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TWELVE PAGES.

REAL BATTLE NOW BEING FOUGHT

BELGIUM SLAUGHTER PEN BEHIND CENSOR CURTAIN

Overwhelming German Forces Spread Out Over the Country, Clashing With Allies.

GREAT BATTLE IS BEING WAGED

French Admit They Can Barely Hold Their Own in Alsace Against the Kaiser.

[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Severe fighting on an enormous scale is reported at numerous points throughout Belgium tonight, indications that the first severe conflict of the war is well in progress, are numerous. The tide of the battle is expected to ebb and flow for at least three or four days. The first German army of the Moselle is in action, endeavoring to penetrate the advanced lines of the allied center along a front that, broadly speaking, commences midway between Gembloux and Carleol; covers both banks of the Sambre and extends eastward to a point on the Meuse near Dinant. The Germans have passed down both banks of the Meuse near Dinant. The Germans have passed down both banks of the Meuse around Namur and the forts at the latter place are being subjected to a heavy bombardment.

The German army of the Meuse has swept through Brussels westward. The cavalry patrols are reported in great force in the vicinity of Ghent and as far northwest as Ostend but whether these cities have been occupied in force, the official war bureau professes to have no knowledge. It is stated, however, that the bulk of the German infantry has not yet crossed the Dendre river although the cavalry patrols are declared to have penetrated to Audarde, apparently feeling

out the strength of the French front that defends Lille.

The French war office tonight, in reviewing the situation and admitting that France has so far been unable to check the German advance, says:

"France is resolved to do everything to liberate the territory of her ally. It has been impossible for strategic reasons to precipitate earlier a defense, but the engagements into which we have entered are the more binding on that account.

Little information regarding the situation in Alsace-Lorraine is forthcoming. It is admitted at the war office that the offensive movement in Lorraine has been checked through the appearance in front of the French advance of "an overwhelming force" supposed to be the German army of the Saar. The advance on Strasbourg which had been unopposed was checked as was the movement against Metz and the French army retired to the protection of the frontier forts. It is whispered that an offensive movement on the part of the Germans in upper Alsace, close to the Swiss frontier, narrowly missed outflanking the French army from Belfort and that it was driven back after stubborn fighting, which is still in progress.

That the Germans are renewing their general assault on Mulhausen in a desperate effort to retake that city and that the French army under Gen. Paul Pau, the one-armed hero of

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RUSSIANS PRESS THE ENEMY BACK

War Office Announces Successes in Austria But Admits That Fighting is Desperate.

THE ARMY OF INVASION

Nobles of Czar's Empire Have Fallen in Battles in Which Crack Regiments Took Part.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—Russia is moving fast in Austria and eastern Prussia. An army of invasion, numbering hundreds of thousands, and comprising the picked forces of the Russian military forces, is penetrating the frontiers at a number of points, the exact location of which is withheld. The war office declares that the enemy is being slowly but surely pressed back. The Austrian opposition is admittedly not so serious as is the German. The official description of the fighting is "desperate."

Among the killed and wounded are reported some of the best known nobles of the empire. The crack regiments from St. Petersburg and Moscow, offered by members of the royal family and sons of noble houses have been in action in Prussia. These regiments are reported to have covered themselves with glory, riding through the Prussian forces and carrying fortified positions at a fearful cost to themselves. Only members of their families know of their loss, however, as the government refuses to post any lists of the dead at this time.

The Russian advance into Prussia is following the line of the railway from Eydkuhnen toward Konigsburg. It is already in the outskirts of Interburg. Opposed to it is an entire division of German infantry, heavily supported by artillery. The Germans are stubbornly defending their positions. Forced from one line, they move back to another already prepared, carrying their artillery with them. The Russians are forced to charge and take each advanced line of trenches at the point of the bayonet.

The Russian aerial corps heretofore considered a negligible quantity has covered itself with glory. It is announced in an official bulletin from the war office that military aviators, carrying staff officers, have flown far into the interior of both Germany and Austria. High explosives have been dropped on military storehouses and the general topography of the country and the secret fortifications have been accurately mapped. The information obtained is expected to prove of incalculable value to the general staff in pushing forward the invasion.

The main invasion of Austria is through the Styrian river valley. Sweeping successes are reported in this section. The army from the mobilization triangle of Dubno, Revno and Kraevna has penetrated thirty-five miles inland in the general direction of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. Practically continuous fighting has occurred with the war office claiming a sweeping victory at Kraevna, only thirty-five miles from Lemberg.

In this fighting it is declared that an Austrian division was completely routed and that seventeen guns and more than 1,500 prisoners were taken. The Russians are reported as following up their advance and to be pushing on toward Lemberg.

BATTLE IS ON.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, Aug. 23.—(Sunday.)—Paris believes the first big general battle is on. Leaving the council of ministers at midnight the minister of interior told the United Press correspondent: "The battle is on, I know no more."

GERMANS ADVANCING.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Aug. 22.—A news agency despatch from Amsterdam says the Germans are advancing in force on Lille, moving from Brussels through the ancient town of Alost, seventeen miles from Ghent.

—Read The Daily Gate City, 10 cents per week.

DIARY OF THE WAR

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16.

Japan sent ultimatum to Germany demanding evacuation of Kiao Chau within seven days.
Fighting renewed in southern Alsace with attempt by French to re-occupy Mulhausen.
French resume offensive movement into Lorraine toward Straasburg.
Engagement fought near Dinant, where French claim victory.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

Belgians remove their capital from Brussels to Antwerp.
Austrian battleship Zrinyi reported sunk in a naval engagement giving a French fleet mastery of the Adriatic.
Montenegrins capture eight Bosnian strongholds.
German cavalry advance toward Wavre, fifteen miles from Brussels.
French report capture of many guns in southern Alsace.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army telegraphs steady victories are being won in Alsace and Lorraine.
Saarburg, a strong German garrison center between Metz and Straasburg, taken by French.
German attempt to cross Meuse at Dadant repulsed with heavy loss.
Landing of England's expeditionary force on the continent announced as completed.
Japan promises to confine her military operations to the China sea.
President Wilson issues proclamation urging Americans not to engage in acrimonious debates about the war, but to remain strictly neutral.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

French advance into Lorraine between Metz and Straasburg is pushed and several villages are captured.
German reports indicate Liege forts have fallen. The Belgian authorities deny it.
Contact between Russian advance guards and Austrian and German forces reported from many places on both sides of frontier.
French report says Servians were victorious at Shabath.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

German cavalry enter Brussels and occupy city. Strong columns of infantry follow cavalry into the city.
Germans cross Dyle river near Malines and drive Belgians toward Antwerp.
French recapture Mulhausen.
Germans begin working their way into Belgium from Luxembourg and reach Neufchateau.

China tries to obtain America's sanction for return of Kiao Chau to her.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

German army corps, estimated 50,000 strong, reported to have passed through Brussels towards Ghent.
Germany imposes war tax of \$40,000,000 on Brussels, which Belgians say they won't pay.
French advance into Lorraine terminated. French are driven back by superior force across border.

Namur is partially invested and Germans are crossing Meuse in force at Huy.

France reports capture of 91 field guns, 19 automobiles and four flags.

Austria calls every man from 19 to 60 to join the army at once.

Germans overrunning northern Belgium and have sent their skirmishers to Audenarde.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

German cavalry reached Ostend. Belgium's famous summer resort on the coast, four hours boat journey from England. Belgian army successfully concentrates in Antwerp.

Germany assuming offensive in Alsace and Lorraine.

Germans subjecting Namur forts to heavy bombardment with siege guns. Russia officially announces her entire field army is now assuming offensive.

Germans destroyed Lougres because civilian inhabitants fired on them.

CITIZENS DISARMED.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A despatch from Ostend via Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company, untimed but dated today, received tonight says:

"The civil guard and all citizens have been disarmed in anticipation of the German occupation in force. Up to the present hour the German cavalry which is near the city in force, has not entered. There are no Belgian troops here and there will be no resistance."

UNCLE SAM IS STILL LOOKING ON

United States and Italy Are the Only World Powers Which Are Not at War.

ENJOYMENT OF PEACE

Entrance of Japan in the Fray Leaves America Isolated by Reason of Her Hands Off Policy.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—All world powers except the United States and Italy are at war. To practically all officialdom here inevitable war between Japan and Germany tonight, left this country isolated among the Great nations in enjoyment of peace.
News from Tokio of a war declaration against the Kaiser was expected hourly tonight. Japanese Ambassador Chinda believed war inevitable.
Above the war clouds rose President Wilson's determination to keep his government at all hazards within honor, from being involved. Announcement that Japan had been notified of this nation's strict neutrality and "hands off" policy was made today by Secretary of State Bryan.

President Wilson and all officials, the Japanese, British and German embassies tonight awaited news of the war declaration, from Tokio or Ambassador Girard. This information sent through Bryan and Ambassador Girard at the request of Chinda to the Japanese, charge at Berlin was directed to break off diplomatic relations with Germany at 4 a. m. tomorrow (noon Sunday) Tokio time and 10 o'clock tonight, (Washington time) if Germany failed to reply to Japan's ultimatum for withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and surrender of the Chinese province of Kiao Chau.

Little interest was evidenced at the German embassy at the hour of expiration of Japan's ultimatum approached. Charge Halmhausen spent the evening at his club.

Great activity in the early evening was manifested at the Japanese embassy. All secretaries and clerks were on duty, until Baron Chinda directed closing of the embassy at 10:30.

Chinda authorized an explanation why no news of Germany's reply was received here when the ultimatum's time limit expired and why none was expected before tomorrow. He said the Japanese foreign office would probably notify the United States last of all of the powers. Official notification to the embassy here and to the state department probably will be delayed until the very last. Difficulties of cable transmission and wire isolations of Berlin, he said, were also factors in probable delay of the receipt of news in the United States.

President Wilson did not wait for the news. He retired at an early hour.

TIME LIMIT UP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—When the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany expired at 10 o'clock tonight, Washington time, no word or intimation regarding developments in Berlin or Tokio had been received at the Japanese or German embassies or the state department. Japanese Ambassador Chinda said at that time that he expected no word before tomorrow morning. A confidential clerk remained at the state department to notify Secretary Bryan at his home in case any word was received. The Japanese embassy, however, planned to close for the night at 10:30. Baron Chinda went to the embassy from his residence shortly before 10 o'clock, but remained only a few minutes.

Charge Halmhausen of the German embassy said just before 10 o'clock, that he did not expect to receive any word whatever from his government. All officials believe the news of Germany's action will not be available until tomorrow, unless announcement is made by the press at Tokio or London.

Little hope that Germany would capitulate to Japan's terms, or even parry with a note requiring further negotiations, was entertained by any official here tonight. Instructions

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JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS READY TO SPIT BULLETS

First Squadron Awaiting Orders to Strike at Germany By Bombardment of Kiao Chau.

ULTIMATUM TO KAISER HAS EXPIRED

Chinese Government is Greatly Worried at Actions of Japan in Entering the Embroglio.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHANGHAI, China, Aug. 22.—Japan is believed certain to throw down the gauntlet to Germany in the next few hours. The Japanese battle fleet made up the first squadron of battle ships and armored cruisers was reported tonight lying off the Shan Tung peninsula. So soon as the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany expires, the admiral commanding is expected to be ordered by Tokio to strike. He will bombard the defenses of Kiao Chau and a Japanese army, already on transports at a rendezvous, the location of which is kept secret, will land under the protection of his guns.

Despite an absolute censorship in Tokio, it is positively known here that Japan has left nothing to chance. Convinced that Germany would defy her and tell her if she wanted Kiao Chau to come and take her, the Japanese general staff has been ready to strike hard since noon yesterday. Whether there will be serious opposition from the German forces or whether they will content themselves with a brief defense and then surrender, no one here will hazard a guess. But that Japan and Germany are on the verge of a war declaration is absolutely certain.

Among the Japanese warships reported here to have been sent to the rendezvous are the Shikishima, Kawachi, Sittsu, Kashima, Kurami, Konggo and Ibuki, all among the very best in the Japanese navy with the heaviest

guns and longest range in the fleet. They will be depended on to reduce the Lang defenses and to take care of the German cruiser squadron should it decide to try to make a run to neutral waters. In addition, the second cruiser squadron of the Japanese navy is reported patrolling the Chinese coast.

Just how large an army Japan expects to use in the investment of Kiao Chau is a matter of much speculation here. Estimates of the number of transports reported to have sailed, vary from seven to eighteen. The Japanese censorship of troop movements, however, has been maintained absolutely and it is unlikely any identity of army units will become known before an official bulletin of occupancy of German concessions is issued from Tokio.

Despite the protestations of the Japanese government that it contemplates no territorial aggrandizement, Tokio newspapers are reported as urging that if Japan is compelled to use force to eject the Germans, she cannot be expected to relinquish the territory so acquired. This announcement is known to be causing the Chinese government much worry. Advice from Peking say the president and cabinet have been in almost continuous session considering the situation. China is bitterly disappointed because the United States did not see fit to side with her and urge Ger-

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HONORS FOR THE PAST WEEK BELONG TO GERMANY WHICH HAS MORE THAN HELD HER OWN

Control Large Part of Belgium and Have Practically Driven French Out of Lorraine

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Resumption of Fighting and Manoeuvres of Past Few Days Along Frontiers of the Kaiser's Land.

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

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—(6 p. m.)—The honors of the week belong to Germany. The Kaiser's forces have shut a large part of the Belgian army up in Antwerp, have captured Brussels, and have practically driven the French out of Lorraine.

The Belgian operations have been conducted behind the censor's curtain, so that we do not know how severely the allies may have been handled. But indications point to a constant series of skillful retreats before the German advance within prearranged lines. Since the Anglo-French-Belgian plan of campaign did not contemplate the

retention of Brussels, Germany's victory cannot fairly be called the allies' defeat.

About Dinant the severest Belgian fighting of the war has been raging all week. There is no evidence of victory for either side, but a drawn engagement is really a German defeat, since it prevents a German crossing of the Meuse, south of Namur and baffles German maneuvers in the Ardennes woods and hills.

The French spent the early part of the week developing an imposing encircling movement in Lorraine, trying to drive the Germans back toward Straasburg. This was an offensive movement containing possibilities of much danger because of the enormously strong German fortifications in the area of operations. French troops gained half a dozen towns after several days fighting, but the Germans suddenly took the offensive themselves and the French quickly retreated across the boundary, gaining nothing by their work.

In southern Alsace, the military operations cannot be satisfactory to the French general staff since the commander of the operations about Mulhausen has been superseded by General Pau, the one armed poplar hero of the battle of Froeschviller, in the France-Prussian war.

French and German forces at Mulhausen seem evenly matched. Neither side is able to make a decisive impression on the other. This may be an early indication of the way the entire war eventually will conclude.

NEW POPE WILL BE ELECTED WITHIN TWO WEEKS AT ROME WHERE CARDINALS ARE MEETING

Conclave Will Open August 31 and Four Votes Are to be Cast on Each Day.

WILL BE AN ITALIAN

Not Enough Foreigners Will be Able to Arrive in Time to Elect Outside of Country.

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ROME, Aug. 22.—With preparations going rapidly forward for the conclave at which a successor to Pope Pius X will be selected and cardinals from every Catholic country now endeavoring to reach Rome, the world will probably be given a new pope within less than two weeks.

Cardinal Dela Voipe, the cardinal camerlengo, head of the church during the interregnum, today announced that the conclave will open August 31. It is believed in Rome that the cardinals engaged in the solemn election in the vatican, will choose the new pope within four or five days. Four

ballots will be cast daily, but it is not likely that the first votes will be taken before the second day of the conclave. On the first day, the cardinals will assemble in the pauline chapel where mass will be celebrated and they will receive the communion. On the days following, the members of the sacred college will also celebrate mass privately.

It is certain that all members of the sacred college will not be in Rome when the conclave opens. The American cardinals, Gibbons and O'Connell, may not arrive until the second or third day, having sailed from New York only Friday night. It is believed, however, they will arrive in time to register their votes. Every effort is being made to obtain assurance from the warring European nations that the cardinals from these countries may safely start for Rome while at the same time it is hoped the military authorities will expedite their passage. It is generally believed that an Italian is certain of election as the new pope. It is not believed enough foreign cardinals will be able to reach Rome to effect the representation of Rome in the sacred college. The Italians in the sacred college. The war will undoubtedly have its effect on the election, despite the attempt to remove all secular influences. The famous "Spanish veto" cannot be used in the present conclave.

This is the first conclave in history governed by the strict order issued

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