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RUSSIANS STILL HOLD CENTER OF STAGE IN GREAT WAR DRAMA

FOLLOWING UP AND PRESSING HARD THE FLEEING TURKS

FIGHTING KNEE DEEP IN SNOW

The Most Violent Battle of War Is Taking Place in Upper Alsace.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Jan. 6.—Apart from the Russian victory over the Turks in Trans-Caucasia, which is described in a dispatch to the Russian embassy from Petrograd as "complete," interest in the war centers in the stubborn fight on the roads to Cernay and Muelhausen in Upper Alsace. The battle in that region, raging for a week, is described in a Berlin dispatch as the most violent of the war. The Germans regained some trench they had lost, but on the whole the French reports appear to show that the forces of France maintain their advantage, for every inch of which they had to fight, often with the bayonet.

Along the rest of the western front the tide of battle continues to ebb and flow. On either side of Rheims, according to reports, the French daily push their lines a few yards forward, while in the Argonne, where more hard fighting is going on, first the Germans and then the French report the capture of the other's encampments.

Another region where the French seemingly keep nibbling away at the German lines in the Vosges, here gains they reported last night and again today must have gone a long way toward rendering the German long occupation of St. Mihiel on the Meuse less comfortable.

The Russians, with all their other fronts to cover, have found another army with which to take the offensive against the German position at Mlava, on the East Prussian frontier, and tonight report the capture of a village on the road to that town.

The Germans still are hammering at the Russian line drawn directly across the roads to Warsaw from the west, but it is reported, will less force behind them. In West Galicia, however, where they have reinforced the Austrians, they have held up the Russian advance near Gorlice.

In southern Poland rain has stopped the fighting. Neither side is able to move there owing to the high water and the mud.

The Russians continue to drive the Austrians through the snow-covered passes of the Carpathians and out of Bukovina, and simultaneously are dealing in detail with the remnants of the Turkish army in Trans-Caucasia, which are reported either to have been routed or surrounded.

The Turkish dash into his distant province of Russia is described by military men here as having been an unwise maneuver. Military operations in that part of the world would be difficult in this season at any time, they say, but in a particularly severe winter there was little chance of the poorly equipped Turkish troops succeeding in their efforts.

Altogether the Russians engaged the Turks in ten pitched battles in many cases while knee deep in snow and at an altitude of from 6,000 to 10,000 feet.

In the realm of international politics the next move by Rumania is awaited with interest, while the arrest of Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, is attracting world-wide attention.

American Ship With Seven Thousand Bales of Cotton Has Been Captured

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The American steamer Denver, bound for Bremen, Germany, with cotton from Norfolk, December 23, has been detained at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, north of Scotland. The crew have asked the state department to make representations.

The Denver was reported to have been loaded under the inspection, not only of United States customs officials, but also of the British consular officers at Norfolk. She had aboard 7,000 bales of cotton.

Arrangements are now under way which, it is believed here, may facilitate shipments. The plan would provide that vessels have their hatches sealed before they leave. American customs officials and British consuls could see that the seal was properly affixed after the loading had been inspected.

The City of Moscow with 8,500 bales of cotton recently left New York for

SOME SHOOTING.

(By Associated Press.)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 6.—The official trapshooting records of the Interstate Association for 1914 award first place among amateurs to Woolfolk Henderson, of Lexington, Ky., while L. H. Reid, of Seattle, Wash., leads the professionals. Henderson broke 1,091 targets out of 2,050 and Reid 2,225. The score of more than 8,000 trapshooters were considered as the result of competition in registered tournaments.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR CARRANZA FORCES

Villareal's Forces Capture Two Trains of Arms and Many Prisoners.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—General Villareal, Carranza governor of Nuevo Leon, has defeated decisively a command of Villa troops at Marte, near Torreon, according to a dispatch from Vera Cruz to the Carranza agency here today. The message said Villareal's forces captured two trains of arms and ammunition and many prisoners.

"Heavy reinforcements sent by Villa last night from Mexico City towards Puebla were checked by Constitutionalists 20 miles northwest of Puebla," the dispatch continues. "Oberon's Yaqui Indian cavalry are pursuing the enemy who were defeated at Puebla yesterday and who are fleeing into the mountains to the southeast in great disorder. Commanding General Higinio Aguilar and Benjamin Argumedo, formerly of Huerta's army, saved themselves only by flight towards Mexico City, but not another prominent officer escaped."

TWO KILLED IN CYCLONE

Much Property Damage Reported in Southern Georgia.

Heavy Rain Fall.

(By Associated Press.)
MACON, Ga., Jan. 6.—Two persons are known to have been killed and two injured in a storm of cyclonic proportions that swept southern Georgia late today. Much property damage also is reported. Heavy rainfall accompanied the high wind.

The dead: W. J. Spain, Quitman, killed by a falling tree. Mrs. Thomas Sawyer, Abbeville, killed when her home was wrecked.

Extends Clemency to Six More Prisoners

(By Associated Press.)
COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 6.—Governor Blease today announced he had extended executive clemency to six more State prisoners, three receiving pardons and three paroles. This makes a total of approximately 1,650 State convicts who have been granted clemency since Governor Blease took office.

HONORS PAID TO LIVING HEROES

MEDALS ARE PRESENTED TO THIRTEEN MEN OF COURAGE

ENLISTED IN THE U. S. NAVY

Ceremony Takes Place on Deck of Battleship Florida at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Medals of honor were presented today by Secretary Daniels to 13 enlisted men of the United States navy, who won special mention for distinguished conduct at the occupation of Vera Cruz in April last. The formal ceremony took place on the deck of the battleship Florida at the Brooklyn navy yard, and Rear Admiral Fletcher, now commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, who commanded the American naval forces at Vera Cruz, and other high officers of the navy participated.

The medal winners were: Henry N. Nickerson, boatswain's mate, first class. Abraham DeSommer, chief turret captain. Joseph G. Harner, boatswain's mate, first class. George Cregan, boatswain's mate, first class. Lawrence C. Smett, gunner's mate, third class. Percy A. Decker, chief boatswain's mate. Charles F. Bishop, quartermaster, first class. James A. Walsh, quartermaster, third class. Charles L. Nordisick, seaman. Fred J. Schnepf, seaman. Bertie H. Jarrett, gunner's mate, third class. William Zuiderveld, hospital steward. Harry C. Beasley,coxswain. Edward A. Gilsburn, electrician, second class, was not present to receive his medal, but it had been sent to him.

Secretary Daniels also read a long list carrying names of officers, headed by Rear Admiral Fletcher, and bluejackets and marines, who had received special mention for heroism and bravery at Vera Cruz.

Before presenting the medals, Secretary Daniels declared that the outstanding naval event of the past year was the courage, sacrifice, and self-restraint displayed by the officers and men of the navy, and marine

(Continued on Page Eight)

ONLY LOOKING FOR SOMETHING TO EAT

Citizens Capture Man They Had Trained From Store That Had Been Robbed.

(By Associated Press.)
SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 6.—John Williams Smith, a white man who claims to be from Waco, Texas, where he says he has a wife and four children, was placed in jail at Laurens, S. C., tonight by Deputy Sheriff Blakely, to whom he was delivered earlier in the day by a posse of citizens of Gray Court. Smith was wounded in the side by a member of the posse who surrounded him in a vacant house last night where they had trailed him from a store that had been robbed. He admitted the robbery but said he was only looking for something to eat. Physicians who examined him say the wound may be of a serious nature.

Will Deliver Purely Political Speech

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Wilson will leave Washington tomorrow night to deliver in Indianapolis Friday his first purely political speech since he became president. He will appear at a Jackson Day celebration arranged by the Indiana Democratic Club.

The president's friends expect his speech to be directed principally towards assisting the speedy passage through congress of the administration's legislative program.

Rejects Nomination.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The nomination of Erving C. Bland, of Kansas City, to be United States marshal for the western district of Missouri, was rejected by the senate late today by unanimous vote. Bland's is the fourth nomination rejected in the last few weeks in the dispute between the president and senate over recess appointments.

WOMEN DEPART AMID SMILES

ALTHOUGH PRESIDENT DECLINES TO SUPPORT SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

THINKS MEASURE A STATE ISSUE

Does Not Believe it the Wise or Permanent Way to Build.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Wilson declined today for the sixth time since he entered the White House to support a federal constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. When a delegation of Democratic women, who declared they had helped elect him, presented a plea that he support the proposed amendment, he reiterated his previous declaration that he considered suffrage a State issue.

Mrs. George A. Armes, president of the District of Columbia Woman's Suffrage League, Miss Alberta Hill, of New York, and Dr. Frances McGaskin, spokesmen for the delegation, reminded the president that the house would vote on the suffrage amendment January 12.

"I am most unaffectedly complimented by this visit that you have paid me," the president told the women. "I have been called on several times to say what my position is on the very important matter that you are so deeply interested in. I want to say that nobody can look on the fight you are making without great admiration, and I certainly am one of those who admire the tenacity and the skill and the address with which you try to promote the matter that you are interested in."

"But I am tied to a conviction which I have had all my life that changes of this sort ought to be brought about State by State. If it were not a matter of female suffrage, if it were a matter of any other thing connected with suffrage, I would hold the same opinion. It is a long standing and deeply matured conviction on my part and therefore I would be without excuse to my own constitutional principles if I lent my support to this very important movement for an amendment to the constitution of the United States."

"Frankly, I do not think that this is the wise or the permanent way to build. I know that you perhaps unanimously disagree with me, but you will not think the less of me for being frank in the avowal of my own convictions on that subject; and certainly that avowal represents no attitude of antagonism, but merely an attitude of principle."

"I want to say again how much complimented I am by your call and also by the confidence that you have so generously expressed in me. I hope that in some respects I may live to justify that confidence."

As the women departed the president shook hands with each cordially, and the delegation departed amid smiles and expressions of gratification at the way they had been received, quite in contrast to a former instance at which the women held a small indignation meeting on the White House lawn.

Asked to Explain Situation on Border

(By Associated Press.)
NACO, Ariz., Jan. 6.—Carranza agents here announced tonight that General Benjamin Hill, Constitutional military commander in Sonora, had been called to Vera Cruz to explain in person the situation on the border with reference to the firing into American territory.

Among Mexicans here it was understood that Hill would not return to Sonora. Colonel P. Elias Galles will assume command of the Constitutional forces in Sonora as soon as Hill leaves.

ALREADY—GRAFT.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In a resolution declaring the federal reserve system is a "legalized money trust" and that "money" trust managers and their agents were selected to control the 12 reserve banks. Representative Lindbergh, of Minnesota, today asked for a special congressional committee to investigate "into the influence that have been exercised by the money trust in the organization of the federal reserve banks and the extent of the control of the money trust over the same."

Fifty Mile Gale Sweeps Florida

(By Associated Press.)
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 6.—Houses were partially wrecked, trees torn up by the roots and other damage done by a 50 mile gale that swept the northern part of Florida late today. No lives are reported lost. Little damage resulted here.

Incomplete reports indicated that much damage was done along portions of the Florida coast coast. Confirmation of its extent was not available tonight on account of disarranged wire communication.

Black Smallpox at Vera Cruz.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Black smallpox has broken out at Vera Cruz and the town is in the throes of an epidemic, American Consul Canada reported today to the state department.

700 PASSENGERS PANIC STRICKEN

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS INJURED IN ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK'S SUBWAY

TRAINS STOP; LIGHTS GO OUT

Cable Blows Out; Fumes of Burning Rubber Fills Cars; Panic Starts in Darkness.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The worst accident in ten years history of New York's subway occurred during the morning rush hours today when 700 passengers in two stalled trains were stricken with panic in the darkened tubes, by dense smoke and acrid fumes from a short-circuited cable. In the struggle to escape some two hundred persons were injured, one, a woman, fatally. Others, overcome, were rescued unconscious, by police and firemen, while scores struggled to the street unharmed, or hysterical, their clothing torn and faces blackened by smoke.

The city tonight was in the throes of a transportation blockade without any. It was not until 10:30 that a wheel on the subway and then only a limited service was maintained. The heads of thousands of passengers in the subway ordinarily carries were diverted to elevated and surface systems and when the home-bound rush began tonight neither system had adequate facilities. There were no subway trains running to Brooklyn and dense mass of humanity, concentrated at the Brooklyn bridge, prolonged the rush hour period for two hours in a struggle to board trains and cars.

The accidents occurred between the Fifty and Fifty-Ninth street stations and called off virtually the entire fire and ambulance service on Manhattan Island. The two trains, an express and a local, both packed, came to a stop midway between the stations and the lights went out. A large feed cable had blown out in its conduit, some 50 yards distant and soon the cars were filled with the fumes of burning rubber. This soon grew unbearable and it took little to start a panic in the darkness.

The demands of some of the passengers that the doors be opened were refused by the guards, it was said. Fights ensued and there was soon in progress on both trains a desperate struggle to get out. Windows were smashed by the score; men and women trampled each other and tore each other's clothes in fear.

When the first of the panic-stricken passengers reached the street the report spread that there had been a terrible catastrophe in which many had been killed.

Police and firemen quickly reached the scene and although it was at length established that the reports were exaggerated, they were busy more than three hours in the rescue work. They found in the two trains many passengers, mostly women, half asphyxiated. Others had collapsed on the floor of the tube. Some were brought up by ladders through manholes, some through ventilating apertures in the street, ordinarily covered with steel gratings.

Nearly 200 cars were commandeered as temporary hospitals, while dozens of ambulances carried away to hospitals those needing skilled attention. Some of these were reported in a serious condition tonight. Miss Ella Brady, the only person to lose her life, died in an ambulance. The lives of several were undoubtedly saved by the use of palmators, physicians said.

Investigation to fix the blame of the accident was at once started by District Attorney Perkins and the public service commission and word came from Albany that the accident had started legislative activity to an investigation of the State's supervision of public utilities.

Reports Cause Lively Clash

CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE CHARGED WITH MISREPRESENTING SOUTH

NORTH HAS NO KICK COMING

Charges Were Denied and Statistics Submitted to Support Committee's Statements.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Reports concerning child labor in North Carolina caused a lively clash between Dr. A. J. McKelway, southern secretary of the national committee, and David Clark, a Charlotte, N. C., editor, at today's session of the eleventh annual conference on child labor.

Mr. Clark declared that until northern States had cleaned up their barrooms, gambling and vice dens and Sunday theatres, they had no right to complain that children under 13 years of age were permitted to work in cotton mills.

"Plainly speaking, it is none of their business," he said, referring to complaints from Massachusetts and New York.

He charged representatives of the committee with misrepresenting facts in the South; declared against national child labor legislation and urged the delegates to clean up affairs in their home States before taking part in the affairs of others. Dr. McKelway, he said, had issued pamphlets only half representing the facts.

Dr. McKelway replied to Mr. Clark. As to national legislation, he said he had only to quote Mr. Clark's father, Chief Justice Clark, of the North Carolina supreme court, who held child labor legislation constitutional.

The committee, he said, had not exhibited to the public pictures of humanity wrecked by early employment, but he said the next generation would have living pictures of the effects. He denied that the committee had disseminated information that four and five year-old children were employed in North Carolina, but he declared federal investigation had shown 75 per cent. of the mill operators there violated the law by child employment. Employers of child labor he roundly denounced, and he added that users of child labor products were in fact to an extent the employers.

Owen J. Lovejoy, the committee's general secretary, also vigorously denied the charge and submitted statistics to support the committee's statements. Many delegates were drawn into the discussion.

"The federal government has dealt generously with cotton, extending its protection for many years," said Mrs. Florence Kelly, of the Consumers' League, reply to Mr. Clark. "It seems the idea is that the protection of cotton belongs to the federal government, but the protection of children belongs to the States." Wiley H. Swift, North Carolina, representative of the National Child Labor Committee, took issue with many of Clark's statements.

The conference, later, drafted and referred to the committee's trustees a resolution asking creation of a federal child labor bureau to prepare a model code to the end of unifying State laws.

At the final session of the conference tonight addresses on the general subject of the child as the nation's ward were delivered by Thomas I. Parkinson, New York; William H. Malthe, Baltimore, and Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the federal child labor bureau.

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WILSON'S POLICY IS CRITICISED

SENATOR LODGE REVIEWS INCIDENTS IN MEXICO SINCE MADERO REVOLT

CHAIRMAN STONE TAKES EXCEPTION

Brands Attack on the President as a Purely Partisan Outburst.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator Lodge sharply criticised President Wilson's Mexican policy in the senate today and drew a reply from Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, branding the attack as a purely partisan outburst. Senator Stone, however, agreed with a suggestion by Senator Borah that the whole Mexican problem should be discussed fully in the senate at an early date.

Senator Lodge reviewed incidents in Mexico since the Madero revolt. He declared anarchy existed in Mexico today and that it was all but too late for this government to adopt any policy other than military occupation. He insisted that personal animosity on the part of President Wilson against General Huerta had directed the administration's course toward Mexico and that the president's omission of any mention of Mexico in his last annual message to congress had left it to be presumed that he had no policy to advance now that Huerta was ousted.

Senator Stone took exception to Senator Lodge's statement that it was impossible to expect organization of an orderly government in Mexico. He sharply arraigned the administration senator for precipitating the discussion of foreign relations at this time. Senator Lodge had incorporated in his remarks an article by former President Roosevelt attacking the administration's Mexican policy and making mention of charges of religious persecution in Mexico.

"It is detestable," Senator Stone declared, "that a former president and his coadjutor upon the floor, the senator from Massachusetts, should attempt to incite religious passions in consideration of our foreign affairs. There is too much of that going on now, both by Protestants and Catholics. I can think of nothing more dangerous to our political and civil life. It is time for patriotic senators to arise and do something to check the onward movement of this great religious conflict. This is not the time and this not the country where propaganda of that kind should be encouraged."

Senator Lodge's charge that President Wilson's animosity against Huerta had brought about the present conditions in Mexico was characterized by Senator Stone as a "bold fabrication."

Senator Borah read extracts from Senator Stone's speeches during the Taft administration and declared the Missouri senator had completely changed his views with the change on the party power. The Mexican situation had come to a point, he said, where it must be debated fully in the light of the nation's duty to protect its citizens wherever they might be found.

"I should like to see the policy established," he said, "whether Democratic or Republican, that when a man called out to passersby in any foreign city that he was an American citizen, it would be known that his life and his rights would be fully protected by this government."

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Receives News of Second Death While Funeral Services Are Being Held

(By Associated Press.)
ROME, Jan. 6.—Three hundred thousand persons marched through the streets today behind the funeral cortege of Bruno Garibaldi, grandson of the famous Italian soldier, who was killed while fighting with the French in the Argonne.

While funeral services were being held news reached here of the death in the same region of Constantine Garibaldi, a brother of Bruno. News of the second death stirred the people of Rome.

Five of the brothers have been fighting with the French. Two brought Bruno's body home today.

In the funeral party today were the French, British and Russian ambassadors, the Serbian, Belgian, and Montenegro ministers. From windows and flower boxes were showered down upon the casket as it was taken through the streets while the people raised cries of "Long live Garibaldi!" "Long live France!" and "Long live Belgium!"

Unreported Lyschick.
GREENVILLE, Ala., Jan. 6.—Flaming of the body of Doc Lyschick, a negro, near here yesterday by hunters, has brought to light an unreported lynching, according to officers today. The negro's body had been hanged to a tree.