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ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1915.

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AIRSHIPS REGAIN HOME PORT SAFE

GERMAN AIRCRAFT DROPPED 20 BOMBS IN RAID ON ENGLISH COAST

FOUR KILLED; TEN INJURED

Battles Both in East and West Consist Largely of Artillery Engagements.

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, Jan. 20.—(By wireless).—The following official statement was issued here tonight: "From January 19 to 20, German airships bombarded the fortified place of Yarmouth and other places on the English east coast. The attack was successful. Considerable damage was done." "The airships were shelled, but regained their home port, undamaged."

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The German airships—for they are thus described by the German official report—which raided the coast towns of Norfolk County last night, dropped 20 or more bombs. The missiles killed four persons, injured 10 or more and did considerable property damage. A report that a fifth person, a soldier, had been killed, proved incorrect.

Yarmouth and King's Lynn, the largest towns visited, suffered the heaviest damage. Eight bombs were dropped in Yarmouth, one killing an old man and an old woman, injuring three others and smashing every window within a radius of several hundred yards.

At King's Lynn a woman and boy were killed and the bombs demolished a row of cottages.

The aircraft also visited Cromer, which, however, was not attacked; Sheringham, where four bombs were dropped; Deersingham, Grimsby, Skeitham and Reacham, each of which received one missile.

Snettisham and Heacham are within three miles of the king's Sandringham residences. Near the former place, where the windows of the village church were shattered, Queen Mother Alexandra has a summer bungalow.

What composed the raiding fleet is still a matter of discussion. Major Astley, who commands the national reserve at King's Lynn, says he will report officially that one of the latest Zeppelin dirigibles took part.

Some persons declare they saw huge airships, but others assert only aeroplanes and seaplanes participated. Aeronautical experts are of the opinion, from the size of the bombs dropped, weighing from 50 to 100 pounds each, that non-rigid airships were employed, and as the German official account refers to "airships," it is presumed these were the craft used. They can be built more quickly than Zeppelins, but are slower and carry less ammunition.

Whether by coincidence or because the British and French authorities had knowledge of the enterprise, more stringent regulations as to lighting went into effect last night both in Paris and London.

\$4,285 HID IN SOCKS

(By Associated Press.)
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 20.—A County Clerk W. N. Harris, is conducting an investigation to ascertain if there are heirs to the estate of Sam Merrick, a negro, who died with a revolver under his pillow and a rifle by his side in bed in his home in this city last week. Deposited in a local bank today is \$4,285 in silver dollars found in socks stored in a safe in the negro's house, with 40 deeds to eight city lots. Merrick had no relatives so far as is known here.

Investigating Conditions at The Asylum

Governor Manning Secures Services of Expert Who Begins Scientific Study of the Institution.

Special to The Intelligence.
COLUMBIA, Jan. 20.—Governor Manning tonight issued the following statement: "I feel that an investigation into conditions at the asylum, in order to be of value in remedying those conditions, must be free from any touch of politics. To this end, I have secured the services of Dr. A. P. Herring, secretary of the Lunacy Commission of Maryland, who today began a scientific study of the asylum and its needs. I discussed the subject this morning with Dr. T. J. Strat, superintendent of the asylum and Dr. Julius H. Taylor, Mr. James A. Sumner and Mr. A. H. Dean of Greenville of the board of regents, all of whom warmly endorsed the plan for an impartial investigation."

Dr. Herring has both the technical training at hand and the practical experience necessary to the work before him. The asylum has been the foothold of politics too long, and the investigation I have asked Dr. Herring to make is simply an all-out investigation into an asylum. Dr. Herring was recommended first by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, of New York, president of the National committee on mental hygiene, a recognized authority.

"The asylum has suffered, to my mind, from multiple control, with divided responsibility and lack of a definite plan of policy. My general plan is to substitute for this the superintendency of one man and that man a physician of ability. To relieve him of burdensome and exacting routine, there should, of course, be a business manager, but to avoid difficulties and friction of dual control, the business manager should be answerable directly to the scientific head of the institution."

"Dr. Salmon estimated that the preliminary investigation would cost about \$500. I have had it begin at once so that, if legislation should be found necessary for the improvement of the asylum, the legislature might have opportunity to act before adjournment."

Recommends Extension of Six Per Cent Notes

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—It became known today that interests representing the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers' Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, had informed stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company that they were willing to act as a proxy committee at the annual meeting of the company to be held on March 9 next. The proposed committee recommends an extension, for at least one year of the \$5,000,000 six per cent notes expiring June 1 and a material reduction of existing fixed charges.

OUR FIRST REAL TRADE BALANCE

UNITED STATES FACING NEW ERA OF BUSINESS EXPANSION

NATION BECOMES A WORLD MARKET

Foreign Investment in America Totals \$7,500,000,000 With Interest of \$350,000,000.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—For the first time in history the United States is "experiencing the sensation of a real trade balance" in its favor, Dr. Edward E. Pratt, Chief of the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, told the Illinois Bankers' Association at a dinner here tonight.

As a result of developments abroad during the last six months, Dr. Pratt said, "we have turned the corner and are facing a new era of business expansion in this country—an era which has made the term 'home market' obsolete and archaic, and put in its place the unfamiliar term 'world market.'" He explained that while the export excess in favor of the United States had ranged annually for 14 years from \$250,000,000 to 650,000,000, "invisible factors" had made this only an apparent favorable balance.

Foreign investments in the United States, the speaker said, totaled \$7,500,000,000, constituting a fixed charge on American industry, while American investments abroad produced a revenue yearly only of \$75,000,000, reducing the balance against the United States on this count to \$275,000,000. American tourists traffic also poured millions into European coffers each year, he added, the 1914 figure being approximately \$380,000,000.

"The change began on July 1, 1914," he said, and by December 31, "the favorable trade balance was \$132,000,000 due to huge exportations of food-stuffs, merchandise, gold and silver. At the same time came 'a period of export capitalism,' and we are just at the point of expanding into the world markets."

To illustrate "export capitalism," Dr. Pratt cited the Swedish loan of \$5,000,000, the Argentine loan of \$15,000,000 and the Russian loan of \$25,000,000 all floated in this country during the last six months.

Dr. Pratt said information now at hand placed the total of war loans made by the belligerents at \$6,000,000,000, all made at high rates of interest.

"The income expected and obtained on investments in Europe," he continued, "has been much less than that prevailing or expected in this country. This war will, however, be succeeded by a period of high interest. It will be succeeded by a period of intense demand for capital for reconstruction purposes. The stock of capital is being depleted, and it is more likely that financial exhaustion rather than military exhaustion will determine the final result."

"At the close of the war, then, Europe will not have much advantage over us in the matter of cheap capital," he concluded.

Dr. Pratt said development of trade with Latin-America had been hampered by long term credit extended by European nations.

WILL KEEP BILL BEFORE SENATE

(By Associated Press.)
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 20.—A committee appointed by the last legislature to investigate bribery charges against five of its members who since have been convicted today filed a report strongly condemning the "extragant use of money" in the late United States senatorial contest.

REPUBLICANS CONTINUE WHAT DEMOCRATS REGARD A FILIBUSTER

BURTON SPEAKS FOR THREE DAYS

Fight on Ship Purchase Bill Will Be Kept Up Until March 4 If Necessary.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—After a three days speech against the government ship purchase bill, Senator Burton yielded the floor late today to Senator Weeks, who continued, what Democratic leaders now regard as an open filibuster.

Determined to keep the measure constantly before the Senate, even if it delays appropriations for his caucus to consider amendments.

Administration leaders declared the Republican opposition would be given full sway in the hope that it would wear itself out. No Democrat, they said, would speak on the bill for many days. After Senator Weeks has finished his speech Senators Lodge, Jones, Root, Sutherland, Smoot, Bangor, Gallinger and Nelson are expected to continue the fight. Plans were made at a Republican conference today providing that when speeches on the present bill have been exhausted a substitute will be offered on which to base further arguments.

Some Republican leaders predict tonight that the Democrats would give up hope of passing the bill this session if no progress was apparent after two weeks of debate. Administration (senators, however, declared the measure would be kept before the Senate right up to March 4 if necessary and the appropriation bills taken up at an extra session.

Senator Burton talked continuously for more than six hours today. His address continued over the lunch hour but he drank two raw eggs brought to him in a glass while he listened to a question by Senator Sutherland.

Senator Burton was emphatic in his prediction that the purchase of international ships would lead to international complications.

Senator Vandeman suggested that diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain might remove that objection, if the United States would agree not to pay for the boats until after the war.

"I understand negotiations along this line have been carried on," responded Senator Burton, "and that Great Britain and France are ready to agree to such a course, but if that be true there is no necessity for this bill. Private capital would be only too willing to invest in shipping under such conditions."

Toward the end of his address Senator Burton's voice gradually weakened and Republican colleagues frequently afforded him brief respites while they asked parliamentary questions.

The Democratic caucus sent back to committee an amendment proposed by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, providing that the proposed government ship corporation should "in no instance operate any vessel, except where the same cannot be chartered or leased for operation through another corporation, firm or individual, unless such operation is necessary to move the commerce of citizens of the United States."

Democrats of the commerce committee recommended that two outside members be added to the proposed shipping board, which, as now provided in the bill, would consist of three members of the cabinet only. No decision was reached, action being deferred until tomorrow night, when a fourth caucus will be held.

GERMAN SUCCESS VERY IMPORTANT

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Will o. H. Parry, of Seattle, Wash.; Joseph E. Davies, now commissioner of corporations; E. H. Hurley, of Chicago; George F. Peabody, of New York, and a man from the South were on President Wilson's slate today for appointment to the new federal trade commission.

BATTLE AT SOISSONS IN NUMBER OF LOSSES RANKS WITH BULL RUN

GENERAL KUCK AND HIS STAFF

Celebrate Battle While the Earth Was Still Dropping on the Graves of Fallen.

(By Associated Press.)
BEFORE SOISSONS, Jan. 18 (by courier to Berlin, Jan. 20, via London Jan. 21, 3:35 a. m.)—At the headquarters of a certain German army yesterday evening General von Kluck and his staff celebrated the battle and their success at Soissons in typical German military fashion, with a simple soldier's meal, a bowl of punch brewed by the expert hands of Von Kluck himself, and a silent toast to the dead—French and German.

The earth was still dropping on the graves of the fallen. So many men had perished during the eight days of the bitter struggle for the heights across the river from Soissons that today, the fourth after the close of the battle, the plateau and gorges are still strewn thickly with dead, although 4,000 members of the land-storm have been engaged without a pause in clearing up the battlefield.

Most of the German dead have been given to the earth, but French infantrymen in their far-to-be-seen red and blue uniforms, are to be seen from the mountains. Some of the dead are still in the attitudes along the heights in the deep cut gorges of the plateau and across the flat valley led on the north shore of the Aisne.

"The battle of Soissons,"—so called in default of a better name, although it really was fought across the river from that city—in the number of men engaged and the extent of the losses, would rank with Bull Run or Antietam of the American civil war, or with Worth in Franco-Prussian war; but in this war it passes as an incident worthy only of passing mention in the official report.

No newspaper description of the battle has been written from the German side. The Associated Press representative was the first and up to the present the only newspaper man to inspect the battle field and has opportunity to supplement the brief official reports with descriptive details gathered on the spot.

The results of the German success are regarded here as highly important. The French were expelled from the heights north of the Aisne—vantage ground from which they had hoped to launch a successful attack against the big elbow in the German line—and driven across the river, which now runs behind and at many places is overflowing its banks between the two armies.

The French retains a foothold north of the river only at one point—Paul—where the bridge from Soissons crosses, and holds this apparently on sufferance, since the bridge head is completely commanded by German artillery on the heights.

The river at this time forms an effective barrier to any repetition of an attempted French offensive on this part of the line. The battle field covers a front of approximately seven miles. On the western side is a deep valley running northward which is bounded on either side by turnpikes from Soissons to La Fere and Laon.

A high level plateau rises steeply a couple hundred feet from the valley of the Aisne and from this side of the valley forms the center and eastern flank of a battle field.

The plateau is deeply notched by three steep-sided ravines running down to the Aisne and through which the French brought up supplies unnoticed.

Villa Forces Are Leaving Mexico City

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Colonel Rogue Gonzalez Garza, temporary head of the convention government in Mexico City, in a telegram dated yesterday and received here tonight by his agent, Enrique C. Lorente, announced that the convention had proposed to General Gutierrez that the capital of Mexico be declared neutral territory in order to conduct peace parleys.

DISPATCHES FAIL TO EXPLAIN WHETHER MOVEMENT IS GENERAL OR MERELY PRELIMINARY TO EVACUATION.

GERMANY ABLE TO MEET ANY BURDEN

Germany Able to Meet Any Burden

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, Jan. 20.—(By wireless).—Rudolph Havenstein, president of the Reich bank and one of the foremost financial authorities of Germany, declares the country can meet any burden which may be imposed by the war upon its financial and economic resources.

The Overseas News Agency quotes Havenstein as saying: "I not only hope, but I know that we shall be able to fight through this immense struggle. In the domain of financial and economic affairs we are equal to every demand, however long the war may last."

100,000 Chicagoans Out of Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—One hundred thousand Chicagoans are out of work this winter, according to a report today of the public welfare commission. That is exclusive of the drifting population of idle.

Statements to the commission from 245 firms for the most part gave business depression as the reason.

Ask \$10,000 Damages for the Death of Factory Girl

(By Associated Press.)
ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—A suit asking \$10,000 damages on account of the death of Mary Phagan, for whose murder Leon M. Frank has been sentenced to die, was filed today in Fulton County superior court against the National French Company here, by Mrs. J. W. Coleman, the girl's mother.

Investigating Shooting Of Nineteen Strikers

(By Associated Press.)
ROOSEVELT, N. J., Jan. 20.—With 21 deputy sheriffs named as defendants in a blanket warrant charging manslaughter, investigations were under way tonight by the federal industrial relations commission, of the prosecutor of Middlesex county into the shooting here yesterday of 19 striking employees of the American Agricultural Chemical Company. One striker died from his wounds and several others are in a serious condition.

(Continued on Page Four)

Start Movement to Oust Both Carranza and Villa

(By Associated Press.)
EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 20.—A movement has been started in Mexico to eliminate both Carranza and Villa, it was learned tonight in authentic reports from the interior.

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Several prominent Villa officials have been jailed or met execution as a result of the new movement, it was reported here.