

THE PAPER THAT BOOSTS KEOKUK ALL THE TIME.  
Subscribers of The Daily Gate City are served the full Leased Wire Service of the United Press Associations.

# The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER.  
Fair and Warmer. Local temp—7 p. m. 75; 7 a. m. 57.

VOL. 119. NO. 57.

KEOKUK, IOWA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1914

TEN PAGES

## PARIS AWAITING FINAL ATTACK

### ONE MILLION MORE MEN TO BE SENT AFTER GERMANS

England Will Raise Half That Number and Russia Is Reported to Have Sent the Other Half.

### ALLIES IN FRANCE IN NEED OF HELP

Enemy is Closer to Paris Than Before and Might Invest the City Within Next Day or Two.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Sept. 4.—With recruiting greatly stimulated by today's great non-partisan mass movement at Guilds hall it is confidently asserted that Earl Kitchener's new army of 500,000 will be completed in the next few days. Fears that Paris will be invested within the next day or two has brought home to Englishmen generally the imminence of German peril and many who heretofore held back, are flocking to the colors. Meanwhile all news regarding the actual situation in the field is withheld. The war office has issued no statement since early yesterday. Officials refuse to comment on what is going on behind the censorship cloud.

Hints of Russian help in the present crisis are made. But none can be confirmed from official sources. The most definite of these reports declare that the czar has sent a vast army of half a million men, representing all branches, but with cossack cavalry predominating, from Archangel to Aberdeen, Scotland and that they were sent by special trains to seaport towns where transports were waiting to carry them to Ostend, now held by the British marines. Naturally the war office refuses confirmation but the fact that it is stated much of this force is cossack cavalry, is considered significant as this arm is badly needed if a

serious attempt is to be made to cut the German lines of communications which extend from northern Belgium to Paris. It is admitted in dispatches from Ostend that all foreigners have been ordered to leave that town and this report adheres to the belief that important developments can be expected in that vicinity in the near future.

**TWO BILLION DOLLARS**  
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The European war to date has cost the countries involved, the vast total of \$1,870,000,000. This total is based on figures of \$55,000,000 a day estimated by the most eminent French and English statisticians.

The daily estimate of \$55,000,000 includes lost earning power, economic loss, loss by destruction of warships, destruction of ammunition, loss by normal bombardment of towns, economic loss through casualties; loss in animals and industrial and commercial loss. It does not include such abnormal losses as the destruction of Louvain which was approximately \$100,000,000.

**WITHIN SIGHT OF PARIS.**  
[By Wm. Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, Sept. 4.—It is considered certain here today that German attacking columns are already within a few miles of the outer ring of Paris forts. No civilians are permitted

(Continued on page 2.)

### FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Sept. 4.—That the Germans will not halt at the allied armies give battle in front of the city is a foregone conclusion here today. The city is very nervous. There are no government officials left. Officials still have no actual knowledge of conditions at the front. But that the Germans really are within striking distance of the outer ring of forts is indicated by the activity of General Gallieni. He has been rushing his troops to the points of contact all through the night and today it was asserted that every possible avenue had been occupied.

Meanwhile the exodus from the city continues but the railway line to the north and west is blocked, most of the travel of necessity is toward the south. There is no doubt that the vicinity of Paris will be a real battle ground within the next few days. The main German army is expected to attempt to force the allies to give battle at most of the gates of the city. If they do not succeed then the Germans will undoubtedly press on against the French-English column while concentrating their attack on Paris at one particular point. It is now realized that Germany never contemplated the complete investment of Paris. Their operations if they reach the city will be a repetition of those at Namur. The fire of their enormous batteries of siege artillery, the greatest guns of modern time, will be concentrated on one fortified position at a time. What the outcome will be no one can foresee.

The French losses in the three days battle which culminated in the taking of Amiens were enormous. This is admitted to have been due to the inability of the French officers at times to control their men who insisted on charging the German military positions. Thousands of Frenchmen were mowed down in these mistaken exhibitions of courage. The French lines held against the German attack when the plans of the staff were followed and the forces remained on the defensive. There was at all times a good retirement of the French from the south. The enemy far outnumbered the defender and in accordance with arranged plans the French moved slowly backward making a wide detour to draw the main German army well away from the city. After Amiens, the next stand was at Ploeghem, eight miles further south. Enroute the French had destroyed great sections of highway, and tunnels and all bridges but this hardly perceptibly checked the Germans whose transport is wonderful. They replaced all destroyed bridges with temporary structures also immediately.

(Continued on page 2.)

### ENGLAND

[By Wm. G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LONDON, Sept. 5.—(by mail to New York.)—Stand in Piccadilly circus tonight and look to the east. Beyond the city's roofs, beyond the fields outside the town, forty miles away, lies water. This water is only twenty-six miles wide; it is the English channel. And on the other side of the channel is France, where English soldiers are fighting and dying. Only 120 miles from London lies an edge of the great French battlefield. It is only two hours away on an aeroplane; only a little more than the bee-line distance from New York to Philadelphia. Stand in Piccadilly circus, the heart of London, where the lights are brightest and where London plays—in peace times—and think of that near by battle ground and you begin to understand why England's heart is aflutter and why she tries to keep herself from thinking what might happen, if things go wrong.

English coolness doesn't fool you. I'm writing this just one hour after the news has come to England that 2,000 of her soldiers have fallen today. I was in the lobby of the house of parliament when the message came. I felt the chill that spread over that historic structure; I saw men in parliament—in white felt hats, out away coats, wing top collars, models of fashion—moving about that great stone lobby amid the stone statues of the kings and queens of other dark days.

I knew by their faces that their hearts were chilled and that the greatest war mankind ever has known had thrown its spell of horror over them. Gladstone, in stone, loomed over them; he never knew such a war as this, or such a chilling of England's sturdy heart. Near him, silent as he is, stand the splendid stone kings of days so far gone that their deeds are only dim in the English history and their names almost forgotten. They never saw such a war as this.

Relics of England's history brooded over us in the great lobby and reminders of her darkest days, were at every hand, but these men in their high white hats knew well and as you looked at them you knew they knew it, that if England does not perform a greater deed than all her past history shows, she will see a darker day than she has ever seen before. Stand in the great stone hall and think of what these English statesmen were thinking about and the importance of the moment will almost crush you.

Off to the east, there across the channel, 140 members of parliament

(Continued on page 2.)

### RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.—Russian armies are today fighting along an entirely new battle line in Russian Poland where the Austrian left wing has been heavily reinforced by the Germans. The fighting is of the most serious character. The Russians are holding their lines, content to remain on the defensive until the additional reinforcements now being sent forward from the concentration direction Vilna-Grodno-Byelostok. To the south in Austria, the situation however is much different. There the Russians are on the offensive and the Austrians have been pushed back toward the San river. They are holding their advanced lines and are concentrating on Przemyel where another great battle is certain.

The advance of the Russians through Galicia is declared to be extremely rapid. The Cossacks are sweeping the country in front of the infantry, falling back whenever strong positions are located. To the activity of the Russian cavalry much of the present success is due. It has deliberately violated the rules of safety in charging entrenched Austrian positions, but by doing so has terrorized the enemy, the official reports say, and as a result the opposition has lost much of its forcefulness. The general staff issued a statement reviewing the general situation which was everywhere characterized as excellent. It is stated operations in east Prussia are again being forced, although the Germans are now present on the Russian advanced lines in great force. It is admitted the German artillery has so far proven superior to the Russian but it is also stated that additional artillery is now being sent into action.

The war office announces today the result of the fighting on September 1, between Lublin and Kholm. It stated that the Austrians attacked the Russian center and were repulsed with the loss of several thousand men and many rapid fire guns.

The official report of the capture of Lemberg on Wednesday by the Russian forces as received from Grand Duke Nicholas was made public today. It says: "With extreme joy, and thanking God, I announce to your majesty that our victorious army under General Ruzky entered Lemberg at eleven o'clock this morning. The army of General Brussloff has occupied Halicz. I beg your majesty to confer the fourth class of the Order of St. George on General Ruzky and the same order on General Brussloff."

It is stated at the war office that the entire Austrian army is now in grave danger of complete annihilation. In Galicia, the fighting forces

(Continued on page 2.)

### AN AMERICAN WAR TAX TO BE LEVIED ON PEOPLE

One Hundred Million Dollars Yearly Must Be Raised So Long as the European War Continues.

### PRESIDENT READS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Would Not Be Best to Borrow This Money, But to Put a Tax on the People, Even Though It is Hard.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Wilson today in a special "address" to the joint session of congress, asked the imposition of internal revenue taxes sufficient to raise \$100,000,000 annually, because of dwindling customs revenues as a result of the European war.

The president said the "war tax" was necessary immediately to keep the treasury unimpaired and to place it beyond public question in strength. He emphatically said a bond issue would be unwise. "We ought not to borrow," he said. "We ought to resort to taxation, however we may regret the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people."

That an emergency which did not brook temporizing or delay although not of our making, exists and "we must accept the inevitable with calm judgment and unruffled spirits" was stated by the chief executive. The president said: "Gentlemen of the congress: 'I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared; but it is a duty which is very clear, and therefore, I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the government. 'During the month of August there was, as compared

with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,629,538 in the revenues collected from customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same proportion throughout the current fiscal year probably will mean a loss in custom revenues of from sixty to one hundred millions. I need not tell you to what this falling off is due. It is due, in chief part, not to the reductions recently made in the customs duties, but to the great decrease in importations, and that is due to the extraordinary extent of the industrial area affected by the present war in Europe. 'Conditions have arisen which no man foresaw; they affect the whole world of commerce and economic production; and they must be faced and dealt with.

"It would be very unwise to postpone zealing with them. Delay in such a matter and in the particular circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a nation, might involve consequences of the most embarrassing and deplorable sort. for which, I for one, would not care to be responsible. It would be very dangerous in the present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States, its ability to assist to steady and sustain the financial operations of the country's business. If the

(Continued on page 2.)

### BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—That Turkey has not declared war against any country and that she will further insist upon her neutrality, was the substance of a cablegram from Constantinople to the Turkish ambassador today. The cablegram as translated at the embassy read verbatim as follows: "I hereby inform you that by reason of the neutrality she has adopted, Turkish military authorities order to insure by every possible means that perfect safety of neutral states taking refuge in her ports."

Ambassador Ruzem Bey said he interpreted this direct information from his government that Turkey had not declared war and that she will insist upon her neutrality. He said this cablegram contradicted all rumors of war by Turkey. The cable was sent by the Turkish minister of foreign affairs and left Constantinople September 3.

### ITALY IS NEUTRAL.

Reiterating that Italy is determined to remain neutral throughout the war, Premier Salandra in an official statement today set at rest revived reports that Italy has served another ultimatum on Austria. The premier said: "The Italian government is determined to maintain the strictest neutrality. This action is endorsed by the Italian people generally."

### BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] THE HAGUE, Sept. 4.—Thousands of women and children are actually starving in Holland today. They are residents of Belgium. Their homes are destroyed. Husbands and fathers are either dead or fighting against the Germans. The Dutch cannot supply the food needed. Special refugee camps have been arranged and families are being cared for there as well as possible. The Dutch Red Cross is overtaxed, but is striving desperately to care for all. The impossibility of this task, however, is being indicated by the fact that 320 families arrived at Maastricht yesterday. This is about the average number that are crossing the border at all of the frontier cities. They have nothing but the clothes they stand in. Nearly all tell the same story. Their homes have been burned or destroyed by shell fires in various skirmishes which are constantly taking place between the Germans and the Belgians. Many are from Louvain, destroyed by Germans as an act of reprisal. The queen is doing her best to aid the sufferers. She has made heavy contributions from her own private fortune for this purpose. She has also consulted freely with representatives of various powers regarding the best plans for caring for the refugees. It is admitted that the problem of how these refugees are finally to be disposed of is the most important now confronting Holland, but up to the present, no plan has been devised that will solve it.

### GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN (via Amsterdam) Sept. 4.—The German government today took cognizance of the reports that an unlawful tribute had been levied on Brussels, Liege and other Belgian cities. It was stated in the reports that \$40,000,000 had been demanded of Brussels, \$10,000,000 from Liege province, \$2,000,000 from Liege city and similar amounts in proportion from other Belgian cities and provinces were not true. "The various cities will have to pay a war tax naturally," said the statement, but the amounts reported from sources close to the enemy are untrue. The exact figures are still to be fixed and will be fixed by the new German governor of captured territory.

**ADMITS SITUATION BAD.** VIENNA (via The Hague) Sept. 4.—General Dankl, who is in command of the Austrian operations in the Russian-Polish province of Lublin, and who is now attacking the city of Lublin, reports his operations there are successful. He admits, however, it is officially stated, that the general situation from an Austrian viewpoint in the vicinity of Lemberg, abandoned to the Russians, is bad.

**SERVANS TO FIGHT.** ROME, Sept. 4.—From Austrian army headquarters came the report

(Continued on page 2.)

### What the War Moves Mean

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

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—(11:00 a. m.)—Two days ago German troops were within fifteen miles of the northernmost forts of the Paris outer defenses. Senlis and Chantilly are this distance from the Montignou, Domont and Ecouen forts, which are the first important outposts destined to see invaders at Paris. Doubtless German skirmishers are now in the suburbs of Paris, territory about the little eastern town of Gonesse. This village just off the main highway from Senlis, is at the northern end of a line running southeast 5 1/2 miles to the town of Vaujours, which marks a weak spot in the Paris defensive ring. The chief reliance for the protection of this area has been placed by the French on several small streams which are only temporarily fortified. These outer works probably will be the scene of much hand to hand fighting if the German assault on Paris be delivered between Gonesse and Vaujours. Once they fall, however, the heaviest fortified inner positions between the entrenched camps at St. Denis and Vincennes will make the work of getting inside the city wall a far more serious problem. The reported capture of La Fere, if true, must engender an uneasy feeling among Frenchmen concerning the ability of Paris itself to hold out indefinitely. The La Fere fortifications are a miniature of the Paris defenses and their fall after so brief an attack is highly encouraging to the Germans. With La Fere eliminated as a pivot for the unfortunate Anglo-French left wing that sorely harassed army must now operate as if it were based on Paris. It has been forced to become the advance guard of the Paris defenders. This accomplishment within a week, is a great tribute to the master formation tactics of the German generals.

### The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ENGLAND—Premier Asquith at great Guild Hall meeting denounced German atrocities saying they eclipsed everything since the thirty year war. It is admitted that additional troops are badly needed. FRANCE—The German line is now very close to Paris and is reported as gradually closing in on the city which is ready for a siege. All information regarding the position of the army is refused although it is known that the German advance guard is very close to the city. BELGIUM—Reports that 500,000 Russian troops are being transported via Scotland to Ostend to attack the German lines of communication, are widely circulated, but official confirmation is withheld.

RUSSIA—The Russians are now attacking the Austrian fortifications along the San river and official announcements state that the entire Austrian army is being slowly decimated. ITALY—The government announces that it is determined to continue neutral and reports of an ultimatum being sent to Austria are emphatically denied. JAPAN—It is officially confirmed that a Japanese destroyer has been completely wrecked at Kaio Chau. GERMANY—Denied that any fixed war tax has yet been levied on Belgian cities or provinces. AUSTRIA—While insisting that the invasion of Russian Poland continues, it is admitted that the situation near Lemberg is unsatisfactory.