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The War in Brief

SUMMARY OF THE
EUROPEAN WAR
FOR ONE WEEK READ AT A GLANCE

October 11.—With the conclusion of that phase of the battle of the nations which came with the fall of Antwerp the censorship again has drawn a veil over the fighting in the greater part of the European continent.

The Germans have resumed their night attacks between Craonne and Rheims, which, according to French accounts, have been repulsed. From Rheims to the Meuse nothing of importance has occurred of late.

Two German aeroplanes flew over Paris. They dropped a score of bombs, which killed three persons and wounded twenty, but did no material damage.

Part of the Antwerp garrison and the Austrians also claim victories over the Russians at Lancut and Dynow in Galicia. It is known that they have received reinforcements. This Petrograd admits, has compelled a change in the plans of the Russian army.

The Montenegrins claim a victory over the Austrians in Bosnia, where they say the Austrians tried to cut off the Montenegrin army proceeding to Sarajevo, but were defeated with heavy losses.

More alarming reports come from Italy of the spread of cholera in Austria. The Rumanian government has thought it necessary to take precautions of the Austrian legation at Bucharest.

October 12.—From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form, the dispatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemysl so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had turned on the Russians with the aid of reinforcements, and forced them to retreat.

Probably stirred by the bomb dropping exploits of German air craft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors, and official notice has been served on persons living near the mouth of the Thames that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first sound of firing as there will be no time to spread the news in any more formal way.

It is stated that the German's lost 45,000 men during the attack on Fortresses Waelhem and Wavre-St. Cathrine, at Antwerp, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians are now again under Austrian administration. The Russians have abandoned the siege of Przemysl in Austrian Galicia, to put themselves in a strategical position to meet

October 13.—With the exception of King Albert, who remains at the head of the army, and the minister of war, the members of the cabinet with the other government officials and the corps left Ostend by steamer for Havre where they will carry on the affairs of state and with the hospitalities that has been offered to them by the French government.

French forces have been sent to cut off, if possible, this attempt to reach the coast and, according to a French official communication issued have taken the offensive.

The big German siege guns used to reduce the Antwerp forts already have been moved. It is reported they are to be taken to the Vosges to reduce Belfort.

Of fighting Galicia, the official reports from Petrograd and Vienna are so directly at variance that there is no reconciling them.

It is officially reported from Vienna that 40,000 Russians were killed or wounded near Przemysl.

Belgian officers interned in Holland estimate about 20,000 Belgian soldiers are still in Antwerp as prisoners.

The Germans, as soon as they entered Antwerp, took possession of all the fire engines in the city and commenced extinguishing the fires.

October 14.—For the first time the French general takes notice of and denies some claims put forth by the Germans.

Vienna makes the claim that the Russians have evacuated Lemberg, while the Russians denied a similar report that they had given up the siege of Przemysl.

Nothing has come through concerning the battle on the East.

German reports coming through Rome say that the real struggle is just beginning and that, if necessary, 5,000,000 men can be called upon for compulsory service, while many volunteers also are available.

Ostend's fate hangs in the balance. The government has left. King Albert and the main military headquarters went and 60,000 panic-stricken people await action by the Germans who are known to have a large force within 20 miles of the city.

The censorship has prohibited any mention of the operations to the north of Arras.

On the left bank of the Vistula, along the roads leading from Warsaw to Ivangorod, our troops on October 13 successfully pressed back the German forces. One of our regiments captured two German companies.

October 15.—Two great battles, one in Northern France and Belgium, the other in Russian Poland, both with a front of three hundred miles, have

reached their height—but the public is allowed only an occasional glance of their progress through official communications, which frequently are wildly at variance.

Evidence that the German assaults are being delivered with less force is conveyed in the intimation that between the Somme and the Oise their artillery attacks are not being followed up with infantry charges.

The French claim to have made an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle and, after having repulsed the German attacks to have reached south of the road leading from Verdun to Metz.

Belgians now are coming to England in large numbers. About 3,000 wounded Belgian soldiers have reached this country, while England also is getting more refugees from Holland, the towns and cities of which are overcrowded.

Of the big battle in Poland the Russian official report says there is no important change to record. Rome is again responsible for the report that the Russians have defeated the German south of Warsaw, but this is believed to refer to the fighting in which the Russians yesterday claimed to have pressed the Germans back.

The remainder of the strong allied forces at these various points are kept in reserve within measurable distance, ready for any emergency. The cold and wet have made trench work very trying, but the allies are well provided with blankets and water-proof sheets.

October 16.—With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success one or the other of the opponents must break through the line and the army having the greatest number of men and the ability to move them to a chosen point seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this attempt.

The Germans are said to be sending further reinforcements from Germany to stiffen their lines and enable them to resume the offensive. The French are reported to have offered successful resistance to actual use by the Germans to the advance they made to the River Meuse at St. Mihiel.

Basel, Switzerland, again reports a defeat of the Germans in the Vosges. There is no mention of this rumor in the official communications, although such a defeat has been reported several times from unofficial sources.

In the East both sides claim to have gained advantages in the preliminary fighting, but these victories and defeats can have little effect on the general result of the battle in which it is estimated nearly 5,000,000 men are engaged. The Russians, it is said, have two and a half million men and the Austro-German force is declared to total nearly two million.

One more keel has to be added to the British naval losses in the war, the cruiser Hawke having been sunk by a German submarine in northern waters yesterday. As in the case of the ships which the Germans have destroyed by means of submarines only a few of her crew escaped. The Hawke, like the Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, three other cruisers which have met the same fate, was a Chatham ship, so that town again is in mourning.

October 17.—Each day brings the war nearer home to England. Today there was a naval battle off the Dutch coast in which a British cruiser and four destroyers sank four German destroyers, while on land the German troops reached the coast of Belgium, less than 70 miles from Dover. They are about to attempt a march southward to Dunkirk and Calais, which are even closer to the English coast.

The fighting has only commenced in this district, however, for the Germans, who would consider it a great victory to reach the coast of France and "hold the pistol at England's head" have brought up strong reinforcements and will strive with all their might to achieve this object.

Along the center, which now stretches from Roye to the Meuse, there appears to have been a lull in the fighting, which means of course, that although the artillery has been busy as ever, neither side has attempted any attacks.

Both Berlin and Paris express confidence in the outcome of the battle in the east and west.

Reports of fighting in East Prussia, Poland, Galicia and Hungary are so widely at variance that it is difficult to judge of the progress of the battles. Austria claims to be driving the Russians out of Hungary, while the Russians deny they are leaving the country to escape danger of infection from cholera.

Berlin says the Gallician fortress of Przemysl has been relieved while the Russian report, received through Rome, says the fortress at last has fallen. In Poland both sides insist they have gained the advantage in advance guard actions. The only thing on which the two sides agree is that inactivity prevails in Suwalki.

The Scandinavian countries and Holland are the chief sufferers from the searching of neutral ships, for these ships now are being stopped by both British and German warships.

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FRENCH CLAIMING SEVERAL VICTORIES

ALLIES CREDITED WITH SUCCESS IN BATTLE OF DUNKIRK AND CALAIS.

GERMANS ARE REINFORCED

Will Attempt to Resume Offensive Toward Calais or Some Other Frontier Point.

London.—Two important successes in the battle of Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the Allies in the official communication issued in Paris. The French are said to have re-occupied Armentieres, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner of West Flanders which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. That would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French also are said to have pushed back still farther the German army which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle which culminated in Armentieres again coming under French influence lasted for a week. The fighting was hard and continuous. The town was seized by the Germans last week owing to its importance as a railway center. Besides it is on the road to Lille, which the Germans still hold. The battle opened with a cavalry which gradually developed, indicating that the French are advancing in force toward Lille. The Allies also have advanced north of La Bassée Canal, between that line and Arras and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. This latter is a rather long front but the claims in the French official communication are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is known where these new troops are going and it is thought here that it probably will be several days before the Germans make their presence felt.

In the center and the Vosges the situation is stationary. This is not accepted here to mean that no fighting is taking place and it is considered likely that the battle on the Alsace frontier, which has been proceeding several days, has yet to reach its end.

The Germans have established civil administration in the greater part of Belgium and are said to have demanded war levies.

Again, the Russians and the Austrians flatly contradict one another as to progress of events in the East. The Austrians claim the operations are progressing favorably for them, while an official Petrograd report received says attempts by the Austrians to cross the River San failed and that in fighting south of Przemysl, which took the form of bayonet charges, they captured 15 Austrian officers and 1,000 men.

It would appear from reports of correspondents at Petrograd that the Germans made repeated attempts to cross the Vistula at Josefow, but were driven back with heavy casualties.

The correspondents say the fighting was part of the general attack on the Russian position upon the Vistula and that they proved a failure.

British and French fleets and the Montenegrin army are attacking Cattaro, the fortified seaport of Austria in Dalmatia, the first sortie from which the Montenegrins claim to have repulsed.

Throughout their sphere of operations, Servian reports say, the Serbians are sweeping everything before them. It is not believed here, however, that very serious fighting has been taking place there recently as weather and road conditions must have been against it.

Ready to Fight England.

London.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that it is reported from St. Petersburg that Admiral von Tirpitz, German minister of the navy, is at Antwerp.

Austrians Were Halted.

Petrograd.—The Russian general staff issues the following: "In East Prussia there is nothing new to report. Austrian attempts to cross the San River have failed. South of Przemysl the fighting continues."

Belgians Enter Holland.

Berlin.—By wireless to Saville, L. I.—The following matter has been given to the press from official sources: "The number of Belgian soldiers who entered Holland, it is now stated, was 30,000."

Captured Koningen.

Paris.—The French torpedo-boat destroyer Cassablanca has captured the Holland freighter Koningen Emma from Batavia, Dutch East Indies with cargo for Hamburg. The Koningen Emma was taken off Marseilles.

PASSES MCLAURIN WAREHOUSE BILL

SENATE APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO DRAFT PROGRAM. TAKES UP COTTON PROBLEM.

PALMETTO CAPITOL NEWS

General News of South Carolina Collected and Condensed From The State Capital That Will Prove of Interest to All Our Readers.

Reduction Measure Passes.

The longest debate of the present extraordinary session took place in the house, when four hours were devoted to a discussion of the bill to reduce the acreage devoted to cotton which was introduced by the select committee. Members of the house who were heard on the floor showed remarkable unanimity in agreeing that the committee's bill was an excellent measure. Only two speakers dissented, and one of them very mildly, from the opinion generally expressed. The vote of 78 to 19, by which the committee's bill was passed to third reading unamended, was larger than many supposed it would be.

Senate Programme.

Committee of eight to draft bill. This will provide for:

1. Radical reduction of acreage in 1915.
2. State bonds, in such sum as may be necessary to finance surplus cotton.

Both propositions probably to be submitted to electors.

After a "heart-to-heart talk" around which the "veil of secrecy" was thrown, the senate passed a resolution calling for the preparation of a bill which will provide for a "radical reduction in acreage in 1915" and "a bond issue to take care of South Carolina's surplus cotton crop."

It is estimated that at least \$25,000,000 will be necessary to care for the extra cotton in this state, although the estimation was given as to the amount of bonds to be provided for in the senate bill.

It is presumed that the question of issuing the bonds will be submitted to the qualified electors of the state.

The senate went into executive session, when it was said the above measures were discussed at length. It was said that the executive session was called for the purpose of gaining the ears of senators who were disposed to leave the hall during important discussions. It was also declared that the session lasted for more than two hours.

When the session was ended the senate voted on the resolution introduced by Senator Alan Johnstone of Newberry, which provides for the committee of eight to prepare the bill for the reduction of cotton acreage and a bond issue to meet the financial stringency caused by the war in Europe. There were several speeches delivered during the session.

One of the members of the senate said that he had received a letter from a member of the Georgia state senate asking for copies of the South Carolina cotton laws. It was also intimated in the letter that the Georgia legislature will be called into extraordinary session to consider cotton relief measures.

McLaurin Bill Passes.

Senator McLaurin's state warehouse bill passed the senate by a vote of 27 to 11. This was the first of the emergency measures intended to relieve the present stringency in the cotton market, to be voted on by the upper house. It now goes to the house of representatives for approval.

The principal features of the bill are that it is statewide in its application, the state operating and supervising. Provision is made for an appropriation of \$15,000 to complete the machinery for the law's operation, and the state's liability is limited to \$50,000. The commissioner in charge is to receive a salary of \$3,000.

All the morning was consumed in

Free Weather Map For School.

The United States district weather bureau in Columbia is about ready to issue a daily weather map. The bureau is anxious to make these maps as serviceable as possible and is willing to mail them to any high school principal or high school teacher in the state. Any such teacher or principal wishing his name to be placed on the regular mailing list will at once notify W. H. Hand, state high school inspector, Columbia. These maps can be used with great advantage in physical geography classes.

Three Messages From Governor.

Three messages from the governor were received in the senate. One of these informed the senate of the recess appointment of T. J. Strait, M. D., of Lanchester as superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane to succeed J. W. Babcock, M. D., who resigned last March. Another contained the list of all magistrates suspended since the last session of the legislature. The third contained a list of all appointees for the senates confirmation. These messages were received as information.

Insurance Men Meet Oct. 28.

It was announced recently that the annual convention of the South Carolina Life Underwriters' Association will be held in Columbia Wednesday, October 28, in the city council chamber at 4 p. m. This meeting is of importance to life insurance men of the state and inasmuch as special railroad rates will be in effect for fair week, a large attendance is anticipated. The underwriters will elect officers for the ensuing year and transact such other business as may be presented.

Sale of Red Cross Seals.

The Red Cross seal commission of South Carolina has opened offices in the Union National bank building in Columbia. The commission is appointing agents all over South Carolina in preparation for the opening of the sale of Red Cross seals, which will begin November 1. The proceeds from the sale of the stamps go to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, to carry on its work in this state. Letters have been mailed to those who worked last year asking them to aid again.

debating the various intricacies of the proposed law and amending it so as to stabilize its provisions for proper enforcement. Senator Williams of Aiken offered an amendment providing that the question be submitted to the people at the general election. Ten senators only favored this.

The vote on the bill was: Yeas—Ackerman, Appelt, Banks, Beamgard, Buck, Christensen, Clifton, Epps, Ginn, Goodwin, Gross, Hardin, Hough, Johnson, Ketchin, Laney, Lawson, Lide, Manning, McCown, McLaurin, Mullins, Patterson, Richardson, Sharpe, Stuckey, Verner.

Nays—Black, Carlisle, Dennis, Earle, Johnstone, Mars, Nicholson, Sinkler, Sullivan, Williams, Young.

Those who voted against the bill were those who voted to refer the warehouse question to the people with the exception of Senator Nicholson.

Object to Shirley Bill.

Cotton mill presidents from Greenville and Spartanburg appeared before the agricultural committee of the senate in protest against the passage of the Shirley bill, forbidding the importation of cotton from boll weevil infested districts. Upon investigation it was learned that all cotton producing states, with the exception of North Carolina, are infested with the pest. The bill was reported unfavorably in the senate.

Strike Out Irby Resolution.

By a vote of 44 to 42, the house struck out the resolving words of the Irby joint resolution submitting to the qualified electors of this state the question of issuing bonds not exceeding \$10,000,000 to enable the state to relieve the people from the distressed condition brought about by money stringencies, short time loans with uncertainty of renewals, etc., by providing for long time loans to citizens, etc.

Retreat Decided On.

"It was a critical moment. There was not much time for reflection, and after a careful review of the situation a general retreat was decided upon. The Germans appeared to be in great strength, but the defending force was holding on undismayed by the fury of the German infantry assaults, supported by heavy artillery.

"There were no trains from Ghent towards the coast towns, but vehicles of every description, from dogcarts to ramshackle horse wagons, were requisitioned, and the inhabitants of Ghent fled with some show of confusion from the enemy approaching their gates. By midnight the last citizen who could scrape together money to hire a vehicle of any kind, the last soldier, and a large proportion of the wounded had quitted the city, taking the road to Bruges and Ostend."

Provide For Infirmary Officers.

The governor vetoed part of the section in the general appropriation bill of 1914 making provision for the Confederate Infirmary. The supreme court held that the veto of certain items was a veto of the whole section. In consequence, officers and employes of the Confederate infirmary have not been able to draw any salary this year. The bill passed by the house contains the proviso "that the salaries of the superintendent, physicians and matron shall not be raised hereafter except by legislative enactment."

House Passed To Third Reading.

The house passed to third reading a bill providing that the chairman of the ways and means committee and the finance committee should be continued as members of the sinking fund commission until their successors are appointed or elected. The bill was in accord with a recent decision of the supreme court.

The house sent to third reading a bill by Mr. Shirley of Oconee making it unlawful to bring into this state seed or baled cotton from any state affected by the boll weevil.

The house killed the Stanley resolution memorializing the United States government to prohibit the exportation of foodstuffs during the continuance of the war in Europe.

Mr. Creech of Barnwell Introduced.

A resolution to appoint a committee to investigate an alleged agreement of cotton mills to shut down for two weeks prior to the opening of the cotton season. The house deferred action on the resolution.

Richland Delegation—A Bill Providing.

for a new township in Richland county to be known as Blythwood township and provide for a commissioner thereof.

Richland Delegation—A bill to abolish the office of dispensary constable in Richland and Barnwell counties. Union Delegation—A bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to retire certain bonds issued by Union county in refunding the bond debt of said county, issued in aid of the construction of the Spartanburg & Asheville railroad under 'An act to provide for refunding the bonded indebtedness of Union county,'" approved the 24th day of December, 1894, etc.

Cherokee Delegation—A Bill to Re-

quire the treasurer of Cherokee county to make and file an itemized statement of his receipts and disbursements.

GHENT ONCE MORE IN HANDS OF GERMANS AFTER DESPERATE FIGHT

London.—The Chronicle's correspondent, Martin Donohue, under date "In Belgium, Monday night" says: "Ghent is once more under German occupation. On Saturday and Sunday a heroic effort was made to save the city from the consequences of a fresh German visitation. The fight around Melle on Saturday turned to the advantage of the defenders, as did that on Sunday. The combatants were within 100 yards of one another's positions. Hundreds of wounded were lying unaided and uncared for in the immediate front of the two opposing armies. The Germans' rifle fire during the night had been continuous. They fired on every one approaching their lines, and did not discriminate between combatants and noncombatants.

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Provide For Infirmary Officers.

The governor vetoed part of the section in the general appropriation bill of 1914 making provision for the Confederate Infirmary. The supreme court held that the veto of certain items was a veto of the whole section. In consequence, officers and employes of the Confederate infirmary have not been able to draw any salary this year. The bill passed by the house contains the proviso "that the salaries of the superintendent, physicians and matron shall not be raised hereafter except by legislative enactment."

House Passed To Third Reading.

The house passed to third reading a bill providing that the chairman of the ways and means committee and the finance committee should be continued as members of the sinking fund commission until their successors are appointed or elected. The bill was in accord with a recent decision of the supreme court.

The house sent to third reading a bill by Mr. Shirley of Oconee making it unlawful to bring into this state seed or baled cotton from any state affected by the boll weevil.

The house killed the Stanley resolution memorializing the United States government to prohibit the exportation of foodstuffs during the continuance of the war in Europe.

Mr. Creech of Barnwell Introduced.

A resolution to appoint a committee to investigate an alleged agreement of cotton mills to shut down for two weeks prior to the opening of the cotton season. The house deferred action on the resolution.

Richland Delegation—A Bill Providing.

for a new township in Richland county to be known as Blythwood township and provide for a commissioner thereof.

Richland Delegation—A bill to abolish the office of dispensary constable in Richland and Barnwell counties. Union Delegation—A bill to repeal an act entitled "An act to retire certain bonds issued by Union county in refunding the bond debt of said county, issued in aid of the construction of the Spartanburg & Asheville railroad under 'An act to provide for refunding the bonded indebtedness of Union county,'" approved the 24th day of December, 1894, etc.

Cherokee Delegation—A Bill to Re-

quire the treasurer of Cherokee county to make and file an itemized statement of his receipts and disbursements.

had bled for their country, was left behind and abandoned to the enemy. "There were no doctors, and but few nurses to assuage the pain of the wounded, and, to add to the horror of it all, there was the unsympathetic foe to gloat over their misery and helplessness."

RELATES HORRORS OF SHELLING OF ANTWERP

London.—Henry Diederich, the United States consul at Antwerp, escaped with his family from that city by motor car. This is his account of the bombardment as told to the Daily Chronicle correspondent:

"For days we heard the sound of heavy gunfire and were told of the fall, one after another, of the outer forts. It soon became apparent that nothing could avail against the great German cannon, and in conjunction with other neutrals we endeavored to mediate with the Germans, to spare, at any rate, some of the most valuable buildings of world-wide interest. But the negotiations failed to lead to a successful result.

"I had intended to remain in Antwerp throughout the bombardment, which we saw was now inevitable, but I was told to clear out of the city, as its destruction was inevitable.

"I did not realize until almost too late the horror which was coming. At 11 o'clock at night we were going to bed, when we were roused by frightful noises in the air, reminding us of previous visits of a Zeppelin.

"Soon we realized that the bombardment had begun, and then I had the most horrible experience of my life. "I went with my family to the basement and we crouched there all night. The shells, falling every few minutes, came with a dreadful whistling sound, followed by a thunder clap of explosion and collapse of buildings.

"Opposite the consulate is the Home for Old Folks. Its front was torn out by a shell. Some of the debris was scattered over my house, and then a shell came over us, and fell on a two-story building, crumbling it up entirely and setting it on fire. After this another shell blew out the facade of a house lower down on our street. As the dawn came we were wearied out and the members of my family collapsed utterly from fright and the strain.

"So we decided to endeavor to leave the city. My chauffeur and I got my car, but I did not know where to go, but I left with nothing but what we had on and exposed every moment to exploding shells.

"With my wife and daughter and two servants and a refugee's child I crossed the pontoon bridge over the Scheidt. It took us four hours to do this, the streets being filled with every kind of vehicle and a dense crowd of fugitives. The scene was indescribably dreadful, everybody being moved by the same desire to get away from the awful horror.

"From Antwerp to Ghent the roads are a mass of fleeing humanity. As we left we saw vast volumes of smoke arising from Antwerp from the burning buildings and blazing petroleum tanks. Instead of two hours to Ghent it took us three, owing to the traffic. One of the German big guns situated near Vilvorde and a large number of comparatively smaller guns have joined in the bombardment.

"Big Guns Not Used on City.

Paris.—The German commander at Antwerp says the famous 16½-inch guns were not used on the town itself. They would have been used, however, had the surrender not occurred when it did. The commandant is sending word to Belgian fugitives in Holland to return as soon