

The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 238 Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 18, 1914. ANDERSON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1914. \$5.00 PER ANNUM PRICE FIVE CENTS

FIGHTING IS SEVERE AND CONTINUOUS

WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE FAIRLY REEKING WITH BLOOD OF THOUSANDS KILLED OR WOUNDED

The Opposing Armies Are Delivering Fierce Attacks, Gaining or Losing Ground With Sacrifices in Life That Are Appalling—At Terrible Cost in Life, the German's Have Crossed the Yser Canal, But Have Not Made Further Progress as the Allies Are Obstinately Defending Their Positions.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES LAID IN RUINS

WHILE THIS LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE IS GOING ON IN THE WEST, THE FRENCH ARE MORE ACTIVE ALONG THE ALSATIAN BORDER AND ARE PREPARING FOR POSSIBLE ATTACKS BY THE

GERMANS

(By Associated Press.) All efforts of the allied armies and the Germans are centered along the North Sea coast, where in that section included between Nieuport and Dixmunde, the battle has been raging incessantly for several days past. The latest official advices from Paris report a violent bombardment of Nieuport by German guns but so far as the public knows neither side has gained any definite success.

British officials declare the situation is satisfactory, and that while the fighting is severe and continuous the British are gaining ground—and many prisoners have been taken. German general headquarters admit the positions held by the Allies between Nieuport and Dixmunde are being obstinately defended but that, in the exchange of heavy artillery fire between the British fleet and the German gunners three warships were hit. On Sunday the ships, according to the report, drew out far off shore.

The French steamer Admiral Ganteaume has been added to the list of vessels blown up by mines in the waters off the French and Belgian coast. More than a score of persons were drowned, the others being rescued by a cross-channel steamer. Cape Town reports that the rebel Maritz and his forces have met defeat at the hands of the Union of South Africa troops. Maritz was wounded and has fled to German territory.

The Russian official report describes a great battle in progress along a front of more than sixty miles in Poland, extending from Rawa to the river Hanka, in which the Russians are declared to be winning victories. The same report says that the resistance of the Austrians in Galicia is weakening.

The people of Belgium are in dire straits, many millions of them facing starvation. The American minister to Belgium says there is less than a two weeks supply of food in the cities, while in the country districts the situation is worse. The American relief committee in London has been forced to delay until Wednesday its first shipment of food to Belgium, the British Board of Trade not having granted the necessary license in time.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Carranza Soldiers Attacked by Citizens

Catholic Sympathizers in Central Mexico Uprising Against Constitutional Program—Priests Are Said to Have Directed Some of the Uprisings—Indications that General Carranza Has Agreed to Retire Contained in Dispatches to State Department.

(By Associated Press.) EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 26.—(Mexican)—Americans and Mexicans arriving here today from Guadalajara brought news of uprisings of Catholic sympathizers in central Mexico against the Constitutional program. Carranza soldiers at Union de Tule, Jalisco, were attacked by the populace. It was said, after the troops had entered the cathedral and confiscated church property. The trouble has spread to a number of towns near Guadalajara. Priests are said to have directed some of the uprisings.

Carranza May Retire. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Indications that General Carranza had agreed to retire in deference to wishes of the Aguirre assembly were contained in official dispatches to the State Department tonight. General Obregon and the committee which went to Mexico City to interview the first chief returned "highly optimistic" according to official reports. It generally is understood that Carranza informed the committee he would not submit his resignation a second time, leaving it to the convention to re-consider, if it chose, the action taken at the recent Mexico City convention, the minutes of which were formally ratified by the Aguirre Calles assembly.

Officials of the Washington government did not doubt that the two conditions which Carranza was reported to have stipulated as necessary before he would retire—namely that the terms of the provisional government be brief and that he be permitted to be a candidate—would be met by the convention.

The war department received today from Colonel Hatfield, in command of the American troops on the Arizona border, a message saying Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, was "slowly and reluctantly" and the Yucatán Indians were defiantly leaving Yucatán.

SITUATION IS CLEARING FAST

WILSON SAYS END OF WAR ALONE WILL RESTORE NORMAL CONDITIONS

RAPID PROGRESS IS BEING MADE

Says Southern Business Men Have Not Been Duly Apprehensive Over Situation.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The cotton situation arising from the European war is being rapidly cleared up in the opinion of President Wilson. He told callers today that the end of the war alone would restore normal conditions in the cotton industry, but that rapid progress was being made in the efforts to assist the cotton growers of the South.

The president based his optimism concerning the cotton situation on the plans for furnishing money to the cotton planters and on the opening of foreign markets. He said that there is every reason why all ports should be open to cotton and predicted that they would be.

Mr. Wilson declared that southern men with whom he has talked had not been deeply apprehensive over the cotton situation. He added that the question would work itself out with the assistance of the administrative officers of the government. President Wilson expects to remain in Washington this week that he may shape his program and keep in touch with affairs in Europe and Mexico. He will go to Princeton Tuesday Tuesday week to vote.

Many invitations to spend a few days at different points in the south after election have been received, but so far none have been accepted by the president.

LARGE PURCHASES OF AMERICAN COTTON

Cargoes Consisting of 9,700 Bales to Be Shipped From Savannah, Ga., Today.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—It was reported here today that representatives of the German government and of banking interests acting indirectly for it had been large buyers today of American cotton in this market and that shipments amounting to several hundred thousand dollars would leave from a Southern port tomorrow.

The report followed the announcement from Washington that the British government would not regard cotton as contraband of war.

Bankers who are said to have charge of the transaction declined to discuss the report. It was said, however, that the shipment would be sent, as several other shipments said to be arranged for during the last few days will be sent by vessels clearing for Italian ports.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 26.—Cargoes of cotton consisting of 9,700 bales and valued at \$385,000 will be shipped tomorrow from this port on the Danish steamer Knud II for Copenhagen and the Swedish steamer Ulter for Gothenburg. The two vessels were cleared today.

Dismissed Appeal of Lumber Company. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The supreme court today dismissed for want of jurisdiction the appeal of the Atlantic Coast Lumber corporation from a decision of the supreme court of South Carolina forfeiting title of the company to 240 acres of timber in Marion county to O. G. Minshew.

Organize Federation of Labor. COLUMBIA, Oct. 26.—The South Carolina branch of the American Federation of Labor was organized at a meeting held in Columbia today. The officers will be elected tomorrow.

Re-Elected President. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Wilbur P. Thirkield, of New Orleans, La., was re-elected president today of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church. Mrs. May Leisner Woodruff, of Allendale, N. Y., was elected vice-president.

COTTON WILL NOT BE SEIZED

CAN BE SHIPPED IN NEUTRAL VESSELS WITHOUT MOLESTATION

NOT IN LISTS OF CONTRABAND

Attitude of British Government Regarded as Eminently Satisfactory by Administration.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Great Britain in two notes presented today to the State department by the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, defined her attitude toward commerce between neutral countries as one of rigid endeavor to give every security possible in the interest of free and undisturbed trade. The documents constituted a general pronouncement of British policy on the subject of contraband.

The essential points in the British attitude are: American shippers should take precautions to show the exact destination of their goods, mentioning either a specific consignee or a neutral government in bills of lading. Great Britain will be guided by the American doctrine of continuous voyage or "ultimate destination" in respect to commerce between neutral countries in articles generally known as conditional contraband. Absolute contraband, embracing munitions of war, always is subject to seizure and examination when carried in neutral ships.

Cotton, specifically mentioned as neither absolute nor conditional contraband, can be shipped in neutral vessels not only to neutral countries, but to all belligerents without molestation.

The first note, dated today, says: "In compliance with your request, I telegraphed on the 23rd instant, to my government to inquire what was their view with regard to cotton and whether or not they considered it to be contraband. You addressed this question to me, as you said there seemed to be doubt in certain quarters in this country as to the attitude of my government."

"Last night I received a reply from Sir Edward Grey, in which he authorizes me to give the assurance that cotton will not be seized. He points out that cotton has not been put in any of our lists of contraband, and as your department must be aware from the draft proclamation now in your possession, it is not proposed to include it in our new list of contraband. It is, therefore, as far as Great Britain is concerned, in the free list and will remain there."

The second note refers particularly to the Rockefeller, recently released by the British government, but also sets forth the general policy of Great Britain on the subject of contraband. The note comments on the "marked increase of the export of certain articles as compared with previous years, to those neutral countries which are in direct communication with the belligerent nations."

Continuing, the note says: "The neutral countries concerned, who are anxious in the interests of their neutrality, to avoid being used as bases for hostilities by either belligerent, are now making arrangements which will give true guarantees which articles which may be used in war shall not be re-exported. In a word, they are anxious to prevent their ports from becoming the back door of either belligerent. When these arrangements are completed it is to be confidently hoped that trade between neutrals will be subject to little or no hindrance."

MANY MILLIONS ARE FACING STARVATION

Nearly Half the People Who Have Remained in Belgium Are Wandering Helplessly Seeking Shelter With Friends and Relatives—Old Women and Cripples Can Be Seen Sitting Near Their Shattered Homes in Malines, Nodding Mutely at the Cathedral.

(By Associated Press.) BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—(Via London, 4:05 p. m.)—Famine menacing many million persons in Belgium unless they receive immediate help from the outside. Brand Whitlock, American minister, asserts that less than two weeks food supply remains in cities, while conditions in country districts are worse. His reports from Namur, Louvain, and Liege says affairs in these cities are worse than in Brussels.

Nearly half the people who have remained in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town seeking shelter with friends and relatives. Malines, which formerly had 60,000 inhabitants, has but few undamaged houses standing. The same situation exists at Namur and Louvain. Belgians of all classes appear dejected. Old women and cripples may be seen sitting near their shattered homes in Malines nodding mutely at the cathedral with its shattered windows and tottering walls. Similar conditions are found in small villages between Antwerp and Brussels. Few stores are open. Villages that stood near contested forts literally were razed; many inhabitants remain living in rudely constructed sheds or tents. In Brussels the streets are filled with German soldiers and marines. Automobiles of the officers dash in all directions. By an official order there have been posted throughout the country names of Belgians and Britishers sentenced to imprisonment for insults offered to German soldiers. Others are warned to obey military orders and are advised that the Germans have no intention of seizing non-combatants. The Germans pay for everything obtained in stores.

SECOND LARGEST COTTON CROP ENTERS FIGHT AGAINST CANNON

Depressions in Trade Has No Effect Upon Ginning of Country's Second Largest Production. President Wilson Finishes Letter Writing Campaign Endorsing Candidates.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The depression in the cotton trade has had no effect upon the ginning of this year's bumper crop, which is indicated as the country's second in point of production. In fact, ginning was more active during the period from September 25 to October 18 this year than ever before, 4,216,929 bales having been ginned against 4,082,027 bales ginned in the record crop year of 1911.

Up to October 18 there had been ginned 7,610,683 bales, the census bureau announced today. This compares with 6,973,518 bales last year and 7,758,821 bales in 1911.

Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma had ginned more cotton to October 18 than ever before to date. Ginning by States: Alabama, 819,786; Arkansas, 397,051; Florida, 43,313; Georgia, 1,364,013; Louisiana, 224,968; South Carolina, 693,592; Tennessee, 102,970; Texas, 2,712; all other States, 34,433.

Sea island ginnings by States: Florida, 13,788; Georgia, 5,884; South Carolina, 456.

Bank Closes Down. FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 26.—Directors of the Citizens bank at Murray, Ky., closed the institution today, announcing that suspension was due to the inability to realize quickly on assets. The bank was capitalized at \$35,000. Its last published report showed deposits of \$110,000.

Germany's Smashing Tactics Continue

Big Guns Turned on Nieuport and Allies Had to Withstand Constant Attacks of Masses of Troops—Germans Confronted by Solid Lines of Allied Troops and Prevented From Advancing After Crossing Yser Canal.

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, Oct. 26.—(11:36 p. m.)—The smashing tactics of the Germans along the North sea coast line continued incessantly today, when the big guns were turned on Nieuport and the Allies had to withstand constant attacks of masses of troops. Little progress, however, was made by the Germans.

Yesterday's crossing of the Yser apparently had only a moral effect, as the Germans were confronted by solid lines of allied troops and were prevented from advancing, without overwhelming efforts farther toward the channel ports. The character of the country prohibits a rapid movement, as the land is cut up by canals, and two strong series of defensive works separate them from Dunkirk. Some times villages change hands several times during the course of a day. Today in one hamlet forty soldiers who had been wounded were lying in a factory which had been transformed into a hospital. A shell fired the building. Ten bearers of the American ambulance corps volunteered to rescue the wounded men and saved all of them. An hour afterward this hamlet was captured by the Germans who, after occupying it for a short time, were chased out again after desperate street fighting. On the line from Soissons to Croisne the Allies are said to have obtained a slight advantage in today's fighting, while on the eastern wing the French are credited with a gain which, it is claimed, places the German line of communication in difficulty. The French are said to occupy every position of importance in the Vosges. The French aviators are doing excellent service in locating the German forces and finding the positions of their artillery.