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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER.
Probably Showers. Cooler.
Local temp—7 p. m., 91; 7 a. m. 78.

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EIGHT PAGES

NOW READY FOR DEATH STRUGGLE

FRENCH PRESSING GERMANY HARD

Cavalry, Artillery and Motor-cycle Detachment Are Sweeping the Enemy Back.

TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Losses on Both Sides Are Said to be Enormous in the Desperate Battle Raging.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 18.—France has assumed the aggressive in upper Alsace. An enormous army, which poured across the frontier from Belfort in the Rhine. The French movement is from four points. Already sanguinary fighting is in progress and the losses on both sides are enormous. The Swiss frontier guard is massed to prevent the defeated forces violating the Swiss neutrality. The sound of the firing is plainly heard here. The real fighting is believed to be on a line from Altkirch north through Thann. The French are plainly determined if possible to drive the Germans from upper Alsace so the French army which is reported here to have penetrated the Vosges mountains and to be moving through the Schirmeck valley toward Rosheim, cannot be flanked by the German troops who are massed along the Rhine near the Swiss frontier.

ON TO STRASSBURG.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The war office today stated that the French army is moving steadily on Strassburg and that the siege of that important German position is imminent. The official bulletin says:
"The army operating in Alsace-Lorraine is moving forward methodically. Many prisoners are being taken and the Germans are falling back upon Strassburg. As the French lines are pushed forward, a line of fortifications is being constructed to guarantee against a flank attack. The tremendous strength of the German fortifications at Strassburg is not underestimated, but the French artillery is expected to prove of great benefit when the actual attempt to take the city is initiated. A flying squadron of French cavalry has moved forward to Rosheim and developed that the main

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TIDE TURNING IN BELGIUM

German Attacking Column is Now Admitted to be Moving Steadily on Brussels

CAPITAL SOON TO FALL

Censorship More Rigid and No Bulletins Issued When the Allies Are Forced to Give Way.

[From a United Press Staff Correspondent.]
BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—Slowly but surely German attacking columns are rolling the Belgian-French defenders back on Brussels. Despite a rigid censorship it is known that skirmishing which began at daylight at a number of points along the line, but with most strength displayed at a point west of south of Huy, has steadily increased. The German advance line of cavalry skirmishers is strongly supported by rapid fire mounted on motor trucks. All of the national records have been transferred from Brussels to Antwerp and officials of the war office are emphasizing the lack of strategic importance of Brussels.

The capture of the capital is believed certain. While no knowledge is obtainable for cabling of the exact French-Belgian position, it is believed the allied armies will sacrifice many men for sentimental holding of the capital against German armies, known to number not less than 500,000. The German movement will sweep south of the capital, but it is believed the northern army can be depended on to take the capital city.

The censorship is becoming more pronounced. All correspondents have been ordered to withdraw from the front and the war office is no longer issuing any bulletins of the fighting. All of the governmental heads, the queen and the royal family, have gone to Antwerp and the bulk of the funds in the Brussels banks have also been transferred to that city.

The sound of heavy artillery can be faintly heard in the city. It is supposed the German advance is following the roads leading from Huy. Whether Namur has yet been besieged is not known, but rumors are in circulation to that effect. The war office last night insisted the German

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AMERICA IS HER FAVORITE NOW

Germans Wearing Our and Treating Our People Better Than Any Others.

EVEN LOANING MONEY

Friendship Manifested on Every Hand Toward This Country Which is Considered a Friend.

[By Carl H. Von Wiegand, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
THE HAGUE, Aug. 18.—Advices from the United Press bureau reaching here today say the German advance against France and Belgium is reported well in progress. While all details are suppressed it is stated at the war office that the capture of Brussels is now considered only a question of days. The German infantry advance, upon which great dependence is felt, has already commenced. Everybody in official life is occupied with the war details. Until the Kaiser and the general staff left for Mainz, the official war bulletins were received by the Kaiser and the Chancellor in the palace and the Kaiser himself drafted the comments thereon. One of the most prominent features of the war is the friendship manifested everywhere for Americans. The war-bound Americans are being shown every courtesy, not alone in Berlin, but in Munich, Frankfurt and elsewhere. Civil authorities have taken the lead everywhere in making the involuntary stay of the Americans pleasant. The leading newspapers eulogize Americans and in editorial columns urged every German citizen to use all kindness and consideration. Their offer of the use of their church in Berlin for use as a hospital and a statement that the American Red Cross has included Germany in its comprehensive relief plans, has touched every German heart. The German flag and American flag are entwined in every case. Not alone is this the case with stores, but it is the rule in private houses, and thousands of Germans are wearing crossed American and German flags on their breasts. The display of American flags is second only to that of the German and they outnumber the Austrian. From outward appearance it would seem as though the United States is the third member of the triple alliance.

The Berlin chamber of commerce has opened a long list of German families who are willing to take Americans who are without funds to board without cost to them. Many of the hotels announce they are willing to trust Americans who need food or lodging and that they can send the funds when they get back to their homes. The Hotel Adlon, where fully seventy-five per cent of the Americans visiting Berlin stay, is trusting scores of these in Berlin and is actually advancing money to them on their personal "I. O. U.'s." Not only is the Adlon doing this in Berlin, but has telegraphed money to former guests stranded at Wiesbaden, Marienbad and elsewhere. Chief Burgomaster Meist is the head of a voluntary committee named to look out for American interests. This company is taking over property which departing Americans were compelled to leave behind. The American chamber of commerce has voted its thanks to the German authorities.

Stories printed in the United States which tell of alleged mistreatment of Americans by Germans are absolutely without foundation. In the first days of war a few were caught in anti-English demonstrations, but since then there have been no instances where Americans have received anything but the most courteous treatment.

A NOTE FROM KAISER.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Germany is much mangled, her motives misunderstood, misconstrued and deliberately misrepresented in a campaign to foster anti-German sentiment in the United States.

This is the gist of a complaint made to this government by Kaiser Wilhelm and laid before the president by Sec-

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ALL READY FOR THE GREAT CLASH

Allies Are Prepared for Battle With Greatest Army in Field in Modern Times.

THE KING'S PRAYER

Curtain of Censorship is Drawn Today, Behind Which is to be Fought the Bloody Climax.

[By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
LONDON, Aug. 18.—With the admission from the war office that England's army is on the firing line, interest in the impending battle became intense today. The British forces number in excess of 100,000 men. Their whereabouts is a carefully guarded secret but that they are at the front was indicated in an address to the troops sent to General Sir John French today. In it the king said: "You, my soldiers, have left home to fight for the safety and honor of my empire. Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked. France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe. I have implicit confidence in you. Duty is your watch word. I know it will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress."

"I pray God to bless you and bring you back victorious."

In announcing the expedition had landed on the continent, the war office emphasized that not a single man had been lost and that the expedition was fully equipped in every way. Meanwhile the curtain of censorship bars out all news of the fighting now known to be in progress in Belgium. The German army is hurling its enormous strength against the allies' lines, entrenched between Waterloo and Brussels. The result must be long in doubt. War office officials agree that the greatest army ever in the field in modern times is being used today in Belgium by the Kaiser.

The moving of the Belgian capital from Brussels to Antwerp was a precautionary move, not indicating that the allies did not believe they could check the German advance but because of the strong German army, it is admitted that the precaution was well taken.

Persistent rumors that the German crown prince has been wounded in action and is in a dangerous condition at Aix La Chappelle are circulated in Amsterdam, The Hague and Paris. They are not confirmed here.

ENGLISH ON CONTINENT.
LONDON, Aug. 18.—The British expeditionary force has landed on the continent.

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BE CAREFUL OF YOUR TALK

Americans Warned by President Wilson Not to Take Sides in This War.

STRICT NEUTRALITY

Effect of the War Upon the United States Will Depend Upon Our Talk and Actions.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Addressing "my countrymen," President Wilson today issued a long statement calling upon citizens of the United States to confine their speech to the spirit of strict neutrality—which he defined as the spirit of impartiality and fairness—in the European war situation.

"The president's statement follows: 'My fellow countrymen: I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.'

"The effect of war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say. What newspaper and magazines contain, upon what ministers utter in their pulpits, and men proclaim as their opinions upon the street.

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It would be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it, will assume a heavy responsibility, responsible for no less a thing than that the people of the United States whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all bound in honor and affection, to think first of her and her interests—may be divided in camps of hostile opinion, in impulse and opinion if not in action. Such division amongst us will be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace; the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan but as a friend.

"I venture therefore my fellow countrymen to speak a solemn word of warning to you. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

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THE WAR AGAINST SKY HIGH PRICES

No Great Victories Reported Yet, But the Enemy is Being Gradually Surrounded.

WANT COMPLETE ROUT

Federal, State and City Action Against Those Who Are Gouging the People.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Artificial inflation of food prices may come up before President Wilson and his cabinet today. The president has the matter under consideration and planned to discuss with Attorney General McReynolds the result of the national probe thus far obtained. An announcement of importance is expected during the day. Inquiries of federal grand juries under the direction of local United States district attorneys is said to be the plan favored by McReynolds. In this way, department officials pointed out today, delay would be obviated. Investigation of the cause of rising prices and indictment of persons found criminally liable of conspiracy would be joined. The success of the grand jury probes here and in other cities is said to have impressed Reynolds favorably toward general grand jury action.

PACKERS SUMMONED

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Ten officials of the big Chicago packing houses concerns were served with subpoenas today to appear tomorrow before the federal grand jury which is to investigate the alarming increase in food prices.

"Information has reached me," declared United States District Attorney Wilkerson, "that leads me to believe that there has been a conspiracy on the part of many corporations to take advantage of the war situation in Europe and reap enormous profits. This charge will be sifted to the bottom."

The municipal market commission today tentatively decided to recommend to the council the immediate establishment of five municipal markets to fight the increase in food prices. At the same time the corporation council office was engaged drafting an ordinance to provide fines for dealers who conspire to boost prices.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Determined to force dealers to keep prices at a reasonable level for all food stuffs, Mayor Mitchell today turned the entire police force into a huge investi-

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JAPAN MAKES NATIONS NERVOUS

Germany May Cede Kiaochow Back to China in Order to Avoid Trouble.

WOULD SAVE LIVES

United States is Appealed to Ask Japan Not to Stir Up the Orient.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—To prevent terrible slaughter of Germans in Kiaochow, Charge Von Halmhausen, of the German embassy today said he believed the best thing Germany could do would be to cede the province back to China. Charge Halmhausen was greatly concerned after a conference with Secretary Bryan today over the Japanese ultimatum, although he said he had no advice from Berlin.

"Germany has only 3,000 soldiers at Kiaochow," said Halmhausen, "and with the present fortifications there it would be impossible successfully to resist a Japanese attack. Personally I think the best thing Germany can do is to give the province to China. That will prevent a slaughter of thousands of German business men, their wives and children, and the larger part of the army stationed in the province."

"Germany proposed at the outset of the war the neutralization of the territory in the east, but this was refused by Japan. While we fully realize that we can't retain Kiaochow, we, of course, can't give it up without protest."

The charge said he had "absolutely no faith" in Japan's statement that she would turn Kiaochow over to China. He said Japan would be "like England, always making promises and never keeping them."

Von Halmhausen said he brought up the matter at his conference with Bryan but that the secretary of state informed him that because the United States was neutral, he could not discuss the Japanese ultimatum. Bryan informed the German charge, he said, that the wireless and cable censorship question would be taken up at today's cabinet meeting.

WANT APPEAL TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The national German alliance, with headquarters at Philadelphia today telegraphed President Wilson asking that he and congress appeal to Japan not to carry the war into the far east. The alliance claims there is no reason to oust Germany from the far east and suggests that resort be made to the Hague to adjust the difficulty over Kiaochow.

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What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—(11 a. m.)—The removal of the Belgian capital to Antwerp is of no importance, except as an indication of the approach of the first great battle of the war near Brussels.

There would be no object to the allies preparing to defend Brussels. It is without any adequate fortifications. And being almost in central Belgium it is plain that its investment would be easy. The Belgian army on the other hand, rejected Brussels as the site for their central fortress because of its unfavorable strategic position.

They selected Antwerp and have made it the second strongest fortress in Europe, Paris alone ranking above it. As long as England commands the sea, Antwerp cannot be starved into submission, and German assaults on the defenses could be withstood indefinitely.

Antwerp's fortifications recently were renovated. The perimeter to be defended is sixty-four miles and requires a force of 90,000. In this safe arsenal Belgium wisely has decided to place her national archives and will direct the government of the country from a practically impregnable position.

Successful landing of Great Britain's expeditionary force.

Ten days have passed since a message slipped by the French censor, informing the world that some 20,000 British troops had landed in Belgium and French coasts. British mobilization plans are known to have arranged for moving 20,000 men a day to the continent. This means a maximum of 200,000 British soldiers are now with the allies. The number may be less than this maximum, but the minimum ought not to be far below 150,000.

If tactics and strategy alone dictate the disposition of British troops, they will be used as a field force and not as has been suggested for garrison duty at Antwerp.

England is the only one of the allied powers that maintains a professional army. The rest of the European countries where conscription is in force, drill their soldiers continuously to from fifteen months to three years and then let them go. England's standing army is the only European counterpart to the American regulars. The British troops trained for fighting as a profession should be the most formidable of all the soldiers in the field. For this reason it seems inconceivable that reports of their employment as a garrison force can be true.

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ENGLAND—Admitted that English expeditionary force has landed on continent but number and whereabouts carefully concealed although it is generally asserted that 150,000 men were sent across the channel.

BELGIUM—Capital removed from Brussels to Antwerp. German advance in force against Waterloo and Brussels in progress with fighting going on and details suppressed by vigorous censorship.

FRANCE—French army moving against strong German fortress of Strassburg. Severe fighting reported in progress in upper Alsace with very heavy losses on both sides. Germans dropping back before French advance, apparently in pursuance of concentrated plan not to attempt general move until fortified places reached.

GERMANY—Delayed advices report general staff confidently expect occupation of Brussels soon will be reported. Reports current in the Hague say Crown Prince Fredk. Wilhelm

has been wounded and taken to Aix La Chappelle.

AUSTRIA—General staff claim Russian invasion of Galicia has been checked by troops diverted from the Serbian border.

RUSSIA—Official war office statement says the Prussian frontier has been penetrated at six places and several hundred prisoners taken. Cavalry operating all along the Prussian-Austrian frontier line.

SERBIA—Premier claims Austrian army trying to penetrate Sava mountains has been routed with 15,000 killed, wounded or captured, and 7000 taken.

ITALY—Worry over the war is resulting in the pope becoming seriously ill. Italian troops are massed at Austrian frontier to enforce neutrality.

CHINA—Japanese government asked China to endeavor to persuade Germany peacefully to comply with the terms of the Japanese ultimatum and restore all of her concessions in China.