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WAR IS DECLARED BY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AGAINST SERBIA

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY HAS BEGUN HOSTILITIES WITH SERBIA

GERMANY TO BLAME

Attitude of Empire in Rejecting Peace Proposals Caused Decision to Be Issued

(By Associated Press.)

The text of the declaration of war follows:

Vienna, July 28.—"The Royal Government of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the imperial and royal government finds itself compelled to proceed to safeguard the rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

"Austria-Hungary considers itself from this moment in a state of war with Serbia."

TROOPS ON MOVE

Berlin, July 28.—Reports from the Austrian border today state that the transport of eighth and ninth Austrian army corps from Bohemia toward the Serbian frontier began yesterday and that there was no other traffic on the Bohemian railroads except that of troop trains.

The two corps consist of 32 battalions of infantry with a large number of quick firing machine guns, six regiments of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery and two regiments of the army service corps.

Telegraphic communication with Carlsbad and Marienbad still was open today but only by one direct line from the Saxon frontier. The telegraphic service between Berlin and Vienna was demoralized and on some lines was completely interrupted.

Vienna, July 28.—The people in the dual monarchy look forward to a war with Serbia, which today was formally declared, with a feeling of relief.

Officials are optimistic that the war will be confined to these two countries. Certain knowledge that Russia would intervene, however, would not cause Austria to alter her course in the slightest.

News of the formal declaration of war ran through the city before editions of the papers could reach the vendors and was everywhere greeted with a spirit which might be described as close to religious exaltation.

Vienna is absolutely without news of troop movements which the papers are forbidden to print. A sharp censorship has been established over all means of communication.

The evening papers published the following inspired statement:

"In well-informed circles the view is held that so far as Sir Edward Grey's proposal is to localize the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, the former can declare itself entirely agreed with Sir Edward Grey's remarks, but regarding what he has said concerning the suppression of military operations, affairs have proceeded much too far to allow anything to be done in this direction."

Advices from Belgrade say the Serbian capital is now located at Nish, where the Skupstina (National Assembly) met today. All Serbians between 18 and 60 years of age able to bear arms, have been called out and mobilization is proceeding rapidly.

Fighting is reported.

The Militarische Rundschau reports sharp fighting along the river Drina where Serbian volunteers who attempted to cross were opposed by Austrian frontier troops. It also reports that Serbians fired on their own river transports by mistake, killing and wounding several Serbian soldiers.

The ministry of foreign affairs has addressed a verbal note to the foreign representatives informing them of the declaration of war and declaring that Austria will, on the assumption of similar observances by Serbia, adhere to the provisions of the League conference of October 15, 1908, and the declaration of London of February 26, 1909.

London, July 28.—The Austro-Hun-

garian government declared war against Serbia today by a manifesto which is one of the briefest of history's momentous documents.

Germany causes row.

Germany paved the way for this declaration by announcing her rejection of the British proposal to bring four powers together in conference for mediation. Germany explained that her ally could not be expected to submit her acts to an European council as though she were one of the Balkan states.

This announcement preceded the declaration of war by only two hours and showed the harmonious working of the partnership between the two nations which stood firmly together through the Bosnian crisis of 1909.

The center of interest has shifted sharply to St. Petersburg, which holds the decision whether an European war, which probably would shift the balance of power, is to break out. Negotiations are afoot there between the Russian foreign minister and the Austrian ambassador, which are designed to "localize" the conflict.

The next news expected is the occupation of Belgrade and that now may be an accomplished fact. Reports of encounters along the frontier have been permitted to pass the censor but military experts here believe mobilization already has been effected and that a campaign is underway.

England May Mix In.

There is no enthusiasm in England for war, yet there is a general belief that her obligations to her partners in the triple entente, and her interests as a great European power will force her to support Russia and France in any steps they may take.

The immediate effect of the war cloud is likely to be a compromise on home rule, since all parties feel that domestic dissensions must be settled at all cost in the face of outside peril.

The fierce demands of the conservative papers for a general election have become the most important branch of the government and no one wants to risk the possibility of losing Sir Edward Gray with his exceptional influence in the councils of Europe.

Warships Get Ready.

The British warships everywhere are taking on supplies. Soon after it became known that Austria and Serbia were at war all the officers and sailors ashore at Portland and Weymouth were summoned to their ships.

Socialists Are Angry.

Berlin, July 28.—The ambassadors gathered at the weekly reception of the German foreign minister, Herr von Jagow, late today was decidedly pessimistic, although most of the ambassadors had no knowledge of the Austrian declaration of war.

Twenty-six socialist mass meetings tonight in the workmen's quarters of the city were crowded to the doors and overflow meetings were held. A (Continued on Page Seven) —

CARBAJAL'S TERMS ARE VERY EASY

Wants To Name Provisional President That Carranza Party Approves Of

(By Associated Press.)

Vera Cruz, July 28.—Unwilling to risk being captured by General Pascual Orozco, Jr., who is operating between San Luis Potosi and Tampico, General Lauro Villar and David Gutierrez Allende, Provisional President Carbajal's peace delegates, came from the capital to this port last night. At the earliest possible moment they will go to Tampico to confer with the Carranza appointees.

The federal delegates are instructed to insist upon an amnesty and recognition of the regular army as it was at the time of the overthrow of Madero. They also are overruled to inform the constitutionalists of Carbajal's willingness to turn over the government to the constitutionalists, but that the president urges that he be permitted to name constitutionalist whom the Carranza party could designate as minister of foreign affairs and who, upon Senor Carbajal's retirement, automatically would become provisional president.

These are the only terms upon which President Carbajal insists.

Brigadier General Funston met the peace delegates special train at the station. He offered to do anything he could to facilitate their trip to Tampico.

If a small steamer cannot be obtained without delay it is expected they will accept an offer to make the trip in an American naval vessel.

CORONER'S INQUEST ADJOURNS

Will Render Inquest on Thursday on Saturday's Killing.

(By Associated Press.)

Dublin, Ireland, July 28.—The coroner's inquest on the victims of Sunday's fighting between the King's own Scottish borderers and the crowd, was adjourned until Thursday at the request of the lawyers representing the soldiers who asked to prepare their evidence.

The bodies of the dead were taken to the Marlborough street cathedral mortuary. Thousands of persons—in a grand procession followed the hearse and great crowds lined the streets. Not a policeman or soldier was to be seen, all having been ordered to remain away from the vicinity of the funeral cortege.

At the cathedral tomorrow a regular high mass will be celebrated, and the bodies will then be buried in Glasnevin cemetery.

CHALLENGER APPROACHES

The Shamrock IV Has Reached the Azores In Good Condition.

(By Associated Press.)

Horta, Fayal, Azores, July 28.—The Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the American cup arrived here today, having taken the seven days and three hours trip from Falmouth, England.

According to those on board, the would-be lifter of the international trophy proved herself an excellent sea boat.

The yacht left Falmouth at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 21 for her run by way of the Azores to New York.

European War Bulletin

(By Associated Press.)

Nish, Serbia, July 28.—The Serbian steamers Deligrad and Morava were seized today at Orsova, on the Danube, by Austrians. The Serbian colors were hauled down and the Austrian flag hoisted. The passengers were detained.

Dublin, Ireland, July 28.—A consignment of four thousand rifles for the Irish Nationalist Volunteers was landed during the night at New Castle on the coast of County Wicklow. Another batch of 1,000 rifles was landed near Kilcool, also in Wicklow.

Berlin, July 28.—An unconfirmed despatch from Gumbinnen, Eastern Prussia, to the Taegliche Rundschau today says Russia has occupied Wirballen, Russian Poland, with a force of engineers, cavalry, artillery and two regiments of infantry while Russian guards have been placed all along roads on the frontier. The despatch adds that a squadron of German Uhlans has advanced to Eydtkuhnen, on the Russian frontier.

Rome, July 28.—It is reported that the first and second naval squadrons are forming to concentrate at Gaeta, forty miles northwest of Naples.

Vienna, July 28.—The semi-official Fremdenblatt says: "War has been declared. To the people of Austria-Hungary there has been for days no doubt that it was inevitable, and popular sentiment has given emphatic expression to its ratification of the decisions of the government. War is also a fact for Europe."

Berlin, July 28.—No confirmation has been received up to a late hour this evening either by the German foreign office or the Russian embassy of the mobilization of various army corps in Russia, as reported in yesterday's despatches to London.

A German official declared flatly that any Russian mobilization against Russia, partial or otherwise meant war.

MME CAILLAUX IS ACQUITTED

JURY DELIBERATED ONLY FIFTY MINUTES TO REACH VERDICT

EXCITING SCENES

Spectators Opposed Verdict By Speech and Force, Fighting Taking Place.

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, July 28.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux was acquitted by a jury in the court of assize of the wilful murder on March 16 last of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro. The verdict was returned after fifty minutes deliberation. The announcement was followed by the wildest tumult.

Mme. Caillaux staggered and then threw her arms about the neck of her counsel, Ferdinand Labori. Her hair fell over her shoulders and her hair fell to the floor. The spectators stood upon desks and chairs. Cries of "Caillaux! Labori!" and "Caillaux, assassin!" mingled.

The din was deafening. Several groups of barristers came to Labori and the republican guards, trying to separate them, joined in the melee. The spectacle of Labori and Caillaux, the latter counsel for the Calmette family, embracing each other, calmed the tumult for a moment, but it was redoubled when they left with Mme. Caillaux.

Unable to make himself heard the presiding judge with the other judges marched from the room. The advocates took complete possession of the court; some mounted the judge's desks and hurled the crowd. The guards then cleared a portion of the room and comparative quiet was restored.

Judge Albanel returned and read the judgment, ordering the release of Mme. Caillaux.

Shaken with emotion, Mme. Caillaux departed by the witness door. She covered her face with her hands as if to shield herself from the furious cries of "murderers!" By way of several narrow corridors she reached the palace of justice and drove away in an automobile unobserved.

M. Caillaux left by the main entrance on the arm of his devoted friend, Deputy Paviel Cecaud, amid mingled cheers and hoots.

Thus ended the most sensational trial in Parisian courts in years. Each day provided its dramatic thrill and though the verdict has been pronounced the final outcome cannot be foretold.

The court session today was devoted to speeches by counsel. Mme. Caillaux entered the prisoner's dock pale and worn. She collapsed during the address of M. Clenu, who scored her bitterly.

The tone of the speech of Jules Harbaux, procurator general, was unusually mild. To the jurors he said: "Your duty as the defenders of the interests of society requires you to find a verdict of guilty, but no one expects you to be pitiless."

M. Labori, who came last, delivered a masterpiece of passionate eloquence. He closed amid a tempest of applause saying:

"My wish is that Mme. Caillaux shall leave here acquitted and that the press shall be purified. Let us keep our anger for our enemies abroad."

Demonstrations against the Caillaux verdicts occurred in several places tonight. In the boulevards large excited crowds discussed the case and when the verdict became known there were cries of "down with Caillaux."

Maurice and Jean Fostand, sons of the dramatist, were among those arrested.

The Figaro office was the scene of a demonstration.

After dining at home with her husband, and a few friends, Mme. Caillaux received a number of close acquaintances.

"It is M. Labori!" she said, "to whom I owe the good fortune to be free. He pleaded today with all his fine talent and I am profoundly grateful to him."

Paris, July 29.—The Figaro comments bitterly on the acquittal of Mme. Caillaux, calling it "the verdict of shame and the greatest scandal of our epoch."

The paper follows this with an article on Gaston Calmette, headed "In Memoriam."

FIGHTING REPORTED

Cape Haitien, Haiti, July 28.—

Heavy fighting has been in progress between government

forces and revolutionists. The

federalists attacked the rebels at

Trou, South of Cape Haitien,

recapturing the town. Fighting

continues at several other

points.

EUROPE CALLS FOR MUCH GOLD

MILLIONS CROSSES WATER TO WAR THREATENED COUNTRIES

LARGE SHIPMENTS

Gold Bullion Worth Millions Is Leaving United States On Every Liner

(By Associated Press.)

New York, July 28.—Further enormous drafts on this country's gold reserve, having their origin in the disturbed conditions abroad, added to the alarm prevalent in the financial district today. Thus far this year total withdrawals aggregate about \$105,000,000, which breaks all known records.

Engagements today amounted to \$13,000,000, all but \$2,500,000 going to London. The remainder is destined to Paris. The French market since January has taken approximately \$85,000,000 London only yesterday began pulling at the quarter.

The present movement was initiated last week when the war clouds began to hover over eastern Europe. In five business days a total of \$28,850,000 has been taken. The supply of gold bars of requisite fineness gave out today and recourse was had to eagles and double eagles.

A torrent of gold has poured out of New York to Europe since the beginning of the war scare several days ago. Since last Thursday shipments have amounted to \$22,350,000. There is no abatement in the flow and the present movement, it is believed, will establish a new record.

Shipments for the calendar year are now in excess of \$100,000,000. This, it is believed, is a new high mark for that period.

Ten million six hundred thousand dollars was shipped today aboard the liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie. This is said to be the largest single gold shipment ever made from America to Europe.

Of today's shipment \$6,000,000 is consigned to London bankers and \$1,600,000 to Paris.

In addition to this \$2,750,000 in gold bars has been engaged for shipment to Paris by the Carmania, due to sail tomorrow. It was expected that other engagements today would make the amount to go out by the Carmania at least \$8,000,000.

Bankers lay the new demand almost entirely to the European war scare.

RACING RESULTS

Detroit, July 8.—Dick McMahon today won his second \$5,000 stake of the year when he drove King Couchman to victory in straight heats in the chamber of commerce stakes for 2:15 class pacers, the event of chief interest on the Grand Circuit program. The M. & M. \$10,000 stake for trotters raised this year from the 2:24 to the 2:14 class is the big feature of tomorrow's card.

Worlds Market Shaken On Declaration of War

(By Associated Press.)

Expectation of war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and its subsequent declaration today demoralized the markets of the world.

War was not declared until after the Bourses of Europe had closed, but in London, Berlin and Paris, panicky conditions and severe declines in securities in anticipation of situation. At three capitals, bonds of European governments which have been dropping steadily, registered further losses.

In Vienna the Bourse had been closed since Saturday, but there was a heavy run on the Austrian Savings Bank, the most important in the dual monarchy.

In Paris the commercial exchange suspended all dealings in grains, sugar and other commodities and exchange on London and private discount for the first time in years were not quoted.

In Berlin runs of savings banks, begun yesterday, grew heavier.

In London, after the close of the stock market, stocks tumbled on the curb.

News of the declaration reached this country while the markets were in session. With it came an avalanche of foreign selling on the New York Stock Exchange. Leading securities slumped from five to twenty-five points and conditions paralleled in their intensity the domestic panic of 1907.

Stock exchanges of Montreal and Toronto suspended their sessions.

On the Chicago Board of Trade there was a tremendous rise in the wheat market and the wildest trading in many years on the expectation that war in Europe would create a demand for American grain. Other foodstuffs also advanced. These conditions were reflected in all produce markets of the country.

LUSTY CHEERS FOR E. D. SMITH

At the Dorchester County Meeting Where State Office Candidates Spoke

Special to the Intelligencer.

St. George, July 28.—Attack on the record of Senator Smith today brought forth a demonstration of more than a minute for the Junior United States senator on the part of Dorchester county voters, whenever the name was mentioned there was much cheering. This was during the speeches of John G. Richards and other candidates. The senatorial candidates spoke here the first week of the campaign.

Another feature of the meeting today was the reception of a telegram inviting the anti-administration candidates for governor to attend the conference in Columbia next Friday. The invitation was extended by B. F. Holley, H. P. Dyches and John C. Hipton, members of the committee in charge of the "Alken plan."

A. W. Jones and J. A. Summersett, candidates for comptroller general, continued their worthy battle for the amusement of the voters.

All candidates made their usual speeches.

TROUBLE BREWING

Rebellious Islanders Start Hostilities At Expiration of Truce

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, July 28.—A violent outbreak of hostilities in Santo Domingo is impending as a result of the expiration of a truce arranged by American naval officers there.

The revolutionists are reported to be closing in on the capital and the hold of the government is rendered doubly precarious because of the absence of President Bordas, who is besieging another faction of rebels at Puerto Plata.

These facts were laid before the cabinet today during its consideration of the Dominican and Haitian problems. While there was talk of intervention, no definite conclusion was reached.

A RECORD TRIP

Stricken Man Is Carried 25 Miles Through Mountains On Stretcher.

Fort Smith, Ark., July 28.—Carried in relays by 24 companions on an improvised stretcher for 25 miles through mountains from Smithville, Olla, to Huttfield, Ark., Johnson Young, 27 years old, of Mount Sterling, Ky., a civil engineer employed by the United States Geological Survey was brought here today.

For thirty one days Young lay ill with typhoid fever in the camp of his surveying party. Monday a physician said Young would die in twenty-four hours unless he reached a hospital and a trip by wagon would be fatal.

Hastily constructing a stretcher, Chief Engineer J. C. Herpender, organized the surveying squad into relays parties of four. They crossed the Kiamichi mountains, forded three mountain streams and landed Young at Huttfield in seven hours. There he was placed on a train and brought to Fort Smith.

SOUTHERN RY. PROBE ENDED

PRESIDENT HARRISON TELLS OF THE ROAD'S FINANCES

IS CROSS EXAMINED

Refuted Charges That Roads Made Rates Under Agreements Known As Understandings

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, July 28.—At the conclusion of a rigid cross examination of Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern railroad, as to the financial operations of his road and the method of rate making employed by the Southern systems, the Senate special committee investigating coal transportation today took a recess until November 15. The hearing will then be resumed with a view of making a report early in the next session of Congress.

Under cross examination Mr. Harrison was pitted with questions as to the holdings of the Southern directors in the systems of stocks and bonds.

Mr. Harrison said that the stock books showed the directors were only nominal holders, but he insisted that they held large blocks of bonds. Charles A. Douglas, attorney for independent coal corporations in Southern Virginia, sought to show that the directors held large financial interests in coal properties along the railroads.

On Rate Question.

President Harrison was questioned in detail as to whether the railroads today make rates by conference agreements, designated as "understandings." He insisted that the rates were announced at these gatherings of the officials of competing railroads "individually" and not jointly. He was unable to give the detailed account of how the rates were made and suggested that the road's expert be called.

Questioned as to the allegation of D. L. Dulany, an independent coal operator of Bristol, Tenn., that coal traffic from the Appalachian fields of Virginia had been arbitrarily divided between the Louisville & Nashville and Southern roads, Mr. Harrison said that he had no knowledge of any such agreement. He also declared he had no personal knowledge of any attempt by the Southern to get a joint coal service over the Norfolk and Western to Tidewater.

"I just wanted to see if the negotiations of the Southern for the joint arrangement was in good faith," explained Attorney Lyon, representing the independent coal shippers.

"President Finley carried on that negotiation and everything that he did was in good faith," responded President Harrison.

In Reference to Dulany.

Charles Douglas, an attorney for the independent operators, rigidly cross examined President Harrison about his statement yesterday that Dulany was suffering from a "delusion of persecution." The attorney presented evidence to show that in 1913 Dulany had offered to sell the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad to the Southern for \$1,500,000 and three years later the Southern bought it from Henry K. McHarg for \$6,000,000. Mr. Douglas asserted that Grant B. Schley whose name appeared on the contract for the sale of the road with that of McHarg was a brother-in-law of George F. Baker, Sr., one of the voting trustees of the Southern and that George F. Baker, Jr., was a Southern director.

"You were in a better position to buy when McHarg was selling than when Dulany was selling, weren't you?" inquired Mr. Douglas.

"Individuals made no difference; the time made the difference," replied President Harrison. "The reason we paid \$6,000,000 for the Virginia and Southwestern was because the L. & N. wanted it."

Mr. McHarg is now a director of the Virginia and Southwestern, the witness said in reply to a question.

He is the same H. K. McHarg who was a director of the N. Y. N. H. and H." suggested the attorney.

"Yes." "And you stand by your opinion formed in 1906 that he never did an unworthy thing?"

"I know nothing to make me change my suggestion."

Attorney Douglas brought out that Daniel B. Wentz of Philadelphia, a large coal operator of Stogers, near Dulany's Black Mountain mines, had bought the land for the Southern's terminals to be built at Charleston. Mr. Harrison said that Wentz turned it over to the Southern at the figure he paid for it.

Defends Wentz.

"Mr. Wentz is quite a favorite with the Southern, is he not?" inquired Mr. Douglas.

"He is a large shipper over our lines."

"And a favorite?"

"He is a nice fellow and we all like him."

Mr. Douglas asked if the directors of the Southern railroad had not for

(Continued On Page Four.)