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PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERS ANNUAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

Members of the Senate and House Listen Attentively to the Outline of Chief Executive's Program—Urges Measures to Meet the Changed Conditions Due to the European War—Speaks With Great Emphasis and Deliberation When He Regan Discussion of the Nation's Preparedness for War.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, in his annual address to congress today, coupled with a defense of the country's military preparedness a word of assurance to business that it would not be embarrassed by further legislation. He said the trust and currency legislative program of his administration virtually had been completed and that there was a clear and firm road ahead on which honest men might travel with perfect confidence.

For passage at this session, the president urged measures to meet the changed conditions due to the European war, particularly the government ship purchase bill; measures to unlock resources of the national domain and to encourage improvement of navigable waters for generation of power, and the bill already passed by the house to give "a larger measure of self government to the people of the Philippines."

When he entered the house chamber where Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark presided over a joint session of the senate and house, the president was greeted with an uproarious ovation. Throughout his address he frequently was interrupted by applause, particularly from the Democratic side, demonstrations of approval reaching a climax when referring to recent agitation over national defense, he declared the administration had "not been negligent of national defense," that the attitude of the government would not be altered "because some amongst us are nervous and excited," and that a policy of defense could "easily and sensibly be agreed upon."

In advocating the ship purchase bill, the president said the war in Europe had left foreign nations more dependent upon the United States for supplies, and that the government should provide ships that the nation's goods might be carried "to the empty markets."

The Philippine bill, the president asserted, "would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor."

Concerning rural credits legislation he expressed regret that discussion of the subject seemed "to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session."

Members of the senate and house listened attentively to the outline of the president's program as he did also to his discussion of economy and the assertion that "there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of the parts of the government to secure greater efficiency."

Mr. Wilson spoke with great emphasis and deliberation when he began discussion of the military situation and was enthusiastically cheered, the galleries joining in the applause when he said:

"It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready, upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course, we are not ready to do that, and we shall never be in time of peace, so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions."

Proclaiming the people are the "champions of peace and concord," the president emphatically opposed a great standing army, and was again cheered when he asserted that in time of national peril the country must depend "upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms."

When the president had concluded he was surrounded by senators and representatives who gathered in the speakers' office to extend their congratulations.

The president's message follows: Gentlemen of the Congress: The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much a part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the world have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober earnestness and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting, which sustained us at every step of

the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come,—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the process of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do,—many essential and fundamental things. At any rate, they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manure and commerce, which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the States, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why, or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation but the fact, and our duty and opportunity in the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribution.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources; but are we fully ready to use them? And, if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we

(Continued on page six.)

SEVEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS SHOT

Ninth United States Cavalry Will Move to Get Out of Range of Mexican Bullets.

(By Associated Press.)

NACO, Ariz., Dec. 8.—The United States cavalry will move tomorrow from its position along the international boundary to a point one mile north to get the men and horses out of range of the Mexican bullets. Seven American soldiers have been hit by stray bullets in two months from Naco, Sonora, where General Benjamin Hill's Carranza force is defending the town against the attack of Governor Maytorena's Yaqui Indians. One American cavalryman died from his wounds, one is blind, and several are in serious conditions.

Five persons in all have been killed on the American side and 44 wounded. As the result of a citizens' meeting last night another appeal for help was telegraphed to President Wilson today. Telegrams and letters from other border points indicate that these cities are joining Naco in appeals to Washington to terminate present conditions.

German Attack Reported.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—(10.25 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued by the French war office today:

The Belgian a violent German attack on the Elroy, south of Ypres, has been reported. The struggle at all times is very lively in the forests and to the east of Arras.

Ship Purchase Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The administration's ship purchase bill will be pressed in accordance with the president's recommendation, Chairman Alexander of the house merchant marine committee, announced today. There is considerable opposition to the bill in the house.

The South More Than Cotton

Some years ago when a disastrous freeze destroyed \$100,000,000 worth of citrus fruit groves and other property values in Florida, the people of that State immediately turned to and worked with greater energy than ever before. They lost neither heart nor faith, nor did they ask for help from anyone with which to finance themselves and rebuild their interests. And Florida today is proof of what they were able to achieve.

A few years ago the Louisiana cotton crop was so nearly destroyed by the boll-weevil that the production in that State dropped in one year from 1,000,000 to 250,000 bales, being a complete loss of three-fourths of the crop. But Louisiana cotton growers did not lose heart nor faith in their own ability to achieve things, and they promptly turned to the development of other industries and to the diversification of agriculture. The State is the richer for their work and for the lesson they learned.

The cotton growing region of the South is not dependent upon cotton, except where inefficient farming operations concentrate all of the energy of an individual farmer upon cotton. If the cotton interests of the South have in them the stamina of the people of Florida or of the cotton growers of Louisiana, who never whimpered when they lost three-fourth of their crop, this section will quickly reassert the inherent qualities of its people, will diversify its agriculture, will grow its own foodstuffs, and live at home, and will push with renewed energy every line of business and industrial activity.

The Manufacturers Record has faith enough in the situation to feel sure that this will be the result, and that the outcome of the decline in cotton will prove to be one of the greatest material blessings that has ever come to the South.

The South should remember that the aggregate value of its crops of corn and wheat this year is within a few thousand dollars of the value of last year's cotton crop with seed. This year the South has among its farm products 970,994,000 bushels of corn, 166,225,000 bushels of wheat, 87,900,000 bushels of apples, 50,532,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, 35,638,000 bushels of Irish potatoes and 23,673,000 bushels of rice, 8,441,000 tons of hay and 736,542,000 pounds of tobacco.—The Manufacturers Record.

20 NATIONS EXPRESS THEIR DISAPPROVAL

Want Ships of European Belligerents Withdrawn From the Waters of the Two Americas.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Twenty nations of the western hemisphere today expressed their disapproval of the effects of operations of the European belligerents in the waters of the two Americas, and appointed a commission of diplomats to formulate practical steps contemplating a more vigorous assertion of the rights of neutrals.

Gathered around an oval table in the magnificent Pan-American Union building, the diplomatic representatives of the American republics, most of them under specific instructions from their governments, urged united action by the nations of this hemisphere to restore trade and remove some of the burdens placed on commerce by the European war. It was the first international conference of neutral nations which had assembled in any part of the globe since the European war began, and it, respectively of its possible accomplishments during the present conflict, was regarded as the birth of a new movement in international law for the definition of the rights of the neutral as opposed to the rights of the belligerent.

Underlying the several speeches made by diplomats was a note warning that the presence of belligerent warships in the western hemisphere already had produced grave complications between American nations and European powers demonstrating the vital need of Pan-American solidarity.

Secretary Bryan made the opening speech, pointing out that the United States sympathized deeply with the plight of its neighboring republics, and declaring the innocent nations should not be forced to suffer for the acts of the belligerents.

\$250,000 Storm Damage at Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 8.—The storm damage on Absecon Island as the result of the cyclone of the past four days is estimated at \$250,000. Atlantic City, the principal municipality on the island, suffered damage estimated at \$80,000. Longport, at the southern end of Absecon, was damaged to the extent of \$50,000; Margate \$30,000, and Ventnor \$40,000.

Ship Purchase Bill.

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BRITISH STEAMER BURNED AT SEA

Only Two Men of Crew of 60 Escaped Death—They Were Badly Burned.

(By Associated Press.)

BARROW, England, Dec. 8.—Wrapped in flames and with the sea about her ablaze from her cargo of gasoline, the British steamer Vedra ran ashore near Barrow during a heavy gale, broke up and was burned, only two men of the crew of 60 escaped death.

The two men rescued were severely burned while swimming through the flaming sea to a tug. Most of the crew were trapped in the forecastle of the Vedra and perished.

So suddenly did the fire break out when the vessel grounded that only four of the ship's company had time to reach her weather side. These were the chief engineer and three sailors. Their predicament, however, was almost as bad as that of the others on board, who were unable to reach a vantage point, for hardly had the vessel touched bottom when the jagged rocks cut through her keel and broke the coffer dam containing the oil.

The chief engineer gave the three seamen with him life belts hanging picked up in his flight, and mounting the rail, plunged headlong into the sea, in an effort to reach a nearby tug endeavoring to pull off the Vedra. The engineer had taken only two or three strokes when a huge wave picked him up and dashed him against the side of the steamer, killing him.

Two of the seamen immediately followed and swam until they were picked up. They were badly burned. The other seaman, unable to swim, leaped to take the plunge and was burned to death where he stood.

The Vedra, bound from Port Arthur, Texas, for London, is a total loss. She was commanded by Captain Brewster and was owned by the Associated Oil Carriers Company of London.

More Than 5,000 Prisoners Taken

(By Associated Press.)

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam and London, Dec. 8.—1.11 a. m.)—An official communication issued by the Austrian war office says:

The battles in West Galicia increase in severity. Austrian troops attacking from the west drove the enemy from her positions at Doboszyce and Wlatiska. More than 5,000 prisoners, among them 27 officers, were taken.

In Poland renewed Russian attacks southwest of Piotrkow have been repulsed by German troops.

Please Guilty to Embarrassment.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Dec. 8.—A. W. Hale, former cashier of the Third National Bank here, pleaded guilty in the United States district court here today to the charge of embezzling funds of the institution. Sentence was deferred until tomorrow.

COSTLIEST STRIKE IN HISTORY OF MINING

Began in Colorado Coal Fields in 1910 and Has Cost Eighteen Million Dollars.

(By Associated Press.)

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 8.—The Colorado coal strike was called off tonight, effective December 10.

This action was taken by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America by a unanimous vote tonight after an all-day session and ratifies the report of the international executive board introduced today recommending the termination of the strike.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Garrison informed tonight that the Colorado coal strike had been called off, said that in all probability the federal troops would be withdrawn immediately. The order for their withdrawal following the usual course, will be issued by President Wilson through the secretary of war.

DENVER, Dec. 8.—The recommendation of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America that the strike in the Colorado coal fields be called off found opposition today in the district miners' convention, it was said. The problem of miners who might not find work and of the future of the women and children in tent colonies required some form of solution, it was reported.

The executive committee recommended ending the strike on the ground that this would strengthen the union's position in view of President Wilson's appointment of a permanent commission to consider future differences.

Frank J. Hays, international vice president, explained the reasons that impelled the international board to make its recommendations there followed in executive session a lengthy and spirited discussion.

Late today it seemed probable that the convention would continue in session tonight until final action was taken.

In duration, sacrifice of life, property and in monetary loss to the State, the miners' union, the coal operators, the miners, railroads and private industries, the Colorado coal strike has been one of the costliest in the history of American mining.

Eighteen million dollars is estimated as the price of the strike, shared by all affected.

The strike began in the northern Colorado coal fields April 4, 1910. The State-wide strike, called September 23, 1912, virtually paralyzed the industry in Colorado, threw the commonwealth into turmoil and finally led to the calling out of the State militia and later to the intervention of federal troops. (Continued on Page Eight)

DETAILS OF THE MIGHTY BATTLES TO BE WRITTEN

GERMANS ARE ATTACKING ALLIED LINE IN YPRES IN BELGIUM

DECISIVE ACTION LIKELY TO START

In Western War Zone According to Reports From Berlin.

The Germans are attacking the allied line south of Ypres in Belgium, but the French announce the Germans have been repulsed. At some points along the battle front in Flanders and northern France the Germans each day of late have made a concerted movement with the firing across the American border from Mexico.

Berlin reports that in the western war zone a decisive action is likely to start any day. This assertion is based on a statement from German headquarters which say "everything is proceeding according to our program," and it is assumed in Berlin that the German operations thus far have been successful.

The bombardment of the Belgian coast by the allied warships between Ostend and Nieuport began Tuesday afternoon in conjunction with land operations, according to a late dispatch from Rotterdam.

German troops have come to the aid of the Austrians at the Cracow fortress, stiffening the defense of the garrison against Russian attacks.

In West Galicia activity along the battle line is increasing, and the Austrian troops, an official statement from Vienna asserts, have driven the Russians from Doboszyce and Wlatiska, taking more than 5,000 prisoners.

The Japanese minister of marine, Vice Admiral Yashiro, makes the announcement that while the war in Europe endures, the Japanese navy's duties will continue and that the Japanese fleet in conjunction with British warships is seeking the Germans in South American waters.

The Japanese foreign minister, Baron Kato, announces also that it has not been decided whether Japan will return the captured German base at Kato-Chow to China.

The Colombian government has ordered the high-powered wireless station at Cartagena dismantled. This action follows protests made recently by Great Britain and France of alleged breaches of neutrality by Colombia.

NOTHING NEW DURING WEEK

Review of Situation in Both Theatres of War Reveals But Very Little Change.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—(By wireless to London, 7:40 p. m.)—A review of the situation in both theatres of the war up to the end of last week reveals little change as compared with the preceding week. This is especially true as regards the western theatre, where the Allies made a number of attacks which always were defeated.

That decisive action may be expected any day is indicated by a report from headquarters saying that "everything is proceeding according to our program." This is taken here to mean that thus far the German operations have been successful.

Much encouragement has been derived here from the recent Russian reports which are considered much less confident in tone than formerly. If an investment of Warsaw should result from the present operations, military men say it will deprive Russia of a most important center of railway communications and place the Russian in a serious position.

The Austrians apparently still are meeting with resistance in Serbia but from the Carpathians nothing new has been reported. Only skirmishing is said to be taking place in West Galicia.

SEND TROOPS TO NAGO, ARIZONA, FOR PROTECTION

MEXICANS WARNED TO DISCONTINUE FIRING INTO AMERICAN TERRITORY

SERIOUS MENACE TO RESIDENTS

General Tasker H. Bliss Will Be in Personal Charge of the Situation.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson, after a brief discussion with his cabinet today, directed Secretary Garrison to order sufficient troops to Naco, Ariz., to handle any emergency that might arise there in connection with the firing across the American border from Mexico.

Secretary Garrison later announced he had ordered Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss to start for Naco with three batteries of field artillery and "await further orders there."

No cavalry in addition to that already patrolling the Arizona border has been ordered to the international line, according to Mr. Garrison.

The secretary declined to discuss what he termed "the diplomatic side" of the case, referring inquiries to the state department. Secretary Bryan had retired when the orders became public, but it is known that today's action followed an exchange of telegrams between the federal government and Governor Hunt of Arizona, in which the governor described the firing from the Mexican factions across the line as a serious menace to residents of Arizona.

It is understood that when the telegrams from Governor Hunt were laid before the cabinet, the President also directed Secretary Bryan to transmit a warning to both Mexican factions fighting near the boundary that firing into American territory must be discontinued.

The ordering of field artillery to cooperate with the ninth cavalry, already in position at Naco, was interpreted as intended to demonstrate to the Mexican forces that serious consequences might follow if the firing into American territory is continued.

The sending of General Bliss to take personal charge of the situation similarly was regarded as demonstrating the anticipation of a delicate and critical situation wherein the United States government deemed it advisable to have a high officer to carry out such orders as later might be decided on.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 8.—General J. J. Pershing tonight received orders from department headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, to dispatch Batteries A, B and C, of the Sixth field artillery, to Naco, Ariz., immediately.

The battalion, under Colonel F. St. J. Greble, is expected to leave for the Arizona border at daylight.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 8.—Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the southern department of the United States army, left here tonight for Naco, Ariz., to take personal command of the border patrol there and "await further orders."

Before leaving Fort Sam Houston, General Bliss ordered three batteries of field artillery stationed at El Paso to proceed to Naco to reinforce the fourteen troops of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry now there. Orders also were issued to other cavalry troops to be in readiness to proceed quickly to Naco.

General Bliss refused to discuss his orders from Washington, other than to state that he had been directed to assemble such troops as he considered necessary to protect American citizens and property against the firing across the international boundary by Mexican forces engaged at Naco, Sonora.

Important Advance by Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—(3:25 p. m.)—A Daily Express correspondent telegraphing from the Belgian frontier says:

"The German divisional headquarters was removed from Boulers when shells began to fall in the town after the British had recaptured Ypres. The British had recaptured Ypres, 11 miles northeast of Ypres, this indicates a distinct and important advance by the Allies."

Rural Credit Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Notwithstanding President Wilson's failure to include rural credit legislation in the session's program, Senator Owen today called a meeting of the banking and currency committee for Tuesday for consideration of bills on this subject.

An attempt will be made to perfect a bill, even if it is not passed at this session, committee members said.