the fact that the town of Messines, which the Germans now occupy, has been taken and re-taken no less than four times since last Saturday, each time with enormous losses in killed and wounded.

Attacks also have been made along the entire battle front as far east as the Vosges region, but, according to the French report, with the Germans having no more success than in the northwest.

The belief is growing here, and it also has been expressed by those returning from Belgium, that the Germans are making a last effort to get through to the coast and that if it fails they will fall back to positions prepared in central Belgium.

Although the fighting is continuous on the East Prussian frontier, in Poland and in Galicia there is no important change in the situation and is is believed none is likely until the Russian armies come up with the Germans, who are retiring from the Vistula toward the Warthe river. On this river it is considered likely another big battle will be fought.

The backbone of the rebellion in South Africa seems broken. Colonel Maritz's command in the northern Cape province has been defeated. Several of the raiders and most of their men have been captured. General Beyers is in flight and General De Wet has opened negotiations for surrender it is said.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe has added three more British steamers to her list of captures in the Atlantic. One, the Van Dyck, is a vessel of about 1,600 tons.

There were reports today of naval activity in the Straits of Dover. A dispatch from Dover said a British torpedo boat destroyer was observed in action, apparently against a German submarine.

One of the most important features in the war situation is the announcement by the British admiralty that the entire North Sea has been a military area and that vessels plying its waters will be in grave danger from mines which it has planted, unless they obey rules laid down by the admiralty.

These mines are laid, according to the admiralty, to offset similar action by the Germans north of Ireland.

A news agency dispatch says the Germans have placed big guns on Borkum Island in the North Sea.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe has captured three additional British steamers in the South Atlantic.

Except that the general attack by the Japanese and British on the German fortress at Tsing-Tau continues nothing is known of the situation there.

DISREGARD CARRANZA'S PROTEST AND ELECT GUTIERREZ PRESIDENT

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 2.—The conference of revolutionary chiefs at Aguas Calientes has disregarded General Carranza's protest and elected Eulalie Gutierroz provisional president of Mexico, according to an official report reaching the border today. Gutierroz was appointed provisional governor of the State of San Luis Potosi by Carranza. He is regarded, however, as more of a sympathizer with Villa in the present controversy.

The voting at the convention did not end until after midnight. Gutierroz received 88 votes. His nearest competitor, was General Juan Cabral, the Sonora commander, for whom thirty-five delegates voted.

REACHED AN UNDERSTANDING

Germany and Great Britain Will Permit Women and Children to Return Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Germany and Great Britain have reached an understanding through the medium of the American government whereby each will permit all subjects of their enemies except those between the ages of 15 and 50 to return to their respective countries. In no case will women and children be detained. The detention of those between 15 and 50 years is due to the fact that both Germany and Great Britain desire to keep all who could bear arms from joining an enemy's colors.

In the same connection the State department was advised today from Petrograd that Russia had expelled all German and Austrian subjects, giving them two weeks within which to leave.

Prohibit the Cultivation of Cotton.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—(3:53 p. m.)—A decree has been issued prohibiting the cultivation of cotton in the upper Egyptian basins in 1915, according to Reuter's Cairo correspondent.

WILSON WILL BE CANDIDATE

On Today's Election Depends Whether an Extra Session of Congress Will Be Called.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—On the eve of the congressional election it became known today that men close to President Wilson are working on the understanding that he will be a candidate in 1916 despite his own silence on the subject.

Although no formal statement was issued, White House officials say Mr. Wilson is confident both senate and house will be safely Democratic as the result of tomorrow's elections. Predictions were made that the majority in the house would be more than 50 and that the present majority in the senate would be increased.

On the outcome of tomorrow's election, however, depends whether the president will call an extra session of congress later this month. If the party does not retain control of congress, it was said the president would call an extra session in order that policies he stands for may be carried to completion during the life of the present congress.