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GERMANY DECLARES WAR AGAINST RUSSIA INVOLVING PRACTICALLY ALL OF EUROPE

The Die is Cast; Fighting Has Begun In a War That Has For Some Time Seemed Inevitable--Allied Powers Are Forced Into Impending Struggle.

(By Associated Press.)

London, August 1.—Events in the European crisis, developed today with startling rapidity. The German ultimatum to Russia, demanding that Russia cease the mobilization of her army, expired at noon, and at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon the German emperor signed a mobilization order.

War Declared.

At 7:30 o'clock the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, Count von Pourtales, delivered a declaration of war in the name of his government to the Russian government and the entire staff of the embassy immediately left St. Petersburg.

Although after the warlike speeches delivered by the German emperor and the imperial chancellor at Berlin on Friday, no other result could be expected, hopes that the dread event might be averted had been raised by the intervention of King George in St. Petersburg and the fact that the German Reichstag was not to be convened until Tuesday. Hence the actual declaration of war had not been expected for another day or two.

Now the die is cast and Europe is to be plunged into a general war which has been the apprehension of European statesmen for generations. It is now only a question of how soon a state of actual war will exist between Germany and France.

Late tonight placards were posted in Paris calling for general mobilization and the German ambassador, although he had not been handed his passports, was preparing to leave the French capital. It is not known at exactly what hour Germany's ultimatum to France, asking that country to define what attitude she would assume in case of war by Germany and Austria against Russia was to expire, but it is believed it will not be long before diplomatic relations will be ruptured or war declared.

Germany Defends Move.

The German emperor and his advisers have maintained to the last that they made supreme efforts for peace and that the last of appeals from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was a telegram repudiating responsibility for the calamity threatening the world on the ground that while Germany was mediating with Austria-Hungary at Russia's request, Russia by her general mobilization was threatening Germany's safety.

The first shots in the Russo-German war were exchanged today between patrols near Protksen, 120 miles southeast of Konigsberg.

Italy Remains Neutral.

The only redeeming feature of the darkest prospect with which Europe has been faced for half a century is that Italy has declared her neutrality. How long that neutrality can be maintained is an exceedingly debatable question.

England's Attitude.

Great Britain's position already has been defined by Premier Asquith in the British parliament. He declared she is under no formal obligation to go to the assistance of France in the event of an European war.

The British government has made full preparations in both services for any event.

Nations Involved.

The present position, therefore, is that Russia, France and Serbia are arrayed on one side against Austria-Hungary and Germany on the other. How long the warfare will be confined to this plane, it is impossible to foretell, nor can it be foretold whether Belgium and Holland will be able to maintain their neutrality against their powerful neighbors, or whether Great Britain will find herself compelled to send an expeditionary force to attempt to preserve that neutrality.

Another factor which has not been given much consideration is the attitude of Turkey, which, if she has sufficiently recovered from the effects of her late war with Italy, may be able to throw considerable weight into the scale. It is generally understood that Germany has an effective understanding with Turkey which may lead to interesting developments.

The cabinet will meet again tomorrow to consider Great Britain's attitude in the crisis. The government will have to make its momentous decision between the two schools of thought which prevail here—one advocating that England hold aloof and only seek to protect Dutch and Belgian neutrality, and the other arguing that the entente with France entails England going to the assistance of France if that country is attacked by Germany.

Despite the official view that there is a friendly feeling between England and Germany it is impossible to avoid observing among the general public deep-seated antagonism toward that country.

(Continued on Page Three.)

WAR MAP OF EUROPE, SHOWING STRENGTH OF ARMIES



The fighting strength of the principal European nations in time of war estimated by the War Office. On one side, favoring Serbia, is the triple entente consisting of England, Russia and France, and on the other side, supporting Austria, is the triple alliance—namely, Germany, Italy and Austria itself.

Latest News Of The War

(By Associated Press.)

BULLETIN
Paris, August 1.—The council of ministers has been summoned to meet immediately at the Elysee palace.

BULLETIN
St. Petersburg, August 1.—The German ambassador in the name of his government sent to the Russian minister of foreign affairs at 7:30 o'clock tonight a declaration of war. The announcement is made by the St. Petersburg telegraph agency which is considered the official news agency of Russia.

BULLETIN
Berlin, August 1.—A semi-official statement issued tonight says that the threatening danger of war necessitates that military measures be taken for protection of the German frontier and railway lines. Restrictions, therefore, of the postal, telegraph and railway services are inevitable, owing to the requirements of the military authorities.

BULLETIN
Brussels, August 1.—The French minister today informed the Belgian government that France will respect Belgian neutrality in the event of war breaking out, but if that neutrality is not respected, by the other powers she must consider what action to take.

BULLETIN
London, August 1.—After a conference between Premier Asquith and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George and leading London financiers it was decided to introduce a bill in Parliament on Monday "to deal with the financial situation." This doubtless means that the banking act will be suspended.

BULLETIN
London, August 1.—It was announced here tonight that Germany had declared war against Russia.

BULLETIN
St. Petersburg, August 1.—Martial law was declared tonight in St. Petersburg and the suburbs of the capital.

BULLETIN
Washington, August 1.—Germany, Great Britain and France have formally asked the United States to take charge of their embassies throughout the world in case of hostilities "in case of emergency." The United States will act for the powers involved and American ambassadors and ministers abroad are being instructed.

BULLETIN
Paris, August 1.—An unofficial but creditable report is current here in diplomatic circles that Austria-Hungary has offered to withdraw her troops from Serbia and submit her grievances to an international conference.

BULLETIN
Berlin, August 1.—Emperor William signed an order mobilizing the German army at 5:15 o'clock this evening.

BULLETIN
Paris, August 1.—The Russian ambassador, M. Izvolsky, called on Premier Viviani at 11 o'clock tonight and informed him that Germany had declared war on Russia.

BULLETIN
Washington, Aug. 1.—Active measures for the relief of many thousands of Americans in distress in Europe for lack of money or means to return home have been begun by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

BULLETIN
Capetown, Union of South Africa, Aug. 1.—The German consul general with his entire staff left today on the steamer Saxton. The officers of the consulate general have been closed.

BIG FUND FOR EMERGENCY

WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES AS IN THE PANIC OF '907

ISSUE CURRENCY

Many Millions Ready To Be Turned Loose To National Banks In the United States

New York, Aug. 1.—Extraordinary action was taken by the leading financial interests of America today to avert financial unsettlement in this country as the result of the European war. Relief measures are under way which bankers believe will preserve the public confidence. This is the situation.

Emergency currency probably will be put into circulation next week. Its issuance requires currency, issuance of which is provided for by the Aldrich-Vreeland act passed after the 1907 panic, may be supplemented here and elsewhere by clearing house certificates such as were used in 1907.

Plans Large Loan.
Representatives of New York foreign exchange houses left tonight for Washington to hold a Sunday conference with President Wilson. They planned to suggest the unprecedented procedure of advancing \$100,000,000 credit to England.

Bankers from the principal cities of the country arranged a meeting to be held in Washington Monday to formulate a plan for action.

It was a day of strenuous activity, not unmixt with anxiety for the New York bankers. The European crisis demoralized the financial markets of the world, a weak ago and the intricacies of modern finance are such that upon America, isolated from the perils of war, fell a full share of the burden. Liquidation of American stocks by European holders not only upset this stock market so completely that it was compelled to suspend business but raised another serious problem, that of paying Europe for the stock sold here.

Millions in Stock Unloaded.
It is estimated by representatives of foreign stock exchange houses that from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 of American stocks were thrown on the market, for whatever they would bring, by the panic stricken European (Continued on Page Three.)

TOURISTS ARE IN BAD PREDICAMENT

Navigation Practically Stopped and Money Unobtainable Keeps Many From Returning Home

(By Associated Press.)
London, Aug. 1.—Tourists of England entirely gave up their sight seeing trips today and flocked to headquarters of the Trans-Atlantic steamship companies to try to book passage home as soon as possible.

The Cunard, the White Star and the other British and Dutch lines did an immense business accepting many passengers who had intended to sail on the Hamburg-American liners, all of which had been indefinitely withdrawn from service. The withdrawal of La Provence of the French Trans-Atlantic line also provided many customers.

Tickets Bring High Prices.
Many passengers paid high premiums for the tickets to those who had them but preferred taking the profit in the hope of getting home later at a lower rate.

The Hamburg-American and other German companies have ordered their vessels in all parts of the world to seek neutral ports and if the crisis continues shipping soon will be entirely abandoned.

Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, who had booked on the Imperator decided today to return to Rome in view of the official critical situation.

Cash Scarce.
New York, Aug. 1.—Determination of American bankers to prevent exportation of more gold to Europe may make it extremely difficult for the 300,000 Americans abroad to get cash for their immediate wants.

Express companies, members of the American Bankers' Association of representatives of foreign bankers here today announced they had discontinued the issuance of letters of credit or the sale of travelers' checks because, it was said, it was impossible to buy foreign exchange to cover them.

The Express companies and banks announced that every effort would be made to insure payment on all outstanding checks.

SUPREME COURT GAVE DECISION

Opinion From Highest Court Handed Down in Anderson Case—Paper Now Here

Some days ago it was announced that the Supreme Court of South Carolina had reversed Judge Rice in the case of Sullivan-Wilson concerning the magistrate's muddle in this city, but the papers in the case did not reach Anderson until yesterday, when they were filed in the office of the clerk of court.

The opinion was written by Justice Eugene B. Gary, other justices concurring being, D. E. Hydrick, H. C. Watts, T. B. Fraser and George W. Gage, and says: "The facts stated in the answer of B. F. Wilson, to the rule to show cause, are sufficient upon their face to show that he was not afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard on the charges of misconduct in the office and the agreement of counsel, heretofore mentioned, is to the effect that the fact alleged in said answer, should be deemed and taken as true. Therefore, the action of the governor purporting to suspend the incumbent Wilson and the appointment of the petitioner, Sullivan, in his place, were null and void. These conclusions practically dispose of all other questions presented by the exceptions.

It is the judgment of this court that the judgment of the circuit court be reversed and that the petitioner be dismissed.

Magistrate Wilson was suspended during the early part of April by the governor and A. B. Sullivan was appointed in his stead. In his answer, Mr. Wilson says that he went to Columbia with his attorneys on March 13 and presented their side of the case, and that the governor at that time promised to take no action in the case until Wilson was given a hearing.

Instead of that, says Wilson in his answer, the governor called together the members of the house from Anderson county and without consulting the senator from this county, put the matter up to them and told them that he would take whatever action would meet with their pleasure. Mr. Wilson contended that he was given no chance to answer to the charges and in this he was borne out by the Supreme court.

Exports Are Stopped.
New York, Aug. 1.—All exports of petroleum and other all products destined for Europe have been stopped by the Standard Oil company, such commodities being considered contraband of war. Several Standard tank ships due to leave Atlantic ports today were ordered to remain at dock.

DECISION IN "RATES" CASE

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION RAISES RATES NORTH

WILL HELP SOUTH

Interesting Case Has Been Before the Commission for the Last Four Years

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, August 1.—In a divided opinion today the interstate commerce commission granted some of the five percent freight rate increases asked by the eastern railroads and denied others.

Increases will apply in the territory north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and from a vertical line down through Buffalo and Pittsburg, west as far as the Mississippi river. All class rates and many commodity rates are increased 5 per cent in that section.

No advances whatever were permitted east from Buffalo and Pittsburg to the Atlantic seaboard. That excludes from the area from which the railroads will receive benefits, the greatest traffic producing centers of the country.

Commissioners Daniels and McCord dissented from the majority opinion. Mr. Daniels held that a five per cent increase should have been general—that the railroads were entitled to it to meet the high cost of living. Mr. McCord held that the reasons which the majority held for warranting an increase west of Pittsburg applied equally to the territory east.

The majority headed by Chairman Harlan held as to rates west of Pittsburg that they were the lowest in the country and warranted an increase. While it was held that the incomes of the eastern railroads was smaller than demanded in public interest, no showing had been made warranting a general increase. The real relief, the commission held, for the New England, roads and those in Central Freight Association territory was financial re-organization upon a sound basis. It was held that rather than raising freight rates, the railroads should discontinue costly free service to shippers, develop efficiency of personnel and equipment, stop giving free passes and possibly increase their passenger (Continued on Page Three.)