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REPORTS MAINTAIN GERMANS HAVE SUFFERED GREAT DEFEAT

Russian General Staff Still Is Withholding Details Of the Victory Which All Other Dispatches From Petrograd Say the Russians Have Won Over German Forces That Penetrated Poland. Germans Claim to Have Inflicted Heavy Losses on Russians.

(By Associated Press.) Russian Poland still holds the center of the war stage in public interest, but it is impossible to say definitely what is transpiring there or what the past few days' developments have been. Unofficial reports still maintain that the Germans have suffered a great defeat in the territory lying between the Vistula and Warta rivers and Lord Kitchener, the British secretary of war, made the announcement in the House of Lords that the Russians had "been able to check and defeat the Germans with, I believe, heavier losses than they ever sustained before."

Official Petrograd, however, had made no claims to a decisive victory. "In the battle of Lodz which continues to develop, the advantage remains secured to our troops," said the latest Russian statement. This communication adds that the Germans are "making strenuous efforts to facilitate the retreat of their corps," from the vicinity of Starow, "under conditions very unfavorable for them." How many corps are in retreat here is not stated by Petrograd. Berlin does not acknowledge a defeat in Poland. On the contrary, the German war office says Emperor William's forces at Lodz and at Lovic have inflicted heavy casualties on the Russians and in addition have captured 40,000 prisoners, 70 cannon, 100 ammunition wagons and 150 machine guns and destroyed 30 cannon. It is said that the Germans have not been able to "bring this fighting to a close," owing to the fact that the Russians were bringing up strong reinforcements.

As to fighting further south the Russians say that on the front they have captured two regiments aggregating 8,000 men altogether with their commanders and other officers. The official Austrian declaration is that 20,000 prisoners, 40 machine guns and a quantity of war materials have been taken by the Austrians in Russian Poland.

In Belgium and in France except for artillery duels here and there no engagements are taking place. In dramatic interest the destruction by an explosion of the British battleship Bulwark, at anchor off Sheerness, with a loss of between 700 and 800 lives holds the chief place in the war news. Without a moment's

3,000 Tons of Food Required Each Day For The Sufferers

Thanksgiving Day Found 7,000,000 Starving Persons in War-Swept Belgium Crying for Bread With Only Half Enough Food to Appease Their Hunger.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—This Thanksgiving day found 7,000,000 starving persons in war-swept Belgium crying out for bread and only half enough food on hand to appease their hunger. Three thousand tons of food are required each day to feed the sufferers, yet to date the United States, upon which the Belgians must depend in the main for sustenance, has furnished less than half that amount.

TENNESSEE'S LAUNCH SIGNALLED BEFORE THE SHOTS WERE FIRED

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The American cruiser Tennessee's launch which attempted to enter the closed harbor of Smyrna, was signalled that she was approaching a mine field before she was fired to warn her, according to an explanation by the Turkish war minister to American Ambassador Murghazian. This was announced by Secretary Bryan tonight.

warning the sea fighter was blown to atoms and only fourteen of her crew escaped death. The principal South American republics have requested the United States to join them in negotiations with the warring nations in Europe in an endeavor to have them withdraw their warships from American waters to safeguard trade of the Pan-American countries with each other.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Russian general staff is still withholding details of the victory which all other dispatches from Petrograd say the Russians have won over German forces that penetrated Poland. Tonight's official report simply says the battle continues to develop to the advantage of the Russians and that the Germans are trying to extricate themselves from an unfavorable position. The Germans, on the other hand, claim they have inflicted heavy losses on the Russians between Lodz and Lovic.

Military authorities in Petrograd, assuming that the unofficial reports of a victory are true, express astonishment that the Germans should attack Lodz, for they say defeat there was inevitable. The Germans, who advanced from the north and south, these military observers add, doubtless intended to seize the railway and interrupt communications between the northern and southern Russian armies, but that Grand Duke Nicholas, with an enormous number of men at his command, sandwiched them and directed his attacks from all points except due west. The reported failure of the German crown prince's army to advance on the Cracow-Czestochowa front, is considered by these military critics as corroborating to the checking of the Germans.

It is said in Petrograd that one if not two German corps are almost enveloped, and that they are making a desperate effort to fight their way out to the north. Already a large number of prisoners are reported to have passed through Warsaw. This is considered in London to confirm unofficial reports and the statement of Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords today that "the reinforced Russian (Continued on Page Eight)

First Photo of German Crown Prince on Prussian Battle Line.



This is the first photograph taken of Crown Prince Frederick William on the Prussian battle front. Just back of him is shown his favorite white horse, which he used when he led one German army in taking Longwy, in France.

The crown prince has been blamed by some Germans for the retreat of General von Hindenburg and the heavy losses of both Germans and Austrians in the fighting last week. In fact, the story was sent out that the Austrians had refused further to

cooperate with the Germans because the crown prince, who was holding the center in the battle line of which the Austrians were the right wing, had retreated and left them at the mercy of the Russians.

ANOTHER BRITISH BATTLESHIP SUNK

ONLY 14 SURVIVORS FROM CREW OF 700 OR 800 MEN SAVED

THINK EXPLOSION WAS ACCIDENTAL

Pieces of Ship Were Thrown Six or Seven Miles on to the Shore.

(By Associated Press.) SHEPHERNESS, Eng., Nov. 26.—The British battleship Bulwark was destroyed by an explosion as she lay off here early today. There are only 14 survivors from the crew of 700 or 800 men who were aboard.

The explosion is believed to have occurred in her forward magazine. Whether it was caused by accident or design is a question to be determined by a commission appointed to investigate. In the opinion of naval men, it was an internal explosion that put an end to the battleship, which for 12 years has done service at home and abroad and later had been guarding England's shores. There was no great upheaval of water such as would have occurred if she had been torpedoed or struck by a mine. Instead the ship was enveloped in smoke and flames, and when this had cleared nothing could be seen but wreckage floating on the water.

House in tow for seven and eight miles away were shaken by the explosion and even before men on ships anchored nearby could reach their own decks, the Bulwark had disappeared. The sea was strewn with wreckage, while pieces of the ship were thrown six or seven miles on to the Essex shore. Considering the size of her navy, Great Britain has been singularly free from disasters of this character. Nevertheless, when the French warship Jean Bart was destroyed by an internal explosion in 1907, all cordite ammunition was taken from all the British ships and carefully examined. The ship was insured in the ship insurance company to keep the powder cool. The Bulwark, which was one of the older ships, cost \$1,000,000,000 sterling (\$5,000,000). An eye witness who was on a ship a short distance from the British battleship Bulwark when she was blown up off Sheerness gives this account: "I was at breakfast at about 10 minutes to 8 o'clock this morning when I heard an explosion and went on deck. My first impression was that the report was produced by the firing of a salute by one of the ships, but when I got on deck I saw something awfully had happened. The water and the sky were obscured by dense volumes of smoke. We were ordered to keep the powder cool." (Continued on Page Eight)

HAS THE RIGHT TO FIX BOUNDARIES

DECISION BY BISHOP DENNY ON QUESTION RAISED AT CONFERENCE

VOTE ON EACH PROPOSED LINE

Question Will Be Settled Today. Bishop Wilson Preaches Thanksgiving Sermon.

(By Associated Press.) SUMTER, S. C., Nov. 26.—The second day's session of the South Carolina conference was opened with devotions led by Rev. J. R. Traywick, after the usual preliminaries the fixing of the line of division was taken up. Bishop Denny announced his decision on questions of law raised by Rev. P. B. Wells yesterday as to whether or not an annual conference has the right to fix boundaries. The decision was in the affirmative.

At this juncture W. L. Gray of Laurens offered a substitute resolution to the McLeod resolution which provides for the division proposing reference of the whole matter back to the General Conference asking that its action which the conference be rescinded. The substitute was proposed by Gray moved to indefinitely postpone the division which was also lost. P. B. Wells moved that a yeas and nays vote be taken on each proposed line which was carried. D. M. McLeod spoke to the proposition—fixing the line from a point near Chesterfield through Columbia terminating on Savannah river between Allen and Barnwell counties.

The hour for Thanksgiving service arrived and J. O. Wilson moved to postpone the further discussion until Friday morning at which time the question will be finally settled. The temporary committee to receive pronouncements for the South Carolina Advocate was announced as follows: J. L. Stokes, J. H. Roberts, J. M. Friday, I. N. Fairbanks, J. L. Tyler, W. E. Gray. (Continued on Page Eight)

WILL ASK ENTIRE COURT FOR WRIT

JUSTICE HOLMES REFUSES TO ISSUE A WRIT OF ERROR

DOUBTS IF FRANK HAD A FAIR TRIAL

Because of It Taking Place in the Presence of a Seemingly Dangerous Crowd.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Announcement was made by counsel for Leo M. Frank, the Atlanta, Ga. factory superintendent, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, that Justice Holmes had refused to issue a writ of error for the supreme court to review the case. At the same time Justice Holmes rendered an informal opinion, according to one of Frank's attorneys, in which he stated he had very serious doubts if Frank had had a fair trial because of the trial taking place in the presence of a hostile and seemingly dangerous crowd. Application will be made to the entire court on Monday for the writ.

Attorney Henry Alexander, representing Frank, today made public the opinion announced by Justice Lamar in denying the writ last Monday. In this opinion Justice Lamar referred to the decision of the Georgia supreme court to the effect that a defendant, having elected to make a motion for a new trial and judgment denying the same having been affirmed by the supreme court, could not thereafter make a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that he had been absent from the court room when the verdict was rendered.

In the motion to set aside, it was stated that several times during the trial the crowd both inside and outside the court room applauded when the State scored a point, those on the outside shouting and hurrahing. Also that on the last day of the trial a large and boisterous crowd of several hundred persons gathered around the court house and carried the solicitor general on their shoulders across the street. It was stated that this crowd did not disperse while the jury deliberated, but continued its demonstrations, all having an effect on the minds of the jury. It was set forth that the jury was intimidated by the trial judge conferring with the chief of police of Atlanta and the colonel of the Fifth Georgia regiment in Atlanta in open court in the presence of the jury, and that the demonstrations acted upon the court to request the defendant and his counsel to absent themselves from the court room when the verdict was received in open court. It added that on Saturday, (Continued on Page Eight)

SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS SEEK CO-OPERATION OF UNITED STATES

Ask Washington Government to Join Them in Negotiations With Warring Factions in Europe in An Endeavor to Have Them Withdraw Their Warships From Waters of the Two Americas And Safeguard the Trade of Pan-American Countries.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United States government has been asked by the principal South American nations to cooperate with them in negotiations with European belligerents to bring about the exclusion of all belligerent warships from the waters of the two Americas and safeguard the trade of Pan-American countries with each other.

Argentina, Chile, Peru and Uruguay have laid their suggestions before the Washington government, while the Brazilian government is considering taking a similar step. Virtually all the Central and South American countries have been circled by some of the principal nations, resulting in a series of diplomatic conferences in Washington and the capitals of South America, which are now in progress.

While the proposals are different in character and scope, they all seek the same end—the restoration of the trade between North and South America, paralyzed by the European war. The movement has also for its object the removal of possible causes of serious friction between the countries of this hemisphere and the European belligerents on questions of neutrality.

Already Chile, Ecuador and Colombia have had serious difficulties with the belligerents over the use of wireless and the coaling of foreign warships, whose presence in the Atlantic and Pacific is growing obnoxious to South American countries.

None of the nations, which have made suggestions is committed to any particular plan, but all seek cooperation by the United States. The impetus that will make any plans effective, it is recognized, rests with President Wilson.

The various plans, thus far formally communicated to the United States are as follows: One—The establishment of neutral zones on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North and South America, within which the belligerents shall be asked to agree not to engage in hostilities. Two—The convocation of a general conference of diplomatic representatives and commercial delegates of all

American countries with powers to vote on steps which can be taken to protect and restore Pan-American trade.

Three—The appointment by the Pan-American Union of a commission to recommend steps that would remove dangers to Pan-American trade.

Four—Prohibition by all nations of the two Americas of the privilege hitherto exercised by the belligerents of coaling in neutral ports, or the issuance of only a sufficient quantity of coal to enable a belligerent vessel to reach the nearest port of another country. Already some of the powers of Europe have been sounded on the provisions, and it is understood Great Britain is ready to deny her warships entry into Central and South American ports to coal if the United States approves the proposal and other belligerents agree.

While many diplomats believe restriction of coaling privileges alone would not be effective in keeping belligerent warships from American waters, the fact that England looked with favor on measures that would assist the South American countries in preserving their neutrality and restoring their trade has been source of much encouragement to diplomats here.

The entire movement is as yet in a formative state and depends largely for its progress on the attitude of the United States toward it. Those in a position to know the preliminary opinions expressed by high officials of the American government in early stages of the negotiations learned that the United States was particularly anxious to take no steps which might impair its influence with any of the belligerents in the eventual settlement of the war.

South American diplomats, realizing this, have sought to find some common ground on which to act, so that tangible and practical results will be obtained without embarrassing the neutrals in their relations with the belligerents. The position of the South American countries, as voiced by representatives here, is one of earnest and serious effort to assert their rights as (Continued on Page Eight)

GERMANS DEFEATED WITH THE HEAVIEST LOSS YET SUFFERED

Field Marshall Earl Kitchener Pays Tribute to the Gallantry of Belgian Army and to King Albert in Speech in the House of Lords.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 26.—"The Russians have defeated the Germans with the heaviest loss as yet suffered." "The Germans have made no advance since I last addressed this house," and the "British are in touch with Turkish forces 30 miles east of the Suez Canal," were the salients of a speech made by Field Marshall Earl Kitchener in the House of Lords this afternoon.

Earl Kitchener paid tribute to the gallantry of the Belgian army and to King Albert. He said the Allies hoped, though great, were slight compared with those of the enemy. The Russians, he announced, have

defeated the Germans, inflicting heavier losses than the latter ever suffered before.

Regarding recruiting he said he still had room for men, and he was confident the men would answer. About thirty thousand recruits are enlisting weekly, he reported.

"The time will come when we shall require many more and I will then make it thoroughly well known," the field marshal said, and added that in the meantime all the gaps in the British force on the continent had been filled.

Referring to the German advance on Dunkirk and Calais after the capture of the Belgian coast, he said: (Continued on Page Eight)

SURPRISED RUSSIAN GARRISON AND KILLED TWO THOUSAND

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 26.—(By Wireless)—Information given to the press today by the official press bureau includes the following: "The Persian legion at Constantinople says Kurdish troops have surprised a Russian garrison and killed two thousand of them."

A great mass meeting was held in Sofia to demand immediate occupation of Macedonia by the Bulgarian army. The interests of Bulgaria cause her to maintain a friendly attitude toward Rumania and Turkey, but make the destruction of Serbia and Greece an imperative necessity.

"M. Wolkow, president of the committee for the improvement of economic conditions of Russia, says bankruptcy is epidemic in that country. The Golos Moskvi of Moscow, says insolvency is creating a panic. "Reports of a Pan-Islamic anti-British movement are confirmed by the Ruzsakaya Slovo, of Petrograd, which says the movement had its beginning in Afghanistan. The Forte says all Arabs fit for military service have declared their readiness for a holy war. "The German commander in Belgium, the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung reports intentionally spared King Albert's castle on account of its historical associations and its artistic value, though it was well known that Field Marshall French and his staff were staying there. After their retreat the English bombarded the castle and destroyed it when the German staff was quartered there."