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POSITIONS ARE THE SAME AS WHEN FIRST SHOT WAS FIRED

Despite Terrific Fighting and the Sacrifice of Thousands of Lives in the Battle Which Commenced Four Weeks Ago the Two Armies Still Hold Virtually the Same Positions. Turkey Has Issued a Statement Placing Blame for the War on England.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.—The battle of Flanders, which was brought about by the German attempt to advance to Dunkirk and Calais, on the northern coast of France, commenced just four weeks ago today and despite terrific fighting and the sacrifice of thousands of lives, the two armies still hold virtually the same positions as when the first shot was fired.

After taking Antwerp and Ostend, the German forces proceeded with little or no opposition as far as Neuport on the Yser Canal. Here they found against them the reformed Belgian army as well as an enflaming fire from British machine guns and they were unable to make progress. Floods then completed the discomfiture of the invaders and they commenced an effort to break through the allied line between Dixmude and Ypres.

The Germans have had one or two minor—sometimes only temporary success, such as the crossing of the canal and the capture of Dixmude, but now, according to official and other reports, while they hold a part of Dixmude, they are back on the east side of the canal and again have slackened their attacks.

The weather, which has been storming with heavy rains, says the statement of the German general army headquarters, has disturbed their operations. This may well be true for people who have arrived from across the English channel during the past few days say a high wind has been driving the rain across the open spaces, filling the trenches and making it next to impossible for the men to protect themselves.

In spite of the unfavorable conditions both sides have been making charges and both claim to have met with some success. The Germans again report the capture of a number of prisoners and also that they have repulsed the British and French attacks.

The French, who do not record the capture of the prisoners or their own losses, likewise claim they have repulsed the German attacks and made progress. Their advance on Bixchoote, which reached the almost unprecedented distance of one kilometer (3,280 miles) for in this battle an advance is measured in yards and not in miles—seems to have been important, for, if it continues, military observers say it should relieve the pressure on both Dixmude and Ypres, on either side of that town.

From the Franco-Belgian border as far as the French fortress of Verdun the Germans have resumed their activity and as usual both German and French official accounts claim success.

While the eyes of the world have been on the battle near the North Sea coast, there has been fierce fighting farther inland and the Alsace valley,

the Argonne forest and the vicinity of Verdun again have scenes of sanguinary clashes. Neither side, however has made any impression on the other side, the Germans won their victory at Valley, the fruits of which, however they since have lost. Farther east winter has set in and the mountains where the troops are facing each other are now covered with snow.

The Russians, continuing their enveloping movement around East Prussia, have now entered Rypin, which is West of Soldau and on the road to Thorn, so that they have now almost surrounded Emperor William's northwestern and favorite province.

Just southwest of Rypin, however, the Germans have taken the offensive from Thorn and claim to have inflicted a defeat on the Russians near Wloclawek, on the Vistula river.

The Germans, after all, seem to have decided to make a stand behind the Warta River in Russian Poland for the Russians announce that there have been engagements with the Germans advance guards between that river and the Vistula. It may be, however, that the mass of the German army having retired to the borders of Silesia, these engagements were intended only to delay the Russian advance.

Further South the Russians continue to push on to the Austrian fortress of Cracow, which is defended by Austrian troops under German officers.

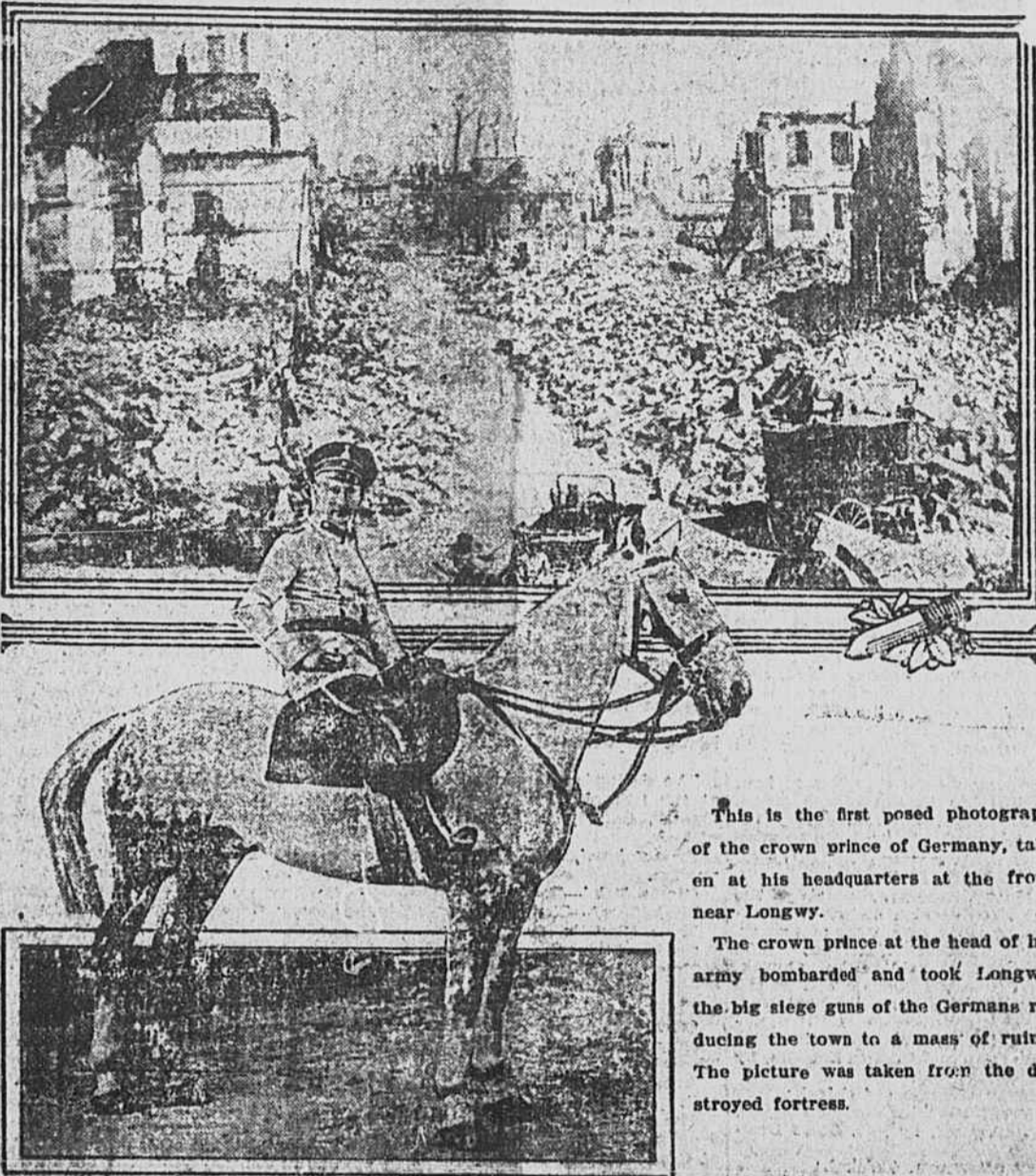
Fighting continues in the Caucasus between the Russians and the Turks, but with what results are not known, as both governments announce victories.

Turkey has issued a statement through Rome placing the blame for the war between the British and Ottoman empires on England, who, she says, complains of Turkey's acquisition of the German cruiser Goeben and Breslau and does not mention anything of her seizure of two Turkish battleships which were building in England at the outbreak of the war.

Turkey also charges that England did all she could to wreck Turkey and that the British guarantee of integrity could not be regarded seriously because of her occupation of Egypt.

Turkey's threat to preach a Holy war is a cause of uneasiness in Germany as well as in England and in France, close observers of the political situation point out, because of its possible effect on Italy. So far as Egypt is concerned the danger mark seems to have passed as the chiefs of the Ulema, composed of the leading Moslem religious societies, have issued a proclamation urging the Moslems to remain calm, while the Sheiks in the Soudan have refrained from taking action regarding Turkey's proclamation of the war on the Allies.

The Crown Prince of Germany and the Destroyed Town of Longwy.



This is the first posed photograph of the crown prince of Germany, taken at his headquarters at the front near Longwy.

The crown prince at the head of his army bombarded and took Longwy, the big siege guns of the Germans reducing the town to a mass of ruins. The picture was taken from the destroyed fortress.

Annulment of Death Sentence Refused By Supreme Court

Hope of Saving the Life of Leo M. Frank Now Rests in Appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States or to the Governor of Georgia.

(By Associated Press.)
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—Annulment of the death sentence pronounced on Leo M. Frank for the murder of 14-year-old Mary Phagan was refused today by the supreme court of Georgia. It was the sixth time that legal efforts in Frank's behalf had failed.

Hope of saving the life of Frank who was superintendent of a pencil factory, now rests in a possible appeal to the supreme court of the United States, or an exercise of clemency. His counsel said today an immediate attempt would be made to take this case to the federal supreme court.

The motion to set aside the verdict of guilty was based upon the ground that Frank's absence from the court room when it was returned by the jury was a violation of his constitutional rights.

Frank's absence was suggested by Judge L. E. Roan, who presided at the trial. He informed the attorneys for both the State and the defendant that he feared a demonstration against the accused, if a verdict of acquittal were returned with Frank in the court room.

Counsel for Frank, with one exception and the State's attorneys, agreed to the absence. When it was decided to ask for an annulment of the verdict on the ground of the defendant's absence, Frank's attorneys who had agreed to the proposal issued a statement saying that the defendant knew nothing of the plan for his absence and did not give his consent. They announced, however, that since they had agreed to the plan, they would not participate in the annulment appeal and it was entrusted to other counsel.

Previous to today's decision, Judge Benjamin H. Hill of the Fulton county superior court, had twice refused to grant Frank new trials and also had sustained the State's demurrer to the annulment motion. Appeals to the State's highest court now have resulted in the lower court's decisions being affirmed in every instance.

Today's decision was concurred in by four of the five supreme court justices. The opinion, which was written by Associate Justice Warner Hill, held that the annulment motion could and should have been made in a previous appeal for a new trial.

Frank, confined in the tower here, received the news of his latest reversal with calmness. "Well, I had expected the court to be with me this time," was his only comment.

The prisoner was writing a letter when the news was brought to him. He listened to the announcement without stopping his work and in a few minutes completed the letter and gave it to a friend, who was visiting him, to mail.

The State supreme court will have to certify a writ of error in order to allow the case to be taken to the federal supreme court through the regular channels. If deemed advisable the court has the right to refuse. No intimation has come from the court as to what course it will pursue. Lawyers, however, were much interested in the following paragraph of the court's opinion:

"We know of no provision in the constitution of the United States, or of this State, nor of any statute, which gives to an accused person a right to disregard the rules of procedure in a State, which afford him due process of law, and demand that he shall move in his own way and be granted absolute freedom because of an irregularity (if there is one) in receiving the verdict. If an accused person could make some of his points of attack on the verdict, and reserve other points known to him, which he could then have made, to be used as grounds for further attacks on the verdict, there would be practically no end to a criminal case."

Attorneys for Frank tonight declined to discuss what course would be followed should the State supreme court refuse to certify a writ of error. It was reported, however, that should the court take such action the defendant's counsel were considering action to obtain a writ of habeas corpus in the federal district court and on this writ attempt to take the case to the supreme court of the United States.

The dead body of Mary Phagan was found April 27, 1913, in the basement of a pencil factory in which she was employed. Two days later Frank was arrested and on May 8 the coroner's jury ordered him held to the action of the grand jury.

On May 24, James Conley, a negro sweeper in the pencil factory, made an alleged confession as accessory after the fact of the murder, accusing Frank as the principal. Conley now is serving 12 months on the chain-gang for his part in the crime.

After his conviction Frank was sentenced to be hanged on October 10, 1913, but execution of the sentence was stayed by the filing on that date of a motion for a new trial. That motion was overruled by the State

GIFTS FROM EVERY STATE OF THE UNION

Ship Sails With More Than 1,200 Tons of Christmas Gifts From American People.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—With more than 1,200 tons of Christmas gifts from the people of America, a Santa Claus ship, the naval collier Jason, sailed today for Europe. A message of Godspeed from President Wilson was received by Lieutenant Commander C. F. Courtney, U. S. N., shortly before sailing time. The docks as the ship cast loose her lines were thronged with thousands of school children.

The gifts that the Santa Claus carried were gathered from every State of the union. They included almost everything from toys and dolls to clothing and food.

A summary of the cargo made by Commander Courtney shortly before sailing showed the following items: Fourteen carloads of children's clothing, five carloads of women's clothing, one carload of men's clothing, five carloads of toys and 57 carloads of miscellaneous presents, foodstuffs, boots, shoes, etc.; a total of 82 carloads.

The ship will call first at Falmouth, where the gifts intended for England, France and Belgium will be discharged; then she will proceed to Rotterdam, where gifts for Holland and Germany will be discharged. At a later date another consignment will go forward for the people of Russia and Poland.

Will Meet in Greenville.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 14.—The Southern Textile association selected Asheville, N. C., for the summer meeting in June and Greenville, S. C., for the fall meeting in November next year.

Never Lost Three Games.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 14.—Cornell clearly outclassed Michigan today and won 28 to 12. The defeat closed the Wolverines' most disastrous season since Fielding H. Yost became coach. In the fifteen years Yost has been at Michigan he never before lost three games in one season.

preme court February 17, 1914, and Frank was re-sentenced. However, on April 16, another motion for a new trial was filed and again execution was stayed.

That motion was overruled by the supreme court, but before that decision was announced, the motion to set aside the verdict on grounds of a violation of constitutional rights of the accused was made.

THE GREATEST OF ALL BRITISH SOLDIERS IS DEAD IN FRANCE

Great Britain Has Suffered an Irreparable Loss in the Death of Field Marshal Lord Roberts While Visiting the Indian Troops in France—Death of Noted British Soldier Came as an Entire Surprise to England and Has Plunged the Empire Into Mourning.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 15.—12:35 a. m.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died last night in France from pneumonia. A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read:

"I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Field Marshal Roberts, who was colonel in chief of the Indian troops, had gone to France to greet them. Soon after his arrival he became seriously ill. He suffered from a severe chill Thursday and pneumonia rapidly developed. His great age, 82 years, militated against his recovery, the crisis in the disease coming quickly.

The news of Lord Roberts' death came as a surprise to England. The veteran's devotion to the interests of the army, his hard work in this connection and his seeming good health had been the subject of comment since the beginning of the war. He was the most popular military figure in Great Britain and a national hero without rival in the affections of the people.

Despite his years he has never ceased hard work since his nominal retirement and as he often had remarked, he lived a rigidly abstemious life that he might preserve his strength for the service of his country.

During the past five or six years, when the German war cloud had been growing, he prosecuted an active campaign to persuade the nation to adopt a compulsory military service. His belief was that Great Britain required the training of the whole male population in arms rather than the plan of Switzerland than the longer terms of continental military nations.

He preached unceasingly and untiringly for the nation to have the men trained in the rudiments of at least

of the soldiers work so that they could be called quickly to arms to defend the country against invasion. In private conversations he expressed the conviction that Germany was planning to make war on Great Britain when she found an advantageous moment, and he believed that the supposed menace of civil war in Ireland was a just factor.

"Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford," as Field Marshal Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts was known, sums up briefly the career of the noted British soldier whose death has plunged the empire into mourning.

Showered as he was with honors and titles by his own country, it was not by that nation alone that his military abilities were appreciated. "The greatest soldier of his time," were the words used by Emperor William of Germany in paying tribute to him.

"Roberts of Kandahar," the emperor is recorded as saying, "has much of the subtlety and ability to perceive his opportunities that have distinguished the greatest military geniuses of the past. I hold him the ablest of today's soldiers."

For more than half a century England had occasion to take pride in the career of Roberts, the soldier. As that career ripened she came to hold him in the same affection as Wellington, Clive and Wellington.

In his of her rare days he was in the thick of the fighting and many times was wounded. As he fought he rose in rank from a supernumerary subaltern in the horse artillery to first marshal and commander in chief of all the British armies. As further rewards he was made a peer of the realm and the recipient of distinguished orders of which the chief was the Order of the Garter, the most ancient and highly prized of all the British orders. This crowning honor came to him in 1901 after his notable services in leading the British to victory in South Africa.

SOUTHERN SEASONS ARE FAST CHANGING

WINTERS NO LONGER SO VERY COLD

BOOTS PASSING ATTENDANCE GOOD

Older Inhabitants Say There Was a Time When Light Apparel Was Almost Unknown.

A group of older people sat around a stove in Anderson yesterday, discussing the approach of winter and the fact that the years have brought about a wonderful change in the seasons. They all agreed that the winters of today are regular Indian Summers when compared to some of the cold months they experienced years ago.

As a matter of fact, there has been a great change in the winter season. There was a time when snows three and four feet deep fell and people were forced to stay in the house for days at a time. When some hardy one would venture forth he wore all the clothes he could find, invariably wore boots, and then suffered severely from the cold. Today young men and young women trip along the streets in the dead of winter with the flimsiest silk hose and low cut shoes, with nothing else to protect their feet.

One member of the party said yesterday that he well remembered his red topped boots and that he never thought winter had come until four or five snows fell in succession.

According to the Anderson weather prophet, this year will be an open fall, with mild weather until late in the winter and that as a result, Spring will be late in coming. Anderson farmers are advised to prepare now for their spring sowing and the really intelligent farmers are taking advantage of the present pretty weather to do some real farming.

The Weather.
South Carolina: Rain Sunday; Monday fair and colder.

MONTHLY MEETING OF TEACHERS YESTERDAY

RAIN DID NOT SPOIL A GOOD DAY

TEACHERS OF COUNTY WERE WELL REPAYED FOR THEIR TRIP TO TOWN.

The regular monthly meeting of the Anderson County School Teachers association, held in this city yesterday, was full of interest and the teachers attending were well repaid for their efforts to get here, rain and mud notwithstanding.

The meeting was opened in the West Market street school building promptly at 12 o'clock, with the singing of "America," followed by the invocation, delivered by Rev. John W. Speake, pastor of St. John's Methodist church.

E. C. McCants, superintendent of public schools, and A. R. Banks of the Frazer Fitting school faculty both made interesting talks along educational lines and then came the address by Prof. C. M. Faithful of Anderson college. Prof. Faithful discussed problems relating to the school and to the child and his efforts along this line were heard with interest. So well pleased were the teachers with his remarks that he was invited to make another address along the same lines before the next monthly meeting.

Miss Nell Cochran, who has served the association very ably as vice president, tendered her resignation, which was accepted with regret.

The luncheon served by the domestic science class of the high school was one of the best features of the day. This took place at 1:30 o'clock and it was enjoyed by every one of the teachers and the several visitors.

The November meeting will be remembered by the teachers as being one of the best ever held.

LAW AND ORDER FOLK WILL ORGANIZE HERE

MOVEMENT HAS BEEN PUT ON FOOT

TO MEET MONDAY

Effort Will Be Made to Enlist Aid of Everyone in the Work of Cleaning Up Anderson

Every Bible class in Anderson will probably be represented tomorrow night at 8 o'clock when a mass meeting will be held in St. John's Methodist church in an effort to get a law and order league organized here. The idea of the association is to vigorously prosecute the work of cleaning up the city and to have the laymen of the city do their share in this important work.

The idea originated with the Baraca class of the First Baptist church last Sunday. At this time resolutions were adopted commending the city and the various organizations for the work done in ridding Anderson of blind tigers and the calls pledged itself to lend all possible aid in the fight for a cleaner city. At the same time a committee was appointed to call on all other men's Bible classes of the city and try to influence them

MILL EMPLOYEES HAD DELIGHTFUL BANQUET

SECOND ANNUAL EVENT WAS A SUCCESS

FINE ADDRESSES

Second Hands and Section Men of Anderson Cotton Mill Gathered for Big Time Friday.

About the most enjoyable affair the Anderson cotton mill ever participated in took place Friday night when they held their second annual banquet. It was a success from the time the first man arrived until the last man had gone home.

James D. Hammett, president of the mill, was in attendance and did his share toward making the evening a success, and in addition to Mr. Hammett, the mill workers had with them a number of distinguished guests.

The banquet part of the evening (Continued on Page Seven)

In addition with the work. The call for the conference tomorrow night is the result of the work done by this committee.

The meeting is to begin tomorrow night promptly at 8 o'clock.