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Greatest Battle In Worlds History Now In Progress

Allied Troops and Germans Meet In Deadly Conflict—Former Fights Mere Skirmishes—Battle Front Extends Many Miles and Outcome Awaited With Anxiety

(By Associated Press)

London, August 23, 1.46 a.m.—After nearly three weeks of mobilizing the battle of Giants has begun.

Roughly speaking the Germans are trying to work around the allies' flank in Belgium, while the French are attempting to apply the same process to the Germans in Alsace.

Almost the encounters that have gone before have been mere reconnaissances. The defeat of a regiment here and there has been proclaimed as a great victory but in this grapple of hundreds of thousands most of these affairs have had no significance.

Official announcements from both sides have been extremely cauld so far. From the standpoint of the allies the important feature in Saturday's developments is the great battle which began in the morning on the Namur-Charleroi line. This is being fought on the position chosen by the allies.

A German official statement says that troops under command of the crown prince of Bavaria, fighting between Metz and Vosges, took 10,000 prisoners and fifty guns. It adds that the French troops opposing the Germans comprised eight army corps.

An official statement explains calmly that nothing resembling a great battle has been fought as yet and warns the people against optimism.

Reports from the Austrian Servian boundary says that the Servians have won a battle on the Drina, which military experts consider highly probable, as although the Servians have a comparatively small army, it has passed through two years actual war and therefore has the advantage of veterans fighting against amateurs.

From the Russian boundary conflicting reports come, both sides claiming success.

The English papers are warning the people that the war is only beginning and that they must be prepared for a long struggle, which will tax the resources and manhood of the nation to the utmost limit.

While appreciating all that the colonies have done, they expect colonies with the population of Canada and Australia to contribute much more men and money to the empire than they have yet done.

POPE'S BODY LAID TO REST

AS SUN SINKS IN THE WEST. FUNERAL SERVICES ARE HELD

A SAD PROCESSION

Last Rites Were Impressive and Witnessed By About 1,000 Who Were Especially Invited

(By Associated Press.)

Rome, August 22.—The entombment of the late Pope Pius X took place this evening at sunset. The great basilica of St. Peter's was in semi-darkness. A flickering light came from the perpetually burning tapers about the shrine of the apostle and the candles in the chapel, where the catafalque stood.

Those who witnessed the ceremony, numbering about 1,000, came by special invitation and included diplomatic representatives, accredited to the Holy See, the prelates and members of the Roman aristocracy.

The procession formed in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament where for hours the body of Pius X lay in state. The catafalque was surmounted by the triple crown and the body of the pope was clad in the pontifical robes and surrounded by the emblems of his sacred office. During the course of the day many thousands passed by the bier.

The bier tonight was removed and placed on a low platform on wheels. At the gates of the chapel the arch-priest of the basilica, in violet robes and surrounded by the chapter joined the procession. First came a jeweled cross held aloft, then the cardinals and high prelates, each carrying a candle. In the center of the procession was the bier, the cortege passing amid the kneeling crowd, while through the vast and silent church was heard the Miserere, sung by the Sistine choir.

The solemn cortege marched into the crypt where the body of Pius X will have its final resting place. Here the roof is low and the Miserere had a peculiarly weird and melancholy effect. The tomb of the late pontiff is on the right of the entrance to the subterranean chapel, close to that of several other popes. At this point several ancient marble tablets were removed to make room for the tomb of Pius, which, while partly within the wall, also projects into the passage.

The body of the pontiff lies in a cypress wood coffin on which rests a gold cross. This is encased in zinc, and finally in an oak casket. On the casket is the inscription: "Here lies the body of Pius X. Born June 2, 1856; died August 20, 1914."

The coffin was placed within the tomb, while Cardinal Della Voipe recited prayers for the dead, accompanied by all present. A monument to Pope Pius X will be erected in the crypt.

The congregation of cardinals met for the second time this morning. Cardinal Della Voipe presided. Among other matters dealt with was the question of the holding of the conclave for the election of the new pope.

Two opinions, diametrically opposed, were offered. One was that, owing to the perturbed condition of the world, the election must be hastened and that the conclave should begin its work August 31. The other advised delaying the conclave until all the cardinals might reach Rome.

An imposing funeral mass was celebrated in St. Peter's in the chapel facing that in which the body of the late pope lies in state. The mass was celebrated by Monsignor Ceppetelli, patriarch of Constantinople. This was the first of a series of masses to be celebrated at St. Peter's daily on August 27.

Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, is grief-stricken over the death of the pope and he scarcely can attend to his official business. The appreciative praise of him in the pope's testament has been a great consolation.

Cardinal Della Voipe has instructed commanders of the papal and other armed bodies to guard every corner of the Vatican to prevent any incident which might disturb the work of cardinals, especially during the conclave.

Monsignor Galli, director of the general Vatican museum, took a death mask of Pius X today. The congregation of cardinals has decided to issue a special medal commemorative of the pontificate.

The cardinal also have selected Monsignor Galli to deliver the funeral oration, eulogizing the late pope, before the sacred college.

London, Aug. 23.—The official information bureau announced this afternoon that an artillery attack upon Namur by the Germans was now in progress.

OPINION GIVEN ON ULTIMATUM

SIR VALENTINE CHIRAL TELLS OF JAPAN'S POSITION

BITTER IRONY

After 19 Years Japan Turns Tables on Germany With a Vengeance

(By Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 22.—"From my fairly intimate knowledge of the Japanese, I felt certain that as soon as war broke out they would join in driving the Germans out of Kiao-Chow," said Sir Valentine Chiral, former director of the foreign department of the Times in a statement tonight.

Sir Valentine is looked upon as an authority whose words carry weight in all chancelleries of Europe.

"The Japanese," he continued, "probably would have done it even if there had been no Anglo-Japanese treaty, and even if the Japanese government had tried to hold back, popular feeling would have insisted. The share which Germany took with Russia and France in compelling the Japanese to evacuate Port Arthur in 1895, after their victories over China, never had been forgotten or forgiven."

"I was in Japan then and in the course of a conversation with Prince Ito, that great statesman, usually reticent and reserved, brought his fist down on the table and exclaimed: 'Germany will never forgive, Russia looks upon us as a future rival in the far east. France is, of course, her ally and has important possessions in eastern Asia; we can understand their action. But for Germany, who always professed such genuine friendship and has not any real interests in these regions, to join hands with them and stab us in the back—her intervention was odious and gratuitous.'"

"Moreover Japan believed, I really think, that Germany instigated Russia. Count Okuma, the present premier, says so in his book 'Fifty years of modern Japan' and I have no doubt it is so.

"Compare too the text of Japan's ultimatum to Germany with the text of the ultimatum addressed by Germany to Japan in 1895. It is clearly a direct paraphrase. The curious expression 'that the Japanese government believes it to be its duty to give advice to the imperial German government' to withdraw from Kiao-Chow, is borrowed almost textually from the 1895 ultimatum which may be described as advice given to Japan to 'renounce possession of Liao-Tung peninsula as new proof of sincere friendship.'"

"The bitter irony with which Japan, after 19 years, now turns the tables on Germany speaks for itself.

"All Japan wants is to eliminate from China the root of German influence and I am perfectly well aware that any action which would estrange public opinion in the United States is compatible with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which was specially revised only three years ago, so as to exclude such possibilities and positive assurances have been given all neutral powers having possessions in the far East."

"Japan no doubt wishes to secure her seat in the council of the powers and in so doing, she will surely increase her prestige with China. But as far as the people of Japan are concerned, it is memories of the past injuries, rather than dreams of future ambitions, which at present fill their minds."

SERVIAN VICTORY OVER AUSTRILIANS

The Latter Are Reported To Have Suffered a Very Grave Defeat

(By Associated Press.)

Nish, Serbia, August 22.—The following announcement concerning the victory of Serbian troops over the Austrians was made here today: "The Serbian army has gained a great victory at Mount Pezer and the river Zadar. The enemy retired along the whole front. Our troops pursued them vigorously. The enemy suffered enormous loss; the booty was great."

"Yesterday the Serbians continued pursuing the Austrians' left wing toward the Drina and captured two cannon. The Austrian attack on the Serbians' left wing was repulsed the enemy retreating, pursued by a Serbian artillery fire. On the northern front there is only a feeble movement of Belgrade."

The Serbian artillery has destroyed three Austrian steamers and three barges near Stars.

TIME LIMIT HAS EXPIRED

JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY REMAINS UNANSWERED

SITUATION TENSE

Jap Troops Will At Once Proceed To Attack Kiao-Chow According to Plans

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—The time limit on Japan's ultimatum to Germany, demanding that the Chinese territory of Kiao-Chow held by the Germans, be surrendered and that the German cruisers in the far Eastern waters be disarmed, expired at 10 o'clock tonight, eastern time, or noon Sunday, Tokio time.

As that hour approached state department and diplomatic officials here watched for possible reply from Germany to be transmitted to Tokio through American channels.

So far as is known no such message has been forwarded through any other channels and the opinion was general that Germany would ignore Japan's note, leaving the initiative to Japan.

Baron Chinda, Japanese minister to the United States, transmitted through the state department a message to Mr. Fonikosa, Japanese charge d'affaires at Berlin ordering him to leave the German capital at 4 a. m. tomorrow if by that hour he had received no reply from the German government to the ultimatum. The Japanese charge was instructed to leave the interests of Japan in the hands of the American embassy.

The next step on the part of the Japanese government, it was generally assumed here, would be to attack Kiao-Chow. At the Japanese embassy it was reiterated that Japan would carry out to the letter the terms of her ultimatum.

The United States, in the role of interested, but neutral spectator, was prepared to transmit any communications from the two governments.

Discussions here today turned on the future of Kiao-Chow as its early surrender or capture seems assured. Japan is expected to redeem its promise to her ally, Great Britain and to the United States, to turn this territory over to China at a reasonably early date.

The discussion has been raised in Tokio as to whether Japan would not be relieved from the execution of this pledge if through Germany's refusal to meet the terms of the ultimatum, Japan is put to the trouble and expense of taking Kiao-Chow by force. Intimations received in official circles here, however, are that Japanese statesmen believe that the time has come when efforts must be made to regain the confidence of the Chinese people in Japan's intentions. Also it is deemed necessary for the successful development of the larger political plans of Japan in the far East, that she should retain the good will of the United States.

It has been shown that, contrary to common belief, Japanese trade with the United States is more than double in volume the entire Sino-American commerce. Last year Japan sent into the United States markets goods valued at \$91,838,000 and received American goods to the value of \$7,741,000 while in the same time Chinese exports to the United States were \$39,750,000 and American exports to China \$7,741,000.

In view of these considerations, it is generally believed here that the Japanese government will follow out its announced plan to the letter and restore Kiao-Chow to China as early as possible.

CRUISER ARRIVES

Treasure Ship Is Off the Coast of Holland.

(By Associated Press.)

Rotterdam, via London, August 22.—The United States cruiser Tennessee, which has aboard money for Americans in Europe, arrived at the hook of Holland last night and still is at anchor three miles off shore. Marshall Langhorn, secretary of the American legation, has taken over the funds intended for the marooned Americans.

Another train bearing Americans who had collected from all parts of Central Europe arrived at The Hague last today. Owing to the inability of the hotels to provide for all Americans who arrive in Rotterdam, a division of the Red Cross of Netherlands today turned over to their use a hotel equipped with 1,200 beds which is intended for the possible use of the wounded soldiers. Many Americans are finding quarters in boarding houses and with private families. The only problem is obtaining passage aboard steamships leaving this port.

About 5,000 Americans are in Amsterdam, The Hague, Scheveningen and Rotterdam.

European War Bulletins; Latest News of All The Important Happenings

(By Associated Press.)

A German Victory.

Berlin, August 21.—via Stockholm, August 22.—(Delayed in transmission)—A great victory to the German arms against the French between Metz and Vosges yesterday is reported. The field of battle was over many miles and several thousand French prisoners are said to have been taken. The battle continues.

Japs Are Ready.

London, August 23.—2.10 a. m.—A TienTsin despatch to the Central News says it is reported that the Japanese fleet, accompanied by a large number of transports conveying troops is near Kiao-Chow, in readiness to begin operations immediately the ultimatum expires. The German warships and forts are prepared to offer the utmost resistance.

Great Battle On.

London, August 23.—1.12 a. m.—An official despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Antwerp, timed at 10.50 o'clock Saturday night tends to confirm reports that a great battle began yesterday morning between French and German troops. The despatch says: "It is believed that a great battle commenced this morning between the French and German armies between Namur and Charleroi. It is thought that it will last two or three days. Precise details are lacking."

Battle In Progress.

Antwerp, August 23.—Via London, 1.10a. m.—A great battle between the Germans and the allied forces began Saturday morning, according to official announcement. The battle line extends from Namur to Charleroi, which lies about 20 miles to the west.

Big Battle Is On.

London, August 22.—7.55 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ostend, says a big battle appears to have been taking place since this morning in the environs of Charleroi. The greater portion of the German troops, according to this authority have not yet passed the river Dender. The Dender river is to the east of Ghent and Broges.

Italy Is Mobilizing.

Paris, August 22, 5.35 a. m.—A general mobilization in Italy has been decided upon and will be proclaimed in three or four days according to a message which the Rome correspondent of Eclair, succeeded in smuggling through to his paper.

The correspondent asserts that King Victor Emmanuel until recently felt obliged to renounce all idea of Italian intervention in the conflict, but was won over by the arguments of his ministers. Minister of foreign affairs Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano alone of the cabinet held to a contrary opinion.

At Waterloo.

Antwerp, Via Paris, August 23.—12.30 a. m.—An English and a German cavalry brigade had a sharp fight Saturday on the battle field at Waterloo.

Great Battle Has Begun.

London, August 23.—3.35 a. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris states that Minister of the Interior Melvy, upon leaving a council of the ministers last night said to the waiting newspaper men: "All I can tell you is that the battle has begun. I know no more."

Two Steamers Sunk.

London, August 23.—12.10 a. m.—The official news bureau announced that two steamers, the Maryland, from Copenhagen, and the Danish steamer Broberg, have struck mines in the North Sea and foundered. They were on the main trade route 35 miles from shore.

A FRENCH DENIAL

Officials Deny Loss of 10,000 Men at Lorraine.

(By Associated Press.) London, August 23.—An official dispatch from Paris says: "An official German telegram has announced that we suffered a severe reverse in Lorraine, August 20, which was transformed August 21 into a route in the course of which we are said to have lost 10,000 men."

"These are ridiculous exaggerations. The German success in Lorraine does not exceed that gained by us in Alsace. The number of guns left by us in the hands of the Germans is certainly inferior to that which we captured in Alsace and the total of our dead, wounded, prisoners and missing will certainly be far less than 10,000, the figure given as the number of prisoners alone."

MONEY FOR TOURISTS

The Battleship Tennessee Anchors Off Dutch Coast.

(By Associated Press.) London, August 22.—The United States cruiser Tennessee, with gold aboard for Americans, is anchored outside Dutch territorial waters, three miles out from the Rotterdam canal, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company. The Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant is lying alongside.

Henry S. Brockbridge, assistant secretary of war, who has charge of the funds has gone to The Hague.

A BRIEF SESSION

Parliament Adjourned After Five Days Debating on War.

(By Associated Press.) Ottawa, Ont., August 22.—The war session of the Canadian Parliament closed today. It was the briefest session parliament ever held, having lasted but five days. The two houses voted \$50,000,000 for war supplies and increased customs and excise rates on tobacco, liquor, sugar, coffee and canned fruits to provide additional revenue. The government's action in raising and dispatching an army for foreign service was approved and legalized.

STRICT TETOTALERS

British Soldiers Are Hoping Kitchen's Wishes

London, Aug. 22.—While the movements of the British soldiers on the continent are enveloped in secrecy, the papers publish extracts from letters written by some of them at the front, which throw an interesting sidelight on the situation. For instance, a sergeant writes: "The Germans seem to have pushed their worst troops on the firing line in Belgium under the impression that anything was good enough to beat the Belgians."

A private writes: "Our great trouble is to get away from the French villages who cheer us with. After what Zimmerman said, most of us are strict teetotalers and will stick to it until the war is over."

English Claim That German Navy is Battled

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 22.—The British embassy tonight made public the following official summary of the naval situation received today from the London foreign office:

"The floating trade of Germany has been brought to a standstill by the operations of British cruisers in different parts of the world. The German fleet is unable to interfere or to set their commerce free, owing to the British main fleet, which is cruising in full strength and preventing any interference with the cruisers. Already about seven per cent of the total German tonnage is in British hands, another 20 per cent is sheltering in neutral harbors and the remainder either is in German harbors unable to move or endeavoring to find security. British shipping, with the exception of less than one per cent., which was in German harbors at the outbreak of war, is actively pursuing its business on all the great commercial routes."

"The Austrian squadron in the Adriatic has retired into the Adriatic before the combined Anglo-French fleet which is superior in that it is able to send strong detachments to any part of the Mediterranean adjoining seas in which the naval forces may be required."

"Great numbers of sea-faring population of Great Britain are offering themselves for services in the fleet."

RUSSIANS CLAIM THE VICTORIES

Statement Issued By Military Attache of Russian Embassy Tells of German Defeats

(By Associated Press.)

New York, August 22.—The military attache of the Russian embassy at Washington has issued the following statement through the consulate in New York:

"An engagement has taken place between Russian and German troops near Bilderweilchen in Eastern Prussia. The Russian troops have captured eight field guns, 12 ammunition wagons, two machine guns and many prisoners.

"In fights near Kramnik and Gorkok on the Galician border, the Austrian advance was repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses and leaving in the hands of the Russians six officers and 250 men."

Another statement issued at the Russian consulate tonight says: "In Belgium the German advance is developing slowly."

"On August 18, after a stubborn fight, the Bavarian army corps were forced to abandon the line between Blamont-Cirey and retire, being followed by the French who advanced for a considerable distance toward Saarburg. The trophies taken by the French during that time were: The colors of the 129th German regiment, ten field guns, many horses and 29 motor trucks."

WAR IN CHINA IS NOW IMMINENT

Germany Is Getting Ready To Meet the Attacks of Japanese Forces

(By Associated Press.)

Peking, China, August 22.—The German authorities of Tsing-Tau, have been sending non-combatants from that place, according to advices received here today. German women and children were the last to depart. All have gone with the exception of a few women who remain to act as nurses and come, boys over 15 years of age who have volunteered to act as dispatch bearers.

A dispatch received here from Hong Kong contradicts a recent statement from Shanghai that two German warships had been brought in Hong Kong in a disabled condition. It is reliably reported in Peking that the German fleet in Tsing-Tau is intact.

The American consul at Tsing-Tau, Willis R. Peck, has decided to remain through the siege. Washington made it optional with him whether he should go or stay. Several American agents of German descent also are remaining, among them two or three women who will nurse the wounded. Reliable information received here by telegraph from a point outside the Kiao-Chow territory says the German outposts are at the borders of their leased land. The country here is mined and surrounding forests have been cut down.