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EIGHT PAGES

AUSTRIA ABOUT READY TO QUIT

GERMANS ARE IN RETREAT ALL ALONG THE LINE

Allies are Pressing Them Back In France While Russians Crush Them In Austria.

MARCH TO BERLIN HAS STARTED

If Statements are True, Kaiser Will Have His Back to the Wall Within a Very Short Time.

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

PARIS, Sept. 10.—"The allies are forcing the enemy back at every point along the line," General Gallieni announced this afternoon. That was the only official information forthcoming today of the outcome of what generally is expected to prove the decisive battle of the present war so far as France is concerned. The Germans are hard pressed. The French-British northern army now has the Paris defense army assisting it, the necessity for completely manning the forts of Paris having passed.

The German right wing under General Von Kluck has suffered greatly. It bore the brunt of the fighting all the way from the Belgian border and the attempt to reinforce it from General Von Beulow's force failed. As a result, the Germans have been pushed across the Marne and are now being driven due north toward Belgium. At the same time it is believed another British

force, recently landed, has raided the German lines of communication and is now making a flank attack in force. General Gallieni declares that the French center is also advancing. The great German assault in force, designed to crush it, has failed, he says, and the French are everywhere on the offensive. The war office failed to make any official announcement of the positions of the warring armies at 3:30 as usual, or to tell anything about the field operations but it was expected that a complete statement will be forthcoming tonight.

The Russian menace toward Germany is now very real. It is reported here that Graow, the greatest Austrian fortress in Galicia has been evacuated by the Austrians and that the Russians are already pressing forward towards Berlin. It is declared here that even though the Germans should immediately withdraw their active army from French soil and

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Sept. 10.—News from the battle front in France today states emphatically that the success of the allies is continued. It is stated that the latest attempt of the Germans to force the French center has failed and that the British-French forces are driving the German right far before it with the heaviest of losses.

General Smith-Dorrien is the hero of the occasion. His praises are on every British official's tongue. That the present offensive of the allies is possible is admittedly due to his efforts. With his small corps he for two days withstood an overwhelming force of Germans, making possible the saving of the entire left wing of the allied army.

The official report of General French made public in the Gazette last night only touched on this, but the official reports dealing with the details of the campaign, which cannot be published in their entirety at this time, emphasize the fact. It is stated that for two days, August 26 to 28, Dorrien's troops were almost completely surrounded by Germans five times their number but that they held their positions until the entire left wing of the allies succeeded in reaching new positions selected and were fully entrenched.

The British aviation corps is also admittedly covering itself with glory. The present successful movement of the British-French left which is driving General Von Kluck's army far before it is declared to be due to the excellent reports of the air scouts who locate massed troops and artillery and generally furnish information which permits the weakest spots on German lines to be assailed.

BATTLE IN THUNDERSTORM. LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Evening News prints a lengthy dispatch from a correspondent at Crecy describing a phase of the fighting in the Marne valley. British and French cavalry united in a charge, it is stated, which completely overwhelmed the German cavalry who had been moving in force to attack the allied lines. A single battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, although half of its men and horses were gone, held and finally broke a German charge. The gunners had hastily cut down a number of trees

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Daily Mail publishes the text of the Kaiser's telegram to President Wilson as received from the Rotterdam correspondent. It follows:

"I consider my duty as to inform you as a most notable representative of the principles of humanity—that the capture of the French fort of Longwy my troops found in the thousands of dum dum bullets which had been manufactured in special works by the French government. Such bullets were found not only on French prisoners, but also on English troops. You know what terrible wounds and awful suffering are caused by these bullets and that their use is strictly forbidden by the generally recognized rules of international warfare.

"I solemnly protest to you against the way in which this war is being waged by our opponents, whose methods are making it one of the most barbarous in history. Besides the use of these awful weapons, the Belgian government has openly incited the civil population to participate in the fighting and has for a long time carefully organized their resistance. The cruelties practiced in this guerrilla warfare even by women and priests toward wounded soldiers and doctors and hospital nurses were such that eventually my generals were compelled to adopt the strongest measures to punish the guilty and frighten the blood thirsty population from continuing their shameful deeds. Some villages, and even the old town of Louvain, with the exception of its beautiful town hall, had to be destroyed for the protection of my troops. My heart bleeds when I see such measures inevitable and when I think of the many innocent people who have lost their houses and property as a result of the misdeeds of the guilty.

(Signed) "Wilhelm I R."

KAISER'S CRAFTY MOVE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm's message to President Wilson protesting against alleged use of dum dum bullets by the allies and the alleged outrages by the Belgians against the Germans was today before the president, according to admission

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FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Sept. 10.—German reinforcements have arrived at the German center and right and it was reported today that the Kaiser's forces are making a desperate effort to recover their lost ground. The main effort, as on each day of battle up to the present, has been directed against the center. Over the stretch of fifty miles between Vitry-Le-Francois and Montmirail the fighting is unusually severe but General Gallieni insists that the French lines are holding. The British-French left has been heavily reinforced by troops withdrawn from the defense of Paris, who are not needed here at the present time.

All of the reports received here are of the most rosy character. The Germans are declared to be well exhausted with their efforts of the last fortnight. Even their fresh troops now arriving from the rear are declared to fall to display the spirit of the earlier conflicts. They are also admittedly having trouble bringing up supplies, especially rifle and artillery ammunition.

The reports persist here that an extremely strong expedition has been pushed forward from Ostend and that the German lines of communication are seriously threatened. It is stated that the retreat of the German right beyond the Ourcq and Marne rivers was entirely due to this surprise, although at what point the flanking attack was delivered is not known here.

FRENCH VICTORIOUS.

[By Warrington Dawson, United Press Staff Correspondent.] BORDEAUX, Sept. 10.—That the French are recouping all of upper Alsace was admitted at the war office today. It was stated that as the result of the withdrawal of the German forces from the territory to the eastward of Belfort, French troops from Besancon have crossed the frontier near Belfort and are now moving to recoupy the territory from which they were driven a week ago. The Germans are reported to be retiring beyond Mulhausen and are acting entirely on the defensive. Because of this it is believed here that there are only a very few Germans left in upper Alsace and that it will be possible for the French to recoupy all of the territory and then to co-operate with the

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ONE FOURTH OF ARMY OF AUSTRIA IS LOST

Frightful Cost of the Fighting Against the Russians is Officially Admitted By Dual Empire.

120,000 MEN KILLED OR WOUNDED

Country is About Bankrupt and Blames Germany For Not Giving Assistance When Needed.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA (Via Rome) Sept. 10.—All Austria was plunged into gloom today when official admission was made here that the recent operations against the Russians have cost the dual empire one-fourth of her first line of effective fighting men. Simultaneously it became known for the first time that the operations in Galicia and Russian Poland have been under the personal direction of Arch Duke Francis Frederick.

The announcement at the war office stated that since the operations against Russia began the total losses in killed, wounded and missing of the Austrian first line army totals the enormous number of 120,000 men. In addition, by reason of attack by an overwhelming number of Russians who have outnumbered the Austrians at all times, large quantities of military stores, ammunition and cannon have been lost.

Hospitals, schools, hotels and all public buildings of Vienna are filled to overflowing with an almost incredible number of wounded who are arriving in constantly increasing numbers on special trains from Poland and Galicia. So great is the overflow of wounded from the battle lines where the Russians are reported as everywhere victorious in Galicia, and so insufficient are the

forces here, that thousands of wounded Austrians are being pushed right through here to Baden and several other surrounding cities.

The economic situation is admittedly very grave. All efforts on the part of the government to float a war loan have failed and this is causing as much worry as the reverses at the front. There is a disposition to blame the Germans for having failed to come to the assistance of the Austrians before the invasion of Galicia was begun by Russia. Urgent appeals were sent to Berlin asking that troops be sent to Lemberg so that the city could be defended. It was not a fortified position and when the German help failed to arrive, there was nothing for the general staff to do but to order the troops to retreat from the city in order to prevent its being destroyed by a general bombardment.

No details of exact losses are being made public by the war office. The admission that they total 120,000 men, with supplies and guns is all that is known here. Rumors are in circulation that many of the best known officers in the army have been either killed or captured, but there are no official casualty lists.

The Russian movement on Berlin it is believed here, will

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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, Sept. 10.—(11 a. m.)—The Germans are being forced more and more into a defensive position. They are not yet as completely on the defensive as the allies were during the retreat from Belgium but their right and left wings are approaching that condition.

The reported abandonment of Lunenburg by the Germans and the cessation of their attack on Nancy indicate the French are shoving back the invaders left wing while at the other extreme of the battle line the English are doing the same to the German right. The German center is holding its own, but is unable to advance. The center pivots on Vitry-Le-Francois, eighty miles east of Paris where the continuation of heights of the La Fere-Leon-Rhems fortified line terminates. Vitry-Le-Francois is 45 miles southeast of the deserted French entrenched camp at Rheims. It is probable that the allies are trying to force back the German right wing to Rheims, in the hope that the Kaiser's forces will fall into a second Maubeuge trap. It would be bitter irony for the Germans if any considerable part of their army were compelled to find temporary refuge in one of the deserted French fortified centers and there forced to surrender. This possibility is not remote for the present normal direction of retreat of the German right is toward the Rheims-Vitry-Le-Francois line of hills. Any other route would be toward isolation. If the allies suc-

ceed in folding up the German right along this line, the necessity for a quick retreat toward Luxembourg would be as pressing for the Germans as the retreat toward the Paris basin was necessary for the allies. In this case, the Germans will require as masterful a defensive general as General Joffre has proven himself to be.

The disaster to the Austrian forces in Galicia is growing daily. It is almost certain that Germany cannot count on the help of effective Austrian resistance to prolong her own campaign. The Austrian army has crumpled at the first clash, even more quickly than the Germans hoped the French troops would do. That this has been due to extraordinary strategic and tactical ability on the part of Russia, the previous collapse of the first Russian advance in eastern Prussia indicated. Defeat was probably due to her own inherent weakness as a nation of many races without common ideals and sympathies. The Austrian soldiers now fighting Russia speak a dozen different languages. Yet they are largely commanded by men of the German race and not by officers speaking their own tongues. Their soldiers have been taught about one hundred German words of command which they learn just as cavalry troops learn to distinguish bugle calls. Apart from this vocabulary there is no tie between the officers and men. The fighting power of the Austrians in consequence is now proving itself to be the lowest on the European continent.

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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Fighting with the Austrian armies of Generals Von Autenburg and Dankl has again been resumed. Following their decisive defeat at Rawa-Ruska, they have been heavily reinforced by German troops and are now fighting along a line west of Rawa-Ruska extending southwest through Sadowa to a point near the Dniester river. The brunt of the fighting is reported here to have been borne by the Fourteenth Austrian army corps which was brought from Alsace to reinforce the main Austrian army. The official reports received from Rouzski say this corps lost heavily in yesterday's fighting and that one of its battle standards, two cannon and 500 prisoners were taken.

According to the chiefs at the war office, Austrians have lost fully one quarter of their effective strength in the fighting which resulted in their being driven from Russian Poland. The plan to round them up and capture and annihilate them, failed through the arrival of strong German reinforcements from the western theatre of fighting, supported by a large number of rapid fire and field artillery. It is stated, however, that the Austrians are constantly retreating and that additional Russian reinforcements are being sent to General Rouzski to enable him to continue his offensive. The army of General Brussloff which is moving westward from Lemberg is co-operating with that of General Rouzski according to latest information obtainable from the war office. A later despatch from General Rouzski declares he has captured 12,000 Austrians with 31 guns and 150 officers including the general commanding the Austrian Fifteenth division in the fighting at Rawa-Ruska. The troops captured were a part of the sixth army corps. The Russian

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CETINJE, Sept. 10.—The Montenegrin army under command of Minister of War Wootich, which is marching against Zraev, has occupied the important city of Fotcha. It is stated that there has been no serious opposition encountered so far.

General Wootich will move rapidly against Zraev where he is expected to be joined by a Servian column. Every effort is being made by the Servian and Montenegrin agents to foment a revolution in Bosnia but so far without success.

SERVIANS ADVANCING. NISH, Sept. 10.—It is announced that the entire armies under command of the crown prince forced to take the defensive by the Austrians at Mitrovica, have again assumed the offensive and are now attacking the Austrians with great vigor. The Austrians are said to be giving ground and another notable Servian victory is confidently expected.

BENEDICT WANTS PEACE. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, Sept. 10.—As a prelude to a definite program which the Vatican is about to begin in the interests of peace between the allies and Austria and Germany, Pope Benedict today despatched notes to the ambassadors of all warring nations to ascertain the sentiment of their respective governments relative to a plan for a papal appeal for peace. It is confidently believed here that Austria's reply will be favorable to Pope Benedict's program.

JAPAN WILL STICK. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Sept. 10.—The British government today received official assurances from Tokio that Japan will not enter into any peace agreement with Germany or Austria unless the terms are satisfactory to England.

BELGIUM

[By Karl S. Von Wiegand, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LIEGE, Sept. 6.—(Via Aix La Chapelle and The Hague—Delayed by the British censor.)—The battered forts of Liege, for days the admiration of the entire civilized world because of their heroic defense by General Lemman, are the tomb of thousands of brave men. Once representing man's greatest ingenuity as a defensive position, they are today great ruins of broken concrete and twisted steel. Deep in the ruins are the bodies of many of the defenders, as few survived the fire of the deadly German siege guns. It is almost impossible to approach them, so horrible is the stench from the decomposed bodies of some of the bravest soldiers that ever fought in battle.

Accompanied by Lieutenant Commander Gherardi, naval attaché at Berlin, and Surgeon Osnesorge, of Philadelphia, I was today permitted to inspect the ruins of the various forts. Not one survived the terrible rain of explosives from the new 42 centimetre siege guns which are the latest product of the Krupp foundry. That Liege was able to hold out at all was due entirely to the failure of the German commander to have these guns brought from the rear.

The guns were mounted five miles in the rear of the forts. Yet so accurately had the German aviators located the forts that hardly a shot missed. They dropped repeatedly on the twelve foot steel turrets which project only three feet from the ground finally making them immovable and useless.

One shot had gone through ten feet of solid concrete into the subterranean chamber where it had exploded, killing 150 men. There is still much ammunition in the magazines of forts

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The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

AUSTRIA—It is officially admitted Austrian losses to date reach the enormous total of 120,000, or one-fourth of the total effective strength of the active army operating against Russia. The internal situation is admittedly very grave, as the government has been unable to float a war loan.

GERMANY—It is stated that the troops released by the capture of Maubeuge have been sent to reinforce General Von Kluck's hard pressed right wing, which is now fighting the combined French and British forces northeast of Paris.

FRANCE—Official reports from the front state that the French offensive movement continues and that the center is holding well. The French are recouping upper Alsace by way of Belfort and are reported to be encountering little serious opposition. Officials at Bordeaux say they hope to be able to move the capital back to Paris in the near future.

ENGLAND—General Smith Dorrien

is being acclaimed as one of the greatest heroes of the war because of General French's admission that it was his division which held two and one-half German army corps for two days and prevented the annihilation of the allied left wing. Premier Aquith has asked that the regular army be increased by 500,000 additional men.

RUSSIA—Further success over Austrians in northern Galicia are reported, an entire Austrian division declared being taken near Rawa-Ruska. Russian center is reported invading Sillicia and to be moving toward Breslau, preparatory to beginning the advance on Berlin.

MONTENEGRO—Montenegro army has captured Fotcha, an important city in Bosnia and now endeavoring to combine with Servian army also invading Austria.

BELGIUM—Government estimates total monetary losses to Belgium by the war have already reached \$200,000,000.