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VOL. 119. NO. 48.

KEOKUK, IOWA, TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1914

EIGHT PAGES

CANNOT PUSH BACK GERMAN RUSH

GREAT TIDAL WAVE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS SWEEPING THE ALLIES OFF THEIR FEET

English, French and Belgium Combined Forces Unable to Withstand the Terrible Onslaught.

DEATH LIST IS ALREADY STAGGERING

Namur Reported to Have Fallen While Germans Advance All Along the Line of Attack.

By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent. LONDON, Aug. 25.—England is grimly determined today. The admission that Namur, the Gibraltar of the allied defense, has been taken by the Germans has amazed the entire country. The war office withholds particulars but the newspapers very frankly admit that a real advance on Paris is far more than a possibility. That the English expedition has stood steadfast in the face of a determined German attack is assured. Premier Asquith made this announcement in the house of commons today. He insisted that the retirement to the secondary line of defenses was an act of prudence. He insisted the allies were still confident of their ability to hold the German flood back. The fact that it took the Germans only three days to overwhelm the French defense at Namur and drive them out of their position, is said by military experts to speak volumes for the strength of the German attack. The Daily Chronicle in this connection, makes this appeal: "England and Russia must stubbornly resolve that, come what may to France: they will

never surrender to Germany. They must stick to her as they stuck to Napoleon until they pull her down. As long as we hold the sea we cannot ourselves be vitally struck."

Additional troops are being rushed to the continent and hospitals are being placed in readiness for the reception of the British wounded.

NOT READY TO STRIKE. PARIS, Aug. 25.—There was a council of the cabinet at the president's palace that lasted for several hours in which the entire war situation was carefully canvassed. It was agreed after the reports from General Joffre had been considered that the campaign was working out as well as could be expected when the extraordinary strength of the German attacking armies was considered. In discussing the situation the minister of war said: "There is no doubt in the minds of any official of France what the final outcome will be. The enemy is advancing in extraordinary strength. Every battle in which he participates, however, weakens that strength and it is necessary for him to bring all of his supplies up from long distances whereas our army is operating from its field bases. We control the railway lines making the work of rushing fresh supplies and reinforcements a much more easy task from our standpoint. Our losses are very heavy, but so were the German. It is certain that the Germans have taken the offensive all along the line from western Belgium to the Swiss frontier. That being the case it is our policy to remain on the defensive and force the enemy to make all of the offensive moves. When we get ready to strike, we will be in position

to strike hard and we will not leave the result long in doubt." Because of the great uncertainty regarding the casualties, the townspeople are seriously downcast. It is known that the death list is enormous and no one is yet certain just who has met death. The general staff makes no explanation of the fall of Namur but it is understood the forts were simply overwhelmed. From the moment they came under fire late on Friday, there was no let up. Night and day the German bombardment continued and finally one of the chain was carried by storm. Then the Germans were able to mount their artillery inside of this fort and to reduce the others, one by one, according to the stories told about the war office. Complete statement of facts is promised soon.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The German army captured 10,000 soldiers and several generals, members of the French army under General Joffre; now controls Longwy and the greater part of the Belgian-France frontier, the Berlin foreign office today by wireless informed the German embassy here. One dispatch read: "German troops chased the French troops, defeated in battle between the 17th and 21st of August. German troops passed through French troops in several battles. "Numerous ensigns, over 150 guns, 10,000 prisoners in the capture of Lunewille. Took army of General Joffre, dismembered, no more capable of action. German crown prince's army chased French west of Longwy. Army of the duke of Wuertemberg marched through Belgium, crossed river Semois. Completely crushed advancing French army. Numerous guns, ensigns, prisoners, several generals captured. German troops advanced west of river Meuse toward Maubeuge, France. Defeated English cavalry brigade. Semois (the river), Longwy, (the fortified city) east part Belgium, France border in German hand. Concentric advance all German armies towards France probable." The other dispatch read: "German marines return Soutari part in Austrian fighting against Serbia and stormed in first line mountain 1,000 metres high on river Drina. "Assistant Secretary Breckenridge (of the United States war department) arrived by battleship Tennessee. He praises the attitude of German people, regarding Americans. He declared it his duty to inform Americans of the victorious German armies and of the excellent spirit of the German nation. American sympathies are touched by German help for poor Russian families in Berlin." The dispatches were sent by the Berlin foreign office to Saville, L. I., wireless station and telegraphed here.

BRUTALITY CHARGE AGAINST GERMANS

Belgian Government Cites Instances Where Rules of Warfare Have Been Violated.

CALL STORIES ABSURD

German Ambassador to United States Denies That Kaiser's People Have Committed Outrages.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 25.—The official press bureau today made public formal charges preferred by the Belgian government to the neutral powers alleging gross violation of rules of international warfare. The statement says: German infantry, following the battle near Diest on August 12, shot Major Von Damme through the head as he lay helplessly wounded and then hurriedly buried him. When the body was disinterred twenty-six bullets were found in his head. "Following a fight between Belgian troops and Germans in which a German officer was killed, the Germans at dusk burned six farm houses. They then divided the males into two groups of eleven and placed them in ditches. The soldiers then struck the men down with rifle butts, fracturing their skulls and killing them. Atrocious crimes were committed against the women and children, yet not a single civilian participated in the fight in which the German officer was killed. Germans maltreated an aged man, torturing him with fire and finally burning him to death. During the fighting near Aerschot German troops used Belgian women and children to advance to a strategic position on the Belgian front and after getting there opened fire on the women, wounding one of them. The Germans also shot and killed the burgo-master of Aerschot and ten leading citizens, forcing the others to march out of their homes with their hands raised above their heads and then fired the village." At Velin, the Germans entered the village while the inhabitants were asleep and fired the house of a wealthy Belgian named De Gilmme-Gevers. His house was destroyed and his money stolen. The Germans seized all of his horses and carried his wife off, half naked, for two miles. When she was released, they shot at her as she fled. The husband was taken in the opposite direction and fatally wounded. These same troops burned a number of houses at Aramael. At Oramael young girls and children were outraged by the German troops. Several inhabitants were shot and wounded here and Belgian soldiers were tied to telegraph poles and shot.

RUSSIAN INVASION PROVES WINNER

Czar's Soldiers Seem to be the Only Ones Who Can Make Impression on Enemy.

SUCCESSFUL ON BORDER

Have Not Yet Penetrated Prussian Fortifications Where Stubbhorn Resistance is Expected.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The Russian invasion of Austria by two armies co-operating across a wide stretch of territory, continues. A cavalry division is reported to have been routed by Cossacks in a fight near the frontier town of Uodwoeloziska, the Cossacks taking many prisoners. The general Russian movement is the co-operation of forces operating across eastern Prussia. It is stated at the war office that operations in Prussia and Austria are now so well developed that a general engagement is imminent. The Russian forces have not yet penetrated any of the main Prussian fortifications, the brunt of the fighting along the railroad extending westward from Eydtkunen to Insterburg having taken place in the open country. The war office has warned Russians not to expect too much at the outset. The main lines of the German fortifications are very strong and their reductions will be a difficult and costly task. The war office announces that the Russian forces have now occupied several passages of the lower Karpapthian mountains and are in force between the mountains and the Sereth river. The Austrians are falling back rapidly before the Russian offensive, the official bulletin says. OFFICIAL REPORT. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Russian consul general today issued a formal statement declaring the Russian armies now operating against Germany and Austria are continuing their offensive movement "in a satisfactory manner." The statement says: "The battles in eastern Prussia from August 17 to 21 were marked by great stubbornness and by heavy fighting all along the line. At Lyck, the retreat of the Twentieth German army corps was of extremely hurried character. In this locality the Russians took great quantities of rolling stock and fuel and confiscated the local treasury of 5,000 marks. On August 20 at Gumbinnen, the enemy brought into battle three army corps in an effort to turn the Russian right flank, but were repulsed. Meanwhile a counter attack by the Russians against the enemy's center was successful and large quantities of German artillery and prisoners were taken. On the Russian left flank the Germans lost heavily. A request for an armistice to collect the wounded and bury the dead was refused. "Further to the south, on August 22, the Russian successes were further developed. The enemy retreated behind the river Angerap, but the bridges were seized by the Russians at Darthumen. The Russians now hold Johannsburg, Ortelburg and Villinburg. On August 23, the Russians took Solda and Nordenburg from which positions they drove the Germans in confusion to the north. "In Galicia on August 17 at Novostav, the Russian cavalry forced a squadron of the ninth Austrian cavalry into a swamp and two officers and 150 men surrendered. On August 22 in fighting at Zarcow and Zorow, the Russian cavalry took two batteries of horse artillery and 150 men. The Russians now hold the bridges over the Sereth river."

WANT POPE WHO CAN BRING PEACE

Cardinal Farley Says Entire Sacred College is Praying For Such a Pontiff.

DEL VAL AS CANDIDATE

Papal Secretary of State Has Backed Him in the Conclave Which Will Elect the New Pope.

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.] ROME, Aug. 25.—"The entire sacred college is praying that God may guide us in the election of a new pontiff who may be able to restore peace in war-torn Europe." This was the statement of Cardinal Farley, one of the three American princes of the church who arrived here today for the conclave at which the successor of the late Pope Pius X will be selected. Cardinal Farley came here from Switzerland after fleeing from Austria, following the declaration of war. He is the first foreign cardinal to arrive and will participate in the celebration of masses being said for the late pontiff. Since the death of Pope Pius, Cardinal Merry Del Val the papal secretary, has remained constantly in his apartments where he mourns alone. He regarded the late pontiff with the love of a son for his father. He has refused to see all visitors and has not participated in affairs of church, so great is his grief. Friends of the cardinal today launched a movement for his election as pope in the coming conclave. Telegrams have been sent to all foreign cardinals who have not yet reached Rome and it is certain on the first ballot in the conclave Merry del Val will receive a large complimentary vote in recognition of service rendered Pope Pius. Although there is an unwritten law that the secretary of state shall not succeed directly to the papal throne, the friends of Del Val hope to make this ballot elective. They are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Cardinal O'Connell from the United States. (Continued on page 2.)

ATTACK ANTWERP WITH AIRSHIP

People Were Terrified When Great Bird of Prey Hovered Over Palace Grounds.

DROPPED THREE BOMBS

Gun From the Fort Finally Sent a Bullet Through Gas Bag and Brought it to Earth.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—Germany sacrificed one of her latest Zeppelin dirigibles today in an attempt to destroy the royal palace with explosives. Although the entire city was terror-stricken over the appearance of the monster airship, the work of the forts six miles distant, in practically demolishing it and driving it to earth, with the capture of the entire crew of twenty-five men, including the officers in command quickly restored confidence. Officers in reassuring inhabitants, declared it unlikely there will be any further visitations here as the force of Zeppelins available for the war work has been materially reduced. The Zeppelin made its appearance over the outskirts of the city early today. Although flying high, notice of its coming was quickly given by the whirling of its propellers. As it swept toward the city like a huge bird of prey, the outlying forts began firing on it from especially designed guns. It was difficult for the gunners to get aim at the start, and the big dirigible swept directly across the city. The noise of shooting had alarmed the townspeople and many of them rushed panic stricken into the streets, fearing that a concerted attack by an air fleet was imminent. The Zeppelin circled the palace grounds, dropping three bombs. They missed the palace but demolished two houses near by, killing several people. The Zeppelin then headed higher in the air and started back toward the German lines. Passing over the forts, it was subjected to a direct fire, but it was not until the guns in the tow-

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON—Fall of Namur officially admitted, but British war bureau insists that falling back of allied army to the French fortified lines was dictated by prudence and that ultimate victory is certain. FRANCE—Fighting continued today all along the French line of secondary defenses. Losses to date on both sides described as "appalling." Following cabinet council, war minister issued statement saying the situation was "reassuring" and that the secondary defense lines were intact. BELGIUM—Fighting reported on the outskirts of Ostend between the British and Belgians. Germany lost one big Zeppelin in unsuccessful attempt to destroy capital at Antwerp. Bombs missed building, destroying two houses, many injured. Hexim forts riddled ship with bullets and twenty-five crew captured. RUSSIA—Invasion of Austria and Germany proceeding according to previous arrangements. Report that Cossacks captured Austrian cavalry. Prussian defenses strong and Austrian weak. GERMANY—Reports defeat of French at Namur and their being

driven back on their secondary defenses resulted in slogan of "Paris next" being raised in leading German cities. Long lists of casualties now being published indicating seriousness of the fighting to date. AUSTRIA—Reports via Copenhagen repeat that Emperor Francis Joseph has completely collapsed under the strain of war preparation and his death is believed to be certain in the immediate future. SERBIA—Government officials charge Austrian atrocities against non-combatants in retreat of defeated Austrian army from the Drina. War office claims the 28th, 21st, 11th and 102nd Austrian regiments have been annihilated in the fighting along the Drina river and all of their chief officers either killed or captured. JAPAN—All news of the operations near Kiaochow withheld by the government and no statement regarding whether the actual bombardment of port has begun is permitted to be made public. ITALY—Government still insisting on maintaining its neutrality despite reports that Austrians are already concentrating near the Italian frontier.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The French army still holds Attkirch and Mulhausen; the allies following a defeat by the Germans, have firmly established themselves at a point west of the place where the great battle was fought, and France and England are not in the least disheartened by the reverse, it was officially stated at the French embassy today. Official dispatches from Paris to the embassy brought this information. The allies originally assumed an offensive position, it was stated, and this failed. A line of retreat was found necessary, and the entrenchments to the west of their original position were set up. In the dispatches to the embassy the names of all generals and cities are left out. The defeat of the allies was due to the superior numbers of the German opposition, the dispatches stated, declaring the Germans were massed in bulk. The position the allies now occupy is said to be impregnable. The second division of the French army suffered rather severely, the cable stated, but the bulk of the division was reported in good condition and not in the least discouraged. One dispatch said that the allies were progressing through an opening to Colmar. High officials in Paris, it was announced, never declared France had been overwhelmingly victorious at any time. France believes Germany had mass-

VIGOROUS DENIAL. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador to the United States characterized as absurd today stories cabled from abroad charging that German officers had stripped and searched American women. The ambassador was shown stories which said that American women, whose names were withheld, had been publicly humiliated in this way. "Such stories are too absurd to warrant notice," the ambassador declared. When asked regarding the reports of alleged German atrocities toward Belgian non-combatants the ambassador said: "I have carefully refrained until now from making public the advice I have received from my government, which show definitely the outrageous conduct of many of the Belgian civilians. But Germany is prepared to prove that Belgian civilians mutilated German wounded and dead. They fired on the Red Cross carrying wounded and generally committed wanton atrocities. "That is the reason why some Belgian non-combatants have been executed by the military authorities." The ambassador said that he was entirely without any information from his government today regarding the developments in the war. He stated that he had been unable to obtain any advice by wireless. (Continued on page 2.)

CHARGES OF BRUTALITY. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] NISH, Serbia, Aug. 25.—The government has filed a formal protest with the neutral powers, charging that the Austrians who have been defeated in the various positions along the Drina, committed various atrocities upon the inhabitants of the region through which they fled. The war office announces the Serbian troops have now assumed the aggressive and are driving the Austrians before them in a semi-rout.

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. 25.—(11 a. m.)—France must fight for her freedom from French soil. This is the primary meaning of the operations described in today's official reports. The exuberant feeling during the first fortnight of hostilities that Belgium and Germany alone would supply the great battlefields of the campaign, have been shattered by failure of the allies' plans to take the offensive. After German repulse at Liege, the collapse of the German military methods was predicted; now that the allies have been taught the difficulties of offensive operations against the Kaiser's war machine, suggesting that the French defense has gone to pieces are on everybody's lips. Both judgments are on a par. The first phase of campaign which centered about the able handling of the Liege forts, went against Germany; the second phase whereby the allies hoped to engage in offensive strategy, has resulted in Germany's favor. This is all the legitimate meaning that can be extracted from the details that have passed the censor. The retirement of the allies to their covering positions probably is a graceful French way of admitting Germany now is master of all Belgium and the Anglo-French forces are recovering their breath, protected by permanent frontier defenses. There is nothing in official or unofficial reports showing that Germany followed up the collapse of the French offensive. While the French have been compelled to retreat, a fact almost as important seems to be that

the Germans have been so seriously handled as to make an immediate continuation of their strategy impossible. There are two primary reasons why the offensive movement of the allies in southern Belgium failed; the nature of the ground and the fall of Namur. The allies used three armies for their operations. Two advanced on the Ardennes, one from the north, west and the other from the south, while the third army moved in the angle of the Meuse and Sambre rivers extending southwest from Namur. The Ardennes is a thickly wooded and hilly district, crossed by many streams. The advantage to the defenders is enormous and this fact is sufficient in itself to account for the German success against the two French armies. The fall of Namur undoubtedly drove the third allied force out of the Meuse-Sambre angle, thus completing the German victory. The mystery of Namur's fall is removed if the Germans used against it a mass assault on a scale magnified above the frontal attacks at Liege. Namur's defenses are much more compact than are Liege's and lend themselves better to assault by mass formation. The triple failure in Belgium, Lorraine and Alsace of the French offensive does not speak highly for the strategy involved in Paris. It would seem that sentiment rather than military regulations have governed these initial plans. German military ability is entitled to more respect than its first exhibition at Liege seems to have produced in the French capital.