

RUSSIAN ATTACKS ARE REPULSED

Austrians Report Heavy Losses to Enemy in the Upper Latoroza District.

(By Associated Press.) VIENNA, Jan. 1.—(via Amsterdam and London, 12:40 p. m.)—An official announcement on the progress of the progress of the war was given out in the Austrian capital today. It refers to events of yesterday and is as follows:

"In Bukowina and the Carpathians the Russians developed great activity. Our troops are holding their positions on the Suczawa river, in the upper Caeremosz territory, also further west on the ridges of the Carpathians, in the valley of the Nagyag, where yesterday near Ockoermezo an attack of the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses to him, in the upper Latoroza district, and north of the Uszok Pass. To the west of this pass all other passages over the Carpathians were occupied by our troops.

"In the district of Gorliva and to the northeast of Zakliczyu determined Russian attacks were repulsed everywhere.

"On the Nida everything is quiet. Further to the north the attacks of our allies are progressing.

"In the Balkan war everything is quiet. To the east of Trebinga our artillery compelled the Montenegrins to retreat."

FRENCH CLAIM LITTLE SUCCESS

Artillery Exchanges Have Not Diminished in Severity or Frequency.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—(10:37 p. m.)—The French official statement issued this afternoon indicated that the artillery exchanges on the battle front in France had not diminished in severity or frequency. Various places were mentioned where artillery fighting had taken place. At some, no results were given, while at others the French claimed successes, as for instance at Steinbach, in Alsace.

The statement claimed the repulse of six German infantry attacks at a point between the Meuse and the Moselle and said that French aviators had assailed from the air, the railroad station at Metz.

The text of the communication follows:

"From the sea to Rheims there was yesterday hardly anything more than artillery engagements. The enemy bombarded without result the village of Saint Georges and the head of the bridge position organized by the Belgians at a point south of Dixmude. "Spirited cannonading resulted advantageously for us between La Bassée and Carency, between Albert and Royer, in the region of Vermeuil and in the neighborhood of Blanc Sablon, which is near Craonne. At this last mentioned point we also demolished certain German earthworks.

"In the region of Perthes and of Beaufour we have had the gains made by us on December 30 during

Germans Offer 1,000 lbs. for His Head.



Commander Samson of the British navy, known to the Germans as Captain Kettle, has annoyed them so much with his remarkable airplane exploits about Ypres and Courtrai in France; that they have offered a reward of 1,000 pounds for his capture dead or alive. He is

among the most, if not the most, daring of British aeronauts, and has done much damage to the Germans besides doing important spy work for the allied army. So the official offer of a high price for his head has been made. However, the knowledge of his danger has not stopped his work nor modified his disposition.

all the day of December 31 the activity of the opposing artillery forces was interrupted.

"In the Argonne the enemy attacked violently almost the entire front in the forest of La Grurie. At certain points he advanced for a distance of 50 yards, but counter attacks were at once delivered.

"In the region of Verdun there have been violent artillery engagements.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle to the northwest of Flirey the Germans delivered during the night of December 30-31 and in the morning of the 31st, no less than six violent counter attacks for the purpose of retaking the trenches captured by us on December 30. Each of these attacks was brilliantly repulsed.

"Our aviators have bombarded at night the railroad stations at Metz and at Arnville.

"We continue to make progress foot by foot in Steinbach. Here the activity of the enemy showed great activity during the morning of December 31 but in the afternoon of this day our batteries won a distinctive advantage."

canal we captured an English trench. "In the Argonne our attacks made further progress. Another 400 prisoners, six machine guns, four mine throwers and numerous other arms and quantities of ammunition fell into our hands. A French camp north of St. Mihel was set on fire by our artillery. Attacks at Lirey and west of Sennhelm, which were repeated yesterday were repulsed.

"In the eastern theatre the situation on the east Prussian frontier and in Poland remains unchanged. A heavy mist is preventing all operations."

LACK OF TROOPS CAUSE OF DEFEAT

Would Have Required 20,000 Men to Have Resisted Japanese Attacks at Tsingtau.

TOKIO, Jan. 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Lack of soldiers and modern equipment caused the defeat at Tsingtau, according to General Meyer-Waldeck, German governor of Kiao-Chow, who is held prisoner at Fukuoka. In an interview with a Japanese newspaper man the general declared that it would have required at least 20,000 men, armed with modern guns, to have resisted the Japanese attacks, whereas he had a total of only about 3,500 men and most of the guns in the Tsingtau fortress were of an old type.

"All our supply of explosives had been exhausted when the Japanese began the final attack," he said, "so we could offer no resistance and all forts fell easy victims. With our force we could not oppose the Japanese, who had between 25,000 and 30,000 picked troops, assisted by 1,000 British troops with over a hundred powerful guns.

"A large number of our combatants were wounded in the previous fighting and we called out all German residents at Tsingtau. We had one 14 year old boy and two 16 year old boys. They were employed in the automobile transportation work."

About 200 Germans were killed and 500 wounded, according to the general. Fragments of bursting shells caused most of the injuries. The general paid a tribute to the bravery and marksmanship of the Japanese. When the Japanese artillery bombardment was at its height, he declared, between 500 and 600 shells hit each fort daily.

As the bombardment of the artillery progressed, the general said, the guns from the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, the German gunboat Jaguar and the destroyer, S-90, were landed and all subsequent fighting took place on land. There is believed to be little possibility of any vessels sunk in Kiao-Chow bay which included the Kaiserin Elizabeth and ten gunboats and destroyers, ever being raised.

The German officers kept their swords at the express command of the Japanese Emperor. The prisoners are distributed in different parts of Japan.

The official communication issued tonight says: "There is nothing new, as yet, to report of the operations today."

GERMANS FIRE FRENCH CAMP

German Army Headquarters Reports Further Progress in the Argonne.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—(by Wireless to London, 3:44 p. m.)—The following official communication was given out today at the German army headquarters:

"In the western theatre of war nothing of importance has happened near Neuport. The idea of retaking the hamlet of St. Georges, which has been completely demolished by the enemy's artillery fire, was abandoned in view of the high level of the water there. "East of Bethune to the south of the

SMUGGLED HUSBAND INTO KAISER'S ARMY

American-Born Baroness Outwits the British, Saving Baron From Capture.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A romantic story of how Baroness Hans Heinrich von Wolf, who was Miss Jayta Humphreys, wily known in New York society, smuggled her husband into Germany after the outbreak of the war, past a British cruiser and two sets of British shipping inspectors so that he could fight for his country, is revealed in news received here of the bestowal upon the Baron of the Iron Cross of the first class.

Baron von Wolf and his wife, who was the daughter of a wealthy patent medicine manufacturer and whose stepfather in the Consul General to Germany, at Munich, were on their plantation in Orange, South West Africa when the Kaiser ordered the mobilization of his troops.

Being a reserve officer, the Baron started homeward aboard a German steamship on July 29 and the Baroness accompanied him. On receipt of wireless instruction their ship put into Rio Janeiro toward the middle of August and it was two weeks later before the von Wolfs came to a neutral vessel bound for Holland.

In South American waters they were halted by the British cruiser Glasgow, but although there were many German reservists among the passengers the Glasgow was so full of captured Germans already that they were permitted to proceed.

Wolf left the ship officially at Vigo, Spain, his wife waving a tearful farewell to his imaginary figure on the tender. It was really secreted, through the connivance of a generously bribed steward, in a small closet where he remained for 34 hours. Finally he was spirited into his wife's stateroom and during the rest of the voyage spent most of the time lying under berth. All his meals, drinks and cigarettes were brought in by the steward in the plot and, as the Baroness remarked laughingly to friends afterwards, "I gained a liberal reputation as a heavy drinker and smoker."

British warships compelled the Dutch vessel to enter Falmouth, where the authorities searched her. Knowing that the Baroness was the wife of a German naval officer, officials called upon her several times in the course of the two weeks the ship remained there. Von Wolf's hiding place was never discovered.

The Kaiser awarded the Iron Cross to him for capturing seven British soldiers single-handed near Ypres, and for carrying dispatches in an automobile under a fire so hot that his chauffeur and two officers in a car following were killed.

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Germany Will Fight to the Bitter End.



GRAND ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ OF GERMAN NAVY

That Germany will fight to the limit is the statement of Admiral von Tirpitz, one of the strong men of Germany and the builder of the present German navy.

"It is said England wants war to the hilt," said he to Karl von Wiegand, correspondent of the United Press. "If England insists on that we can accommodate her."

Admiral von Tirpitz said that were

Germany to chose to do so she might blockade all the ports of Great Britain with her submarines and sink merchant vessels taking food there. In this way, he insisted, the inhabitants of the kingdom might be starved. Whether or not Germany will attempt this he did not say. Several merchant vessels might be torpedoed and that would frighten away others, his interviewer believed he meant.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By William T. Ellis.

GOING BACK ON GRANDFATHER

(The International Sunday School lesson for January 3 is, "God's Patience With Israel." Judge, 2:7-19.)

If, just for this one New Year Sunday, Mr. Average Man could discard his shallow sophistication and his American "smartness," and acquire for a few hours the spirit of sound wisdom, he would surely go apart for a time and take counsel with this grandfather and with his grandchildren.

This is a critical time; the most critical in all the history of the world. There never has been a New Year's season so solemnizing as the present. To meet the call of our great day successfully, we must look backward and forward; listen to the past and to the future; weigh our responsibilities to those who have gone before and to those who will come after us. Opportunely, the millions who base their serious thinking largely on the International Sunday school lessons, will find a stimulant for the present occasion in the new course of lessons in Old Testament history which begins today. The opening study is of a people who had gone back to their grandfathers. They were the third generation. Direct contact with the great personalities of the earlier day has been lost.

Like the rest of us, they were so built that they needed great leadership. But these Hebrews had to face fresh and difficult problems alone. They were called upon to stand on their own feet and to prove by themselves their fidelity to their past and to their future. A searching question concerning them—as concerning us—is, Were they of the sort to whom grandchildren could look back in pride?

The answer is tersely told by the Scripture: "And also all that generation were gathered unto their fathers; and there arose another generation after them, that knew not Jehovah, nor yet the work which He had wrought for Israel. And the children of Israel did that which was evil in the sight of Jehovah, and served the Baal; and they forsook Jehovah, the God of their fathers, who brought them out of the land of Egypt and followed other gods, gods of the peoples that were round about them; and they provoked Jehovah to anger."

After Joshua's death the city of Philadelphia has of recent days come under the spell of a powerful personality. "Billy Sunday" begins on the day of this lesson an evangelistic campaign in this city of 1,500,000 people. On many counts it is the most significant religious enterprise attempted in our country since the days of the revival of the present generation.

A stir of hope and a thrill of exaltation has been in the hearts of anxious observers as they have beheld the way in which the conservative old Quaker city has arisen to the approach of this religious leader. Hundreds of thousands of men and women have gathered in his weekly preparatory prayer meetings. The ministers have assembled from time to time in the largest clerical gatherings the city has known for a generation. Tens of thousands of men have already been added to Bible classes. The daily newspapers are full of news of every phase of preparation for the campaign. The churches are thrill with expectation, so that observers say, "The revival had already come."

All of which is a modern reminiscence of the need of Jesus. The church's cry today is for grand lead-

ers who can rally her forces for conquests commensurate with her might and her obligations.

The momentum of Joshua and his associates had carried the Israelites into the third generation of life in Canaan. The pioneers had set them going, and they had continued under this impulse. Joshua and Caleb alone of all who entered the Promised Land had carried with them personal memories of marvelous providences that had accomplished the deliverance from Egypt. After the death of Joshua there remained the elders who had seen the mighty works of God in the first overcoming of the land. These men had possessed a first hand, experiential knowledge of what Jehovah could do.

When the New Generation Forgets, now the third generation was trying the dangerous experiment of living on second-hand religion. They had failed to acquire a fresh, vital, personal knowledge of the ways of God. The pressure of the people and the customs about them had steadily and insidiously counteracted the forces of heredity. The tug and pull of heathendom at times proved greater than the personality and memory of the fathers. There had been failure to root out the idolatry and the evils of the land—a failure which is a temptation that always besets good people. In consequence, the children of Israel were left environed by a seductive philosophy of creed and conduct which threatened the very existence of their religion and mission. There came a great slump in the life of the Jews.

A prevalent American notion is that when on Broadway one should follow Broadway's fashions. The bright lights of the Great White Way of the metropolis are as the lights of life to multitudes of thoughtless persons. The standards which are almost wholly sensual and which place outward seeming above inward being, are accepted as prevalent and mandatory. Most of the men and women who parade Broadway in the neighborhood of Forty-second street would be ashamed to be seen walking there with their old-fashioned parents. (Never mind what the parents would think; that is another story.)

The biography of a myriad of young people today is written in the words of the lesson, "they forsook the Lord God's faithful teachers and followed the gods of the people that were round about them; and bowed themselves down unto them; and they provoked Jehovah to anger."

The lure of immorality. In passing, the fact should be recalled the reason the Jews fell back so easily into idolatry was because of the appeal which the practices associated with the senseless, senseless, and senseless in general terms of the immorality associated with idol worship. Those of us who have traveled in idol-worshipping lands know that this characteristic still prevails. Unbridled license to indulge all imaginable and unimaginable sensual excesses is literally a part of the history of the whole world.

The moralism laid down by Abraham and Moses received a strict moral life, and every generation that has ever lived has found it a strain to adhere to a high code of morality. Especially great was the temptation to abandon this in the case of the children of Israel, because on every hand were the seductive lures of fashionable idolatrous immorality.

War News From an Old Book. The old proverb, "The priest, like people," has many illustrations. In this book of the Judges, when they had strong leadership, the Jews did

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Table with 2 columns: Arrivals and Departures. Lists train numbers and times.

well; but there seemed to be little stirring power in the mass of the people themselves. This is called the Book of the Judges, but that word "Judges" does not mean administrators of the law. The Judges were the deliverers, the defenders, the champions, the rulers, the heroes. There was little of the judicial quality; for instance, in Samson, yet he was one of the judges. These rugged pioneers were history-making men.

The time they covered between the death of Joshua and the crowning of Saul is still a question of discussion among scholars, for it is not easy to tell how many of the events described were simultaneous and how many were successive. The period of time is given as from 150 to 300 years by various authorities.

This old book, concerning whose writer or compiler we know nothing, links up vividly to the present day, because of the war in the Near East. Familiarity with the Book of the Judges gives a better understanding of the present conflict along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean than the cablegrams in the daily newspapers. Here we find Jerusalem and Hebron and Gaza emerging in history. The new battles that impend are comparable in the light of those old conflicts. The students of the Bible in these days have a great advantage over his unversed neighbor when the talk turns to the most romantic phase of the present war.

Wanted—A Man. Because it is so crowned with tales of personality, the Book of Judges is one of the world's storehouses of romance. Here are dramatic episodes heaped up with Jewish heroism—stories also, they are mostly unfamiliar to the average company. Every one of them preaches the old, old homily of every day's news of a strong man. They hold aloft the banner, "Wanted—A MAN."

In the coming year's lessons from the formative history of the ancient people who are newly attracting the world's attention, followers of the International series should find great messages for present-day living, both as individuals and as a nation.

JUMP OVERBOARD. Captain of British Steamship, Wrecked Over Delay by Storm, Ends Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Captain George Collie, of the British steamship Crago, was wrecked off the Florida Straits last Tuesday. The Crago, which left Hull, England, November 26 for New Orleans on a short time contract and was over a 17-day delay by storms, the ship's officers said, apparently caused Captain Collie to become moribund and dead. A search was made but no trace of the body could be found.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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