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PRICE FIVE CENTS

ANOTHER BIG BRITISH SHIP HAS BEEN SUNK

ONLY 150 OUT OF 750 OF HER CREW ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SAVED

BATTLESHIP WAS 15 YEARS OLD

Either a Mine or Submarine is Held Responsible for the Vessel's Fate.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 1.—The German war of attrition found another British victim today and robbed the British navy of the 15-year-old but still useful battleship Formidable. It was of the same class as the battleship Bulwark, blown up a few weeks ago off Sheerness. Either a mine or submarine is held responsible for the Formidable's fate.

Apparently the loss of life on board has been very heavy, as only 150 members of her crew are known to have been saved. Officials, however, hold out hope that others may have been picked up.

The exact locality of the disaster has not been revealed, but the fact that it occurred in the British Channel recalls the circumstance that British ships have been engaged in bombarding the German positions on the Belgian coast and that German submarines on several occasions in the past have attempted to torpedo them.

As in previous disasters to British ships, the casualty list in this case includes many midshipmen, 16 having been on board the Formidable.

The British battleship Formidable had a displacement of 16,000 tons, she was 430 feet long and carried a complement of 750 men. She was heavily armored and carried four 12-inch guns, twelve 8-inch guns and sixteen 12-pounders. She was provided also with four submerged torpedo tubes.

The Formidable had been assigned to her, according to the British navy list of December, various fleet officers and consequently she undoubtedly acting as a flagship at the time of her destruction. Her captain was Arthur N. Loxley and her commander Charles F. Ballard. Captain John C. Deed was in command of the marines on board, while the fleet surgeon was Godfrey Taylor and the fleet paymaster P. J. Ling. The chaplain is given as the Rev. George B. Robinson. On board the Formidable were also 16 midshipmen.

Additional Survivors Landed.

London, Jan. 2.—(2:20 a. m.)—The Tor Bay trawler Providence has landed 70 additional survivors from the battleship Formidable. They were rescued by the trawler during a terrific storm this morning. This makes the aggregate number of saved as far as is known, 150.

The rescue was made under dangerous circumstances. The trawler Providence was running before the gale for shelter when her crew discovered the small open boat drifting under their lee. After desperate efforts the trawler got a rope to the cutter and brought her to stern.

The naval men began to jump aboard, but even then there was danger of losing men in the 30-foot seas. After a half hour's work, however, all were safely rescued. The rope to the cutter was then cut. She was full of water, having a hole under her hull which had been stuffed with a pair of trousers of which one man had divested himself for the purpose. Others of the rescued men had little clothing. The naval men had little in the cutter for nearly 12 hours. The crew of the trawler distributed hot coffee, food and tobacco among the benumbed sailors. When they landed the residents brought blankets, clothing and boots for the survivors and housed them in comfortable quarters.

Vessel Was Torpedoed.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—(3:42 a. m.)—The Daily Chronicle states that survivors of the battleship Formidable report that the vessel was torpedoed both fore and aft early Friday morning and sank almost immediately.

The Chronicle's British correspondent who is authority for the foregoing, says the captain of the trawler Providence, which rescued 70 survivors who had escaped from the battleship in a cutter, states that other fishing boats were close at hand. The captain expresses the belief that other survivors have been rescued and taken to Dartmouth. He saw no other boats belonging to the Formidable, however.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN IS FRIENDLY

REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE OF PROTEST PROMISED IN FEW DAYS

LONG REPORT FROM AMBASSADOR PAGE

Finds in Some Quarters a Disposition to Search For a Motive Behind Protest.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Ambassador Walter Hines Page, in a long report from London today following his conference with high officials there, described the general attitude of the British government and people toward the American note of protest concerning shipping as entirely friendly. He said a reply had been promised within a few days.

The ambassador detailed British press criticism, whose tone he regarded as on the whole reasonable and amicable. In some quarters, not among officials, he found a disposition to search for a motive behind the American note, some Englishmen suggesting that Washington had been compelled to yield to pressure from members of congress representing constituencies affected by trade interruptions. This portion of English public opinion seemed to think the American note was intended to some extent for his consumption.

Washington officials pointed out tonight that there was not the slightest foundation for such a suggestion as the note was not originally intended for the press. It is understood that Ambassador Page had anticipated mistaken impressions by assuring the British movement informally that the United States was thoroughly in earnest. The note was phrased in a candid and frank manner, he is understood to have explained, particularly because it was not written for publication. As the synopsis leaked out, however, the Ambassador had been instructed to arrange for publication of the complete text.

Incidentally the ambassador cabled that the British government had corrected English newspaper reports which spoke of a discourtesy in premature publication. Mr. Page reported that Lord Haldane, in charge of the foreign office, was informed of the purport of the communication before even the first intimation of the contents of the note was published.

Officials read the views in the British press with much interest. The argument that England is fighting what she believes to be a life and death struggle, it was pointed out, was fully recognized in the American note. It was contended that delays and detentions exceeded the manifest necessity of a belligerent.

The general belief in Washington is that a common ground will be reached in future diplomatic correspondence whereby definite arrangements will be put into effect to relieve American exporters of uncertainty.

RESPECTS AND OBEYS GUTIERREZ'S ORDERS

Villa Denies He Has Questioned the General's Amnesty Proclamation.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—General Villa in a telegram dated last night in Mexico City to his agency here, denied he has questioned the amnesty proclamations of General Gutierrez.

"I obey and respect the orders of President Gutierrez," Villa telegraphed. "I am his subordinate."

Further details of fighting between troops of General Carranza and Villa near Tampico were received today in official dispatches to the Carranza agency.

"General Pablo de la Huerta yesterday administered a decisive defeat to the Villalistas at Rodriguez, a few hours ride from San Luis Potosi," one message said. "Seventy hundred were killed and wounded. He now is pursuing the enemy toward San Luis Potosi."

First Photograph of British Troops Firing Big Gun in Trenches.



This photograph vividly illustrates the activities of war in the winter time in the east of France. Here are shown British gunners in the act of firing from breastworks on the German trenches miles away. These large guns are hidden as well as possible behind brush or in forests where the glasses nor make them out from the enemy cannot see them through smoke which arises after a shot.

MUST BE PAID FOR WHEAT HELD

BRITISH PRIZE COURT ANNOUNCES DECISION IN TEST CASE

OTHER SHIPMENTS BEING RELEASED

Vessel One of Large Number Loaded With Wheat in U. S. and Shipped Before War.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The decision of the British prize court in London in the case of the British steamship Miramichi, loaded with wheat and shipped from America to German consignees prior to the war was announced here tonight by the British embassy. The court held that the wheat was still the property of the American claimants and ordered that they be paid for it. The embassy issued a statement on the case which said in part:

"The vessel was one of a large number which had shipped cargoes of wheat in the United States before the outbreak of the war consigned to German firms in Germany. The case was submitted to the prize court as a test case in order that the point of law might be determined whether the goods were at the time of seizure the property of the American shippers or of the German consignees."

"The case having been made a test one, other shipments are being released in like manner provided that they were made before the outbreak of war and without contemplation of war."

"From information now received from a private source in the United States it appears that practically all cargoes of wheat so seized were sold to German firms before the war at prices about 30 cents a bushel lower than the present actual market price of wheat. The effect, it is pointed out, effects to making the exports at present of large sums of money—probably averaging \$50,000 to \$75,000."

Mrs. J. E. Nealson of Greenville was in the city yesterday for a short while.

1915 AT THE WHITE HOUSE

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS FROM RULERS OF OTHER NATIONS

RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Usual Receptions Abandoned Because of Mrs. Wilson's Death.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The usual White House New Year reception, abandoned this year because of Mrs. Wilson's death, was replaced today by a steady stream of foreign diplomats and government officials who called and left their cards with greetings for President Wilson. With the exception of Secretaries Daniels and Bryan, who are in North Carolina, most of the cabinet members came to the White House and left cards.

The president received no callers and made no visits. He played his usual game of golf and took a long automobile ride. The only members of his family with him were Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, and Miss Margaret Wilson, his daughters, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin. The president began the year by rising at 3 o'clock to push an electric button that opened the San Diego express.

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RUSSIANS INVADING HUNGARY

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 2, 2:39 a. m.—The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent sends a Budapest telegram which says the Russians are invading Hungary from four points.

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SINKING OF BRITISH SHIP CAUSES GRIEF

DISASTER OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF EUROPEAN WAR NEWS

BIG BATTLES ARE TAKING PLACE

The Germans Have Made a Little Progress in the Argonne Region.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 1.—The destruction of the British battleship Formidable in the English Channel today by a mine or a submarine boat, although one of those events Englishmen now realize must be expected so long as the British navy is compelled to keep the seas, has caused widespread grief.

"This is due not so much to the loss of the ship, which was 15 years old and cost about \$5,000,000, as it is for the men—600 in number—who are believed to have gone down with her. Thus far only 150 men of the Formidable's crew of 750 are known to have been rescued. A light cruiser picked up 80 and a trawler 70. Among the rescued are eight officers and six midshipmen.

The British admiralty has not announced the locality where the disaster occurred and declares that it is unable to say whether the ship struck a mine or was torpedoed, but the inclination here is to believe that a submarine again has been successful in an attack.

Fighting in Flanders and northern France has been confined largely to artillery engagements, except near Bethune, where the Germans claim they have taken a British trench. They admit, however, the loss of St. Georges, near the Belgian coast, which the Berlin official report says it was decided not to attempt to retake owing to high water.

In the Argonne region, where the battle has been almost continuous for weeks past, the Germans have made a little progress, as an offset to which, however, the French declare they have continued their advance in Upper Alsace.

On the whole the situation seems virtually to have reached a position of stalemate. Neither side has made great impression on its antagonist's line, and both being very strongly entrenched, it is considered unlikely that either the Germans or Allies will attempt another general offensive until superiority in numbers is attained by reinforcements.

Much the same situation prevails in northern Poland, where the Germans are reported to have failed to cross the Bzura and Rawka rivers and to have been unsuccessful in advancing along the Pilica River. They are said to be digging themselves in, preparatory to remaining until the hardening of the ground by the frost makes troop movements less difficult.

INCREASES OF CRIME DESERVES ATTENTION

The Public Opinion That Tolerates Lawlessness Will Inevitably Engender Fatal Malady

(By Associated Press.) ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Warning of moral decadence if the spirit of lawlessness in all the American communities goes unchecked was a striking utterance in Governor Charles S. Whitman's inaugural address today. Increases of crime, he said, deserved the thoughtful attention of the legislature.

"Disregard of law, impatience with legal and moral restraints, contempt for the judicial and executive ministrations of justice are phenomena observable in all American communities and all classes," he added. "No material property, no abundance of wealth, no progress in the sciences can save us from ultimate decay if this spirit shall continue."

"The public opinion that tolerates lawlessness whether it be the lynching of the negro, the murder of the obscure, or the violence attending nearly all disputes between labor and capital will inevitably engender a fatal malady, unless the quicksand conscience of the American people shall call a halt."

"There is but one way of meeting the danger and that way is through the creation of a dominant and prevailing public sentiment in support of the enforcement of the law. Where that sentiment is wanting no devices of the law can make up for it."

PETITIONS TO SELL BEER AND WINE REJECTED

LAST APPEAL AGAINST RUSSIA'S PROHIBITION DECREE FAILS

MORE THAN FOUR TO ONE AGAINST

The New Year Fastens the Lid on Many Sections of United States.

(By Associated Press.) PETROGRAD, Jan. 1.—The last appeal against Russia's prohibition decree failed Thursday when the councils of Petrograd and Moscow rejected a petition to authorize the recommencement of the sale of beer and light wines. The recent final order to discontinue the sale of all alcoholic drinks was issued with the reservation that the city councils should have the right to appeal for an authorization of the recommencement of the sale of three-per cent beer and light wines.

The final prohibition order was so unexpectedly issued that there was no opportunity to provide a stock against the coming period of abstinence. Between six and eight o'clock in the evening the merchants received instructions that next day would be absolute prohibition and hence there was no chance to give warning to eager customers who, on a false alarm previously spread abroad lined the streets for hours awaiting their turn to squeeze into the crowded wine shops. The formerly popular restaurants, which managed to weather the vodka edict, are now almost without patronage.

The liquor dealers, restaurant keepers, wine growers and distillers brought all possible influence to bear on the city councils for authorization to sell beer and light wines assisted by theorists who, while approving of general sobriety, thought that abstinence should come gradually and that the sudden cessation of the use of all alcohol would have an injurious effect. But despite these influences and the fact that not one per cent of the members of the city councils were teetotalers, the councils rejected the petition by a vote on a ratio of more than four to one.

The extreme measures to enforce prohibition even extend to the sale of denatured alcohol, varnish and every conceivable alcoholic compound which are not salable without a permit.

State Wide in Colorado. DENVER, Col., Jan. 1.—Statewide prohibition became a part of the constitution of Colorado today with the issuance by Governor Ammons of proclamations putting into effect a constitutional amendment approved at the November election.

Prohibition under the amendment will become effective January 1, 1916.

First Arrest for "Boot Legging." TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 1.—Louis Ghera was arrested for selling a pint of whiskey early today after Arizona's prohibition law had gone into effect. His violation of the law and immediate arrest was by previous arrangement for the purpose of testing the enforcing feature of the prohibition law that the constitutional amendment should go into effect today.

Hot Springs Saloons Reopen. HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 1.—Hot Springs saloons were reopened at noon today, making that city the only "wet" spot in the State. Saloons in all other cities were closed at midnight last night and under the state's petition containing a majority of the names of white adult citizens must be presented to the county court before licenses may be issued. The Hot Springs petition contained about 3,600 names and licenses were refused without test from the anti-liquor forces.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 1.—Nine counties in Kentucky became "dry" at midnight last night, liquor having been voted out last September. Only 15 counties out of 120 in Kentucky remained in the "wet" column.

Officers of the State prohibition league announced today that a fight for State-wide prohibition would be made before the legislature as soon as the law permitted.

Liquor Cause of Social Poverty. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—Traffic in liquor was held to be the one great cause of social poverty and economic waste by Henry G. McCain, extension secretary of the Methodist Temperance Society, speaking today before the convention of the Intertempers Association. A great force for improving social conditions, he said, lies in an organization of college men to work for prohibition.

"It is futile to talk of the amelioration of the law can make up for it."

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