

# EMDEN DESTROYED

## GERMAN CRUISER SUNK IN TEST OF UNEQUALLED STRENGTH

### KOENIGSBERG BOTTLED

#### British Navy Wins Signal Triumph Over Sea Wolves of German Navy—Days of Terror to British Shipping Brought to an End—Armies Still Battle.

Widely different claims of contending armies in the eastern and western theatres of war, especially concerning the West Flanders situation, Tuesday night left but one big fact: the destruction of the German cruiser Emden and the trapping of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, the latter in a palm-lined East African river under circumstances which read as though they were taken from Stevenson.

The British marine insurance rate almost instantly was cut in half—never since the days of the Confederate States' cruiser Alabama has there been such a successful commerce destroyer as the Emden.

Cheers broke forth at Lloyd's on the announcement that the moment the struggles of the armies in France, Belgium, Russia and elsewhere were forgotten.

Yet all these armies were at each other's throats—the Germans and Russians clashing in cavalry engagements along the German front, the Russians still harassing the Austrians in Galicia, and the French, British and Belgians uniting to hold back what appears to be a tremendous German attempt to break through the allied line in the vicinity of Ypres.

Many dispatches speak of the movement of German troops eastward from Belgium as indicating the need of reinforcements along the eastern frontier, but neither the French nor German official statements indicated any slackening in the violence of German attacks on the Flanders.

In fact, the French statement says that between the sea and Armentieres the opposing forces were both acting on the offensive.

As to the outcome of this double offensive the rival contending armies, contradictory, the Germans say they have progressed to the east and the French asserting that the German attack was beaten back.

In view of what seems to be a sustained and concerted German effort in this region, the reports of the German retirement are hardly borne out, although it is said that they have moved their headquarters still farther east, this time from Ghent to Alost.

The situation along the battle line in France proper, from the standpoint of the Allies, was summed up in a dispatch from an observer with the Indian corps, who says there has been no marked change anywhere, though he predicts a gradual weakening of German attacks.

Aside from the military aspects of the war, what stood out boldest Tuesday was Germany's reported threat to cut off food the United States is sending to Belgium, if the Belgians did not return to their normal occupations.

The Belgian answer is that it has been impossible to resume a semblance of normal activity because the German soldiery has commandeered all implements and materials necessary to an industrial re-organization.

The British government Tuesday night issued another so-called white paper, reviewing the incidents which preceded the declaration of war against Turkey. It deals in the main with the Gobustan and the Persian gulf.

As for the Grand Vizier all along was at least ostensibly acting as a mediator between the warring parties.

The British navy got into the war picture Tuesday with two successes—the destruction of the German cruiser Emden in the eastern waters of the Indian Ocean and the bottling up of the Koenigsberg, considered her sister ship, in the western extremity of the same sea.

These two raiders, especially the Emden, have many successes to their credit, and their skill in evading the net thrown out for them has been a matter of chagrin to British naval men.

The Emden's end came in battle as expected, a continuous throughout history, for, according to all accounts, even those of her victims, she played a clean game strictly in accordance with the recognized rule of naval warfare.

After a sharp action off Cocos Island with the Australian cruiser Sydney, the German ship was beached, the German cruiser Koenigsberg met a less glorious fate as she was bottled up in such a position that she must either be captured or surrendered, though in either case she probably will be nothing but a useless hulk.

The Emden's capture is the history of the war one of its most remarkable chapters. For sheer audacity and success it has few parallels—certainly none since the Alabama, the famous old Confederate warship, was roaming the seas.

Twenty-two ships, mostly British, had been sent to hunt for the Emden, but she was captured by the German cruiser.

Since early in August the Emden has been at work. Most of the time she was preying on British shipping in the Indian Ocean, but late last month she suddenly appeared at Penang on Malacca.

It was there that the Emden performed her most daring feat. A fourth smoke-steamship was rigged on her deck and a Japanese flag run up. Thus disguised, she steamed boldly into the harbor, passing unopposed under the British guns of the fort at sea.

She then sailed for the coast, where she sank the Russian cruiser Jemtschug and a French destroyer. Then she steamed away and escaped through the straits.

The vessels destroyed by the Emden had a total value of about \$4,000,000, exclusive of their cargoes. The Emden's largest guns are only 4.1-inch. Of these she had ten. Her speed of 24.5 knots was her greatest asset, as she was able to run down merchant ships with ease and then make good her escape.

British, Russian, French and Japanese warships in the East had been attempting for weeks to put an end to her career.

It has been more or less of a mystery to naval men how the Emden was able to keep at sea month after month without running short of coal and supplies. It is assumed, however, that she has obtained sufficient food and fuel to meet her needs from captured ships. In at least one instance this is known to have been done.

The British steamer Exford, captured by the Emden in the Indian Ocean, re-

# GINNING REPORT OUT

## TEN MILLION BALES GINNED TO NOVEMBER 1.

Compares With \$,830,396 Bales During Last Year—South Carolina Figures 910,403 Bales.

Important farm crops of the United States this year were worth \$8,000,000, or \$14,000,000 more than the value of the same crops last year, notwithstanding a loss of \$418,000,000 sustained by cotton planters on lint alone as a result of the European war.

Preliminary estimates announced Monday by the Department of Agriculture and statistics of average prices paid to producers November 1 indicate that this year's wheat and corn crops are the most valuable ever grown in the United States, that the wheat and apple crops are record harvests and that the potato crop is the second largest ever raised.

The huge wheat crop and the increased price of that cereal, the large corn and apple crops and the increased price in oats, barley and rye more than offset the big loss in cotton.

The value of important crops, based on the average prices paid to producers November 1 and the values last year, follow:

1914	1913
000s	000s
Wheat	1,730,201
Barley	587,802
Oats	425,150
Rye	97,469
Buckwheat	26,133
Potatoes	10,144
Sweet potatoes	220,731
Hay	44,706
Flaxseed	880,260
Apples	21,192
144,963	124,471

Details for important crops in principal states follow:

Corn	Acres	Production
Virginia	21,000	40,541
North Carolina	1,450	2,700
Tennessee	23.5	78,725
Tobacco		
Virginia	104,000	104,000
North Carolina	650	146,250
South Carolina	730	33,580
Florida	1,000	4,300
Kentucky	910	353,555
Tennessee	320	33,468
Connecticut	1,777	35,751
Pennsylvania	1,450	47,935
Ohio	900	78,120
Wisconsin	1,180	53,808

Other details of the department's November crop report are:

Corn—Acres yielded 25.8 bushels; November 1 farm price 69.7 cents a bushel; corn remaining on farms November 1 80,000 bushels.

Wheat—Price 96.2 cents; weight per measured bushel 58.0 pounds.

Oats—Price 42.5; weight 31.5.

Tobacco—Yield 853.8.

# FIGHTING STARTS

## Villa and Carranza About to Face Each Other in Battle.

Generals commanding fifty thousand men in Mexico City were relieved of their commands Tuesday by Gen. Venustiano Carranza because they refused to nullify their action in signing an agreement to obey the Aguas Calientes convention.

It is reported that Gen. Villa's advance guard of 15,000 men is marching south of Encarnacion de Diaz on its way to the capital, which it is said to have been ordered to take in the name of Eulalio Gutierrez. Between these troops and their goal is Gen. Pablo Gonzales, loyal to Carranza, with forty thousand troops, disposed about Queretaro City. A clash is expected there.

In the capital there are 27,000 men, according to official figures. Fighting of a severe character continues in the suburbs of the capital. Persistent attacks are being made on Xochimilco and San Angel by Zapata followers. Shells rained on the front from the citadel were said to have been loaded with sawdust instead of powder.

It is reported, however, that the Carranza forces have everywhere been victorious in the suburban fighting.

ported to his ownners that the commander of the Emden said that before he sank the Exford he intended to take on board his cruiser the 7,000 tons of steam coal with which the Exford was laden.

The first report of the activity of the Emden was received August 6, when she was said to have been sunk in action with the Russian cruiser Askold, off Wei-Hai-Wei. This was contradicted a few days later, when word was received that the Emden had sunk the steamer City of Winchester on August 5, and steaming into the Bay of Bengal five days later and sent two more British vessels to the bottom.

Within three days she had sunk four vessels there. She was accompanied by the Hamburg-American steamer Markomannia as a collier. The Markomannia was sunk on October 16 off Sumatra by a British cruiser.

Leaving the Bay of Bengal the Emden sank the British steamer in the Indian Ocean on September 14. On September 22 she appeared off Madras and shelled the city, extinguishing her lights and disappearing when the forts replied. Then she resumed her activity in the vicinity of Rangoon, where more British ships fell prey to her. Again she disappeared and was not heard from until she turned up at Penang.

The admiralty statement, which announces the destruction of the Emden in the Indian Ocean, and the bottling up of the Koenigsberg on the east coast of Africa, read in part as follows:

"After the whereabouts of the Koenigsberg had been indicated by the attack on the Pegasus on September 19, a certain fast cruiser was sarrested by the admiralty in eastern waters and a thorough and a prolonged search by these vessels in combination was made, which resulted, October 30, in the Koenigsberg's being discovered by H. M. S. Chatham, Capt. Sidney R. R. Drury-Lowe, hiding in shoal water about six miles up the Rufiji River, opposite Mafia Island, German East Africa. Owing to a greater draught the Chatham could not reach the Koenigsberg, which probably is aground except at high water. Part of the crew of the Koenigsberg has been landed and is entrenched on the banks of the river.

"Both these intrenchments and the Koenigsberg herself have been bombed by the Chatham, but owing to the dense palm groves and the position of the ship, it is not possible to estimate the damage done. Pending operations for her capture or destruction, in fact, steps have been taken to block the Koenigsberg from sinking colliers in the only navigable water which she can reach. She is now imprisoned and unable to do any further harm."

# BRYAN IS PLEASED

## ELECTION IS ENDORSEMENT OF WILSON AND HIS ACTS

### WILL GROW IN FAVOR

Nebraskan Says Huge Shrinkage of Progressive While Unexpected Was Alone Responsible for the Gains of the Republicans—Convinced of Righteousness of Party's Policies.

Secretary Bryan, back at the department Monday after his campaign tour west issued a formal statement summarizing election results and declaring they could not be considered other than as an endorsement of President Wilson and his policies.

Pointing to the decreased Progressive vote as the outstanding feature of the election returns, Mr. Bryan said his result in no change in the leadership of the regular Republican ranks; that Senator Penrose and Former Speaker Cannon would represent their party in congress and that the Republican party would have to accept all they had protested against and more. The statement reads:

"The 1914 election can not be considered other than as an endorsement of the President and his policies. The remedial measures enacted under the president's leadership and of the righteousness of his foreign policy that I expected the voters to support the candidates who represented his views."

"There were a number of causes which operated against our party, namely, the efforts of the beneficiaries of protection who, out of resentment, sought to make the tariff law obnoxious; the disturbed conditions caused by the European war; and the fact that congress had not had time to prove their worth. Then, too, more Progressives returned to the Republican party than we expected. This alone accounted for most of the Republican gains in the House of Representatives."

"The victory, however, was sufficiently complete to show that the people are with the president, and he is now able to continue the splendid program upon which he has entered."

"The gains in the Senate are especially gratifying—not a single Democrat defeated for re-election and three senatorships taken from the Republicans."

"There is every reason to believe the administration will grow in popularity as the laws go into effect, and as Democratic policies bear fruit. The new currency law is just beginning to operate; before the next election it will have indicated its claim to public confidence."

"The new tariff law can not be repealed until after the people have had a chance to say, by the vote in the election is over the protecting manufactures are already resuming work."

"Some of them suspended operations or cut down their forces before the election and they did it under conditions which left little doubt they hoped to arouse opposition to the new tariff law. So long as they are not allowed to renege, they will now proceed to demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments, which they used in opposing reduction."

"The president's foreign policies are endorsed and his hands strengthened."

"The outstanding fact in the late election is the slump of the Progressive vote. A large percentage of the Progressive Republicans have returned to the Republican party and that, too, without any surrender on the part of the 'standpaters' and reactionaries. The leadership of the regular Republican party has undergone no change."

"Senator Penrose and ex-Speaker Cannon will represent that party in the Senate and House, and the returning Progressives must be prepared to accept all that they protested against and more, for the standpaters, after having overcome the defection, are now returning to reforms than they were two years ago."

"The Democratic party deserves the support of all real Progressives and in the next two years in will draw to itself those Progressives who understand the radical nature of the issue which separates the Democrat from the aristocrat and the plutocrat."

# FIGHT IN AFRICA

## Victory for Rebels Follows Loyalist Win in South Africa.

Gen. Christian De Wet, the rebel leader as a continuation of his correspondent, "has been in contact with and dispersed a small government command under Gen. Conje, a member of the legislature, near Dronberg. In the course of the fighting Gen. De Wet's son, Daniel, was killed. The government is sending reinforcements to Cronje."

Reuter's Cap Town correspondent under date of Monday gives the following official communication concerning the fighting in South Africa:

"An engagement between Gen. Lammer's forces and Transvaal rebels under Gen. Christian Beyers occurred in the Vre river, southeast of Bloemfontein, November 3.

"The rebels, well armed and led by Beyers, were entirely dispersed, losing nine men killed, 11 men wounded, 364 prisoners, 200 rifles and 300 horses. The loyalists' casualties were three killed and nine wounded."

# RUSSIAN ADVANCE

## Petrograd Says it is a Continued and Irresistible Offensive.

Petrograd reports that what is described as a continued and irresistible offensive of the Russian army resulting in the evacuation of Poland by the Germans, is reported as successfully establishing itself in German territory at Pieschen, 15 miles west of the Russo-German frontier.

In addition to the Russian advance, it is generally relinquishing their stand along the Warthe river. This advance was accomplished, it is stated, by the Russian cavalry movement, in outflanking the German left.

Election Causes Deficit. Comptroller General Jones has announced that only 40 per cent. of the election advertisements can be paid for, as there is no more money for that purpose.

Fought With Shot Guns. After an argument over their rent bill P. B. Arnold, 63, of Little Rock, Ark., his son Thomas wounded and imprisoned and unable to do any further harm."

# CROPS ARE LARGEST

## COUNTRY'S AGRICULTURE YIELD THIS YEAR IS ENORMOUS.

### Nation Raises Quarter Billion More Bushels of Corn This Year Than in Year 1913.

Ginning of cotton continues active despite the low price Southern farmers are receiving and the depression in the industry caused by the war.

During the period from October 18 to November 1 the ginning amounted to 2,207,114 bales, making the aggregate for the season 9,828,695 bales. The period's ginning was only 5,170 bales less than ginned during the same period in the record production year of 1911 and the aggregate for the season is only 142,270 bales less. Compared with last year the ginnings to November 1 were \$55,177 bales more.

In Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Oklahoma the ginnings to November 1 exceed those for any of the past eight years.

Ginnings prior to November 1, by three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those states, prior to that date in the same years, follow:

Alabama	1914	1913	1912	1911
	1,068,596	1,015,788	809,662	805,737
Arkansas	574,882	491,522	440,482	444,401
Florida	56,645	47,315	52,302	56,970
Georgia	1,763,240	1,650,506	1,112,419	1,908,764
Louisiana	297,910	222,464	261,701	232,245
Mississippi	688,756	568,005	511,678	584,199
North Carolina	428,362	384,260	496,537	597,940
Oklahoma	658,211	538,303	1,112,419	1,908,764
South Carolina	910,403	846,468	730,659	1,022,614
Tennessee	172,718	174,379	118,485	211,128
Texas	3,870,925	3,250,109	2,709,725	3,211,572
All Other States	58,447	46,942	43,291	58,302

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to November 1, by states:

Florida	Georgia	Carolina
1914	19,270	23,184
1913	10,356	24,570
1912	11,067	16,276
1911	21,038	33,841

# 800 HORSES BURIED

## Intended for Allies Armies They Are Destroyed by Flames.

Practically all of the eight hundred horses on board the British steamship Rembrandt were burned Saturday after the vessel was wrecked on a shoal off the Virginia capes Monday, according to information reaching Norfolk Tuesday night. The Rembrandt was bound from Baltimore to St. Nazaire, France, and the animals are understood to have been intended for the armies of the Allies.

It was reported that Capt. Edlin, of the Rembrandt, had notified officials of the Lamport and Holt line, owners of the steamship, that vessel was set on fire by German spies who were members of the crew. The captain is said to have claimed that threats against the ship were made before it steamed from Baltimore Saturday. No confirmation of these reports was available.

Tuesday night the Rembrandt was steaming backward and forward in a circle ten miles off Cape Henry, while the crew was busy disposing of the carcasses in the sea. Less than a dozen of the horses are said to be alive. It was expected that the work would be completed, after which the Rembrandt will proceed to Newport News for repairs. Forward compartments of the ship are reported badly damaged.

When the fire was discovered the ship was 200 miles off the Cape. The smoke was so dense that the crew could not reach the flames. And stampeded animals were left to their fate. The ship's hold was flooded and the hatches closed, these efforts finally resulting in the fire having been brought under control.

# BANKS REFUSE AID

## Boston Financiers Appear to Be Reluctant to Join Cotton Pool.

Nine of the 14 national banks of Boston took adverse action Thursday on the advisability of entering the \$15,000,000 cotton pool which is being formed under government auspices to finance the Southern cotton crop. Two others, the Commercial and the Fourth Atlantic, voted to enter the pool.

Many of the bankers were said to favor extending financial help to New England cotton mills in their purchase of cotton rather than to the growers direct.

Killed Woman and Escaped. Viola Frank of Greenville was shot by Frank Howard Tuesday and killed. The slayer, who used a double barreled shot gun, escaped.

Race Horses in Charleston. About twenty special "race horse" trains carrying animals each have arrived in Charleston in preparation for the coming meet.

Sheriff Cleared. Hendrix Rector, sheriff of Greenville, has been cleared of the charge of contempt of court.

# WHEAT, OATS, RYE

## FARMERS ADVISED TO CONCENTRATE ON THESE CROPS.

### W. W. Long, State Director of Agricultural Extension Work, Gives Good Advice for Replacing Cotton.

Thousands of cotton producers are face to face with the problem of having to plant something in the place of cotton with a chance of selling the new crop at profit or using it at home to advantage.

About September 1, when it became apparent that the war in Europe was to be of some duration, W. W. Long, State agent and director of extension in South Carolina for the United States department of agriculture in co-operation with Clemson college, undertook to centre the attention of the farmers of the Palmetto State on the growing of grain and other crops in place of cotton.

This campaign of education in diversification is still being carried on by the Long and his farm demonstrators. His office has distributed nearly 300,000 circulars in South Carolina, giving detailed directions about the planting and cultivation of grain crops.

Mr. Long has advised South Carolina farmers to concentrate this winter on oats and wheat. The former grain can be produced to excellent advantage in the Piedmont as well as in the coastal plain. The latter grain is better adapted to the Piedmont section of the State than to the coastal regions.

One small reason that many farmers in South Carolina will plant this winter. Oats are sown in this State from August to March, but the fall sown crop yields better than that of mid-winter and spring. The crop may be harvested in May or for hay. Oats planted in the fall are ready for harvesting in May or June. This grain may be sown in cotton by using a one-horse drill just behind the cotton pickers, this being one of the most satisfactory and least expensive methods of planting. Cotton stalks can be cut down later in the winter, so that they will not interfere with the reaper and binder in harvest time. Mr. Long thinks that where oats follow corn or a hay crop, such as cow peas or sorghum, the land should be plowed and drilled in, though the seeds may be sown and disked in. Oats planted with a drill are not so likely to be killed in winter as those sown broadcast.

Mr. Long has recommended the Fulham and Apple varieties of oats for seeding. One and one-half bushels per acre are generally planted and give good results, although more or less may be used. As a rule, the richer the land the lighter the oats should be seeded. Less seed are required when a drill is used. Soil that is too rich or too moist will retain fertilizer and cause oats to lodge. For fertilizer in the southeastern cotton States, from 200 to 500 pounds of a mixture of equal parts of cotton seed meal and acid phosphate may be applied with advantage to each acre of oats when planted, and 100 to 150 pounds of the same mixture should be applied to each acre of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda. Mr. Long has warned South Carolina farmers who are going to plant oats on a large scale that great care should be used in harvesting the crop, as any discoloration will lower the grade of the grain.

Oats can be produced in every type of soil found in the State, but wheat has a decided preference for heavy loams and clay soils. Speaking generally, yields of wheat are much larger in the hilly and mountainous sections.

Accordingly Mr. Long has recommended that wheat as a market crop be attempted only in the Piedmont and that farmers in the coastal plain plant just enough for home consumption.

Where lands should be plowed, thoroughly fitted and pulverized with harrows and rollers, so that the seed bed will be firm with a thin layer of loose soil on the surface. A drill is the best method of sowing wheat, but it may be sown broadcast and disked in. Five or six pecks of wheat should be used to seed an acre. November is a good time to sow wheat. It may be sown later with good results. Bluestem, Purple Straw, Red May, Fulham and Apple are the varieties recommended to farmers in the southeast. In this section wheat should be fertilized with a mixture of 500 pounds of the acre of equal parts of cotton seed meal and acid phosphate, followed in March by a top dressing with 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda. The average yield of wheat an acre in the United States is 14 bushels. The average in the Southeastern cotton states falls below the average for the country, but a yield of 200 bushels to the acre in the southeast is not unusual.

With wheat selling at war prices, there is a chance of making it a profitable crop in the Piedmont sections of the southeastern cotton states. Figures in the South Carolina department of agriculture show that \$20,000,000 worth of flour was imported into the State in 1913. If the cotton planters succeed in raising only 100 to 150 bushels of wheat a demand in 1915 it will be a large accomplishment.

None of the southeastern cotton states produces enough oats for its own use. South Carolina alone imported \$2,000,000 worth of this grain in 1913.

# GERMAN SIDE

## Berlin Says Campaigns Are Progressing Satisfactorily.

Berlin reports that according to official information given to the press Tuesday by Berlin wireless, the western campaign is making satisfactory though slow progress. Interest, however, centers strongly in the east, where the beginning of actual operations has not yet been announced.

Maj. Morait, in The Tageblatt, explains that the operations in Poland have not yet reached a point where leaders are justified in setting forth the situation. At proper time, he says, the press will learn what is really happening.

Meantime assurances are given that there is no fear of a Russian invasion of German territory in force. The forces patrolling the boundary are sufficient to prevent any such movement, he adds.

# Will Fire on Strangers.

The Dutch forts around Flushing have announced their intention to fire on all strange crafts found in the River Scheldt.

# Germany Shifting Troops.

It is reported from various sources that the Germans are shifting their eastern troops to the Belgian field of battle.

# To Try for Cotton Money.

Commissioner McLaurin has stated that he will make an effort to secure a market for the warehouse receipts of the farmers.

# TEDDY ELIMINATED

## ONE OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF OUR LATEST ELECTION

### WORK FOR NEXT CAUCUS

Democratic Members Must Choose New Party Leader and Many Important Chairmanships—Republican Leader Expected to be the Same—Lame Ducks Appear.

Tuesday's elections uncovered enough interesting political situations to keep the country wide awake until the next presidential election shall have come along. With the Democrats satisfied with results and the Republicans jubilant over what they claim to be the handwriting on the wall foretelling a glorious G. O. P. victory all along the line, the average man sees enough to make him wonder what the next two years will bring forth.

Thinking for himself, putting two and two together, and not taking the statements of any paid publicity agent or bureau as the real means of determining results in the near future, the man with the long political nose sees that Tuesday's results are potential.