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TEN PAGES

GERMANY RUSHES REINFORCEMENTS

ABANDON BELGIUM TO STRENGTHEN FRENCH LINE

German Troops Hurrying Out of Little Country to Save the Day in France, Where Allies are Winning.

PARIS REJOICES OVER NEWS FROM FRONT

At No Point Have the Kaiser's Men Been Able to Hold Their Ground in the War Office Statement.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
GHENT, Belgium (via Ostend) Sept. 11.—The Germans are clearly withdrawing all of their forces from northern Belgium to save the day in France. The troops which have been operating in this vicinity are hurrying southward at top speed. The Belgians have assumed the offensive and are pursuing them. A German army corps in the Audenard-Courtrai-Benais district was attacked today on its rear by a strong Belgian column and driven back with heavy losses. It is believed here that the Germans will soon evacuate all of northern and western France and Belgium. German lines of communication are in danger and news of a raid against them by Belgian and British troops is expected soon.

FRENCH REJOICING.
[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
PARIS, Sept. 11.—Rejoicing followed the posting at the various points in the city this afternoon of today's official announcements of conditions at the front issued by the war

office at Bordeaux. For the first time the flat announcement was made that at no point on the line were the Germans advancing. They have been hurled back sixty or seventy-five kilometers on the French left, northeast of Paris while the supreme efforts of the enormous German forces on the center and right are declared to have failed. The Germans have not been able to advance a single yard since September 6, the official statement says. Inasmuch as it had been felt that the war office was withholding bad news of the situation on the center in the vicinity of Vitry-Le-Francois, this statement brought immediate relief. With the center holding, the French left constantly advancing, the entire German line must soon be withdrawn if it is to escape being overwhelmed. Military experts here declare the main strength of the German offense has now been brought into play and that it has failed to attain its object of splitting the allied armies in two, throwing one part back on

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ENGLAND

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, Sept. 11.—News from the battle front in France today confirmed the reports of constant British success. The British supported by the army of defense of Paris continued to crumple up the German right wing, taking many prisoners and guns. The force of the German attack seems spent. They are unable to break through the allied defense at any point and now their communications in Belgium are seriously threatened. The Belgian army heretofore cooperated up in Antwerp is now on the offensive, co-operating with the British who are in the neighborhood of Ostend.

The news from the eastern theatre of war is not so bright. In accordance with their policy since the opening of the war of telling the exact facts, the Russians admit they have again been compelled to retire in east Prussia. The Germans there have been heavily reinforced and now threaten the Russian main army which has been driving the Austrians out of Russian Poland. The Petrograd announcement, however, says that Russian are withdrawing to a position previously selected and will give battle to the Germans. It is considered certain here that the Germans have been forced to weaken their offensive in the east to check the advancing Russian columns and that as a result they will soon be placed on defensive both east and west.

The German Baltic fleet heavily reinforced by war craft from the North sea sailed through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal to Kiel, is near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. It is believed here that it contemplates a raid on the Russian fleet which is known to be inside of the gulf. Meanwhile the British war fleet has been unable to locate any German warships. All are now believed to be close to Wilhelmshaven under the protection of the land defenses.

Rousing Appeal.
LONDON (By mail to New York) Sept. 11.—A rousing appeal of a soldier's wife to the men of England has been made by Lady Maxwell, wife of Lieutenant General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, former colonel of the

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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—That the Austrians have now been very strongly reinforced by the Germans is admitted. There are reported to be not less than five army corps of first line German troops now fighting with the Austrians along a battle line that extends from Tomaszow almost on the Russian Poland-Austrian frontier southward in an irregular line through Rawa-Ruska, then west of Lemberg to the Dniester river country. This force, which has been on the defensive after the decisive defeat at Lemberg and Rawa-Ruska, has been reorganized by the German general officers and the fighting, according to the general staff is developing rapidly into another desperate battle. While this battle is in progress, the Russian troops invading east Prussia have also engaged the enemy all along the line. Here, too, the Germans have been heavily reinforced and they have an enormous amount of field artillery. Russian reinforcements are being sent forward and it is believed here that the strength of the German defense in this section will soon be broken.

There is intense interest here over the report that the German crown prince, with a good part of the veteran army which captured Longwy and overflew northeastern France and enroute to the Prussian front. Military experts here believe the report because they say the crown prince is very familiar with German eastern defenses. It is also reported that Field Marshal Baron Von Der Goltz who was recently named as governor of the captured Belgian territory has also been ordered to the east. The baron originated the German eastern defenses that are now threatened by the Russian advance. While there is no confirmation here of either move, both have been expected. The reports that there have been heavy withdrawals of German troops from the active army in France have been confirmed. Of course the general staff knows just what troops have been sent against the Russian forces but all information in this line is refused.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.
PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—Russian forces in east Prussia are retiring on new defensive position to meet the attack of a large German army just

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FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PARIS, Sept. 11.—German reinforcements are being hurled in enormous numbers to the center of the present battle line. Reports from the front emphasize that the critical position, so far as the allies are concerned, is in the territory in the vicinity of Vitry-Le-Francois, through Gencourt, almost to Verdun. The British-French left continues to sweep the Germans back north of the Marne. They have shortened their lines pending the arrival of reinforcements but the British attack continues with almost uninterrupted success. If the French finally crush the attack at the center, the present British movement will be successful, as it will clear all eastern France of the Germans. But if the center breaks, the German menace will immediately become great.

That the Germans have no intention of retreating under present circumstances is shown by the official reports received by General Gallieni which show that they are bringing their "caterpillar" siege guns forward behind their center. It is not believed here that the decisive stage can be reached in the present battle for at least three or four more days. There is no doubt that the Germans are filling up the depleted ranks of their active regiments with their reserves. They are also bringing up enormous quantities of ammunition and every piece of artillery that can be spared. While this is going on the German center and left are maintaining their positions withstanding the offensive of the French, but making no effort to attack in force.

While the Germans are strengthening their lines, however, the French are doing the same thing. Details are withheld naturally, but it will not be surprising if when the fact now masked behind the censorship screen comes to light, it is found that General Joffre in the center also has the support of a British fighting unit of extremely formidable proportions.

CONTINUED RETREAT.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—General Gallieni announced today that the British-French offensive movement on the north continues unchecked. The Germans continue to retreat in the face

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AUSTRIA IS BATTERED INTO SUBMISSIVE MOOD

Bitter Feeling Against Germany is Increasing and Expected to Lead to Possible Revolution in Country.

PEOPLE DEMAND THAT PEACE BE ASKED

Russian Invaders Inflicted Enormous Damage to the Army and Filled All of the Hospitals.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
VIENNA (Via Rome) Sept. 11.—There is increasingly bitter feeling against Germany and an almost universal demand in popular circles that the government sue for peace. The acknowledgement that the Austrian armies were compelled to meet the Russian assaults alone and unsupported while Germany invaded France, with the result that the Austrian army was crushed by overwhelming numbers, has resulted in a storm of bitter criticism of the government. The known losses are enormous and it is believed that they have been far greater than the government will admit. So strong and bitter is the feeling that it is not thought the government can hold out much longer against it. Unless Austria sues for peace in the near future, it will be very hard for the government to prevent stormy scenes, not alone in Vienna, but in every big city in Austria-Hungary.

The admission is made that the railroads are unable to transport the wounded. The Austrian Red Cross last night issued a demand that all autos within the country be turned over to it to transport the wounded to places where they can be properly cared for. Every hospital in Vienna is filled with desperately injured

soldiers. All public halls have been requisitioned and are also full. Private houses are now being utilized and still the long trains of men, torn by shot and shrapnel continue to arrive here. The Austrian troops fought with the greatest bravery. All reports from the front agree to this. But they were always outnumbered. Russia was ready for war long before her mobilization was complete. The armies hurled across the Galician frontier were enormous. It is estimated that the force which moved against Lemberg and attacked the Austrian armies that invaded Russian Poland numbered at least a million and a half men. The Russians pursued the German tactics of utilizing their entire force in attacks, but with the lesson of their last war in mind, Russian movements are reported as having been very open. That the government realizes another sweeping defeat by the Russians in Galicia may force it immediately to sue for peace, is indicated by the presence at the front of the arch duke, Karl Franz, the heir apparent to the Austrian throne, and Arch Duke Francis Frederick. The latter assumed command of the forces in the field following the reverses at Lemberg. Both arch

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

BERLIN (via The Hague), Sept. 11.—It was admitted today that the Kaiser and German general staff have been in danger from Belgium-France bomb attack from French aviators. They are directing the general campaign against France from the German legation in Luxembourg, capital of the grand duchy of Luxembourg. This was known to the French and Belgians and a few nights ago it is admitted Belgian and French aviators flew over the city and attempted to drop bombs on the legation building. Four bombs fell near it, but it is stated they did no damage.

In order to forestall another attempt, however, search lights have been mounted and aviators are constantly on the watch. The Kaiser is personally directing the general offense against the French. Field telegraph lines have been constructed from the legation building in Luxembourg directly to the front. Every move made is reported at once. Occasionally the Kaiser and the general staff in their automobiles make personal examinations of the advanced positions, although the emperor has not as yet gone to the actual fighting line.

The situation in Berlin is unchanged. It was admitted in the official bulletins published last night that the German right wing had been compelled to retire in the face of an overwhelming superior force of French and English. All other points it is stated the German attacks continue with important successes reported. The situation in the east is reported as improving. German first line troops are now attacking the Russians who have been unable to advance their lines on any point on Prussian territory. In addition reinforcements have been sent to the aid of the Austrians who have assumed the offensive in the territory north of Lemberg.

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BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NISH, Sept. 11.—The Serbian army which has been forcing back Austrian invaders, today occupied the Austrian city of Semlin. The bloodiest battle of the campaign preceded the victory. Serbian advisers say the enemy lost an enormous number of men. Semlin is a few miles north of Belgrade, across the Save river. It is a city of considerable importance from a strategic point of view.

It is officially announced that the combined invasion of Bosnia by the Serbian forces sent from Ushitza and yesterday captured Fochka is well in progress. The forces effected a junction yesterday between Fochka and Vihograd and are now marching against Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. The Austrian forces defending the capital are declared to be numerically small and the capture of the city is considered certain. At the same time the combined armies from the crown prince, operating in the north, have captured Semlin and will move at once against the Austrians, who have been besieging Belgrade ever since the war began. It is officially stated that the spirit of the Serbian troops is excellent and that they are now in sufficient force to continue their offensive movements.

PANIC STRICKEN FLIGHT.
NISH, Serbia, Sept. 11.—The Serbian army took Semlin at the point of the bayonet in a battle that was fully as bloody as was that of Shabat. As a result of this successful conflict the entire Austrian army which three days ago forced the Serbians under the command of the crown prince back across the Save river at Mitrovic, is now retreating panic stricken. Thousands of Austrians have been killed and captured. Many stands of colors, cannon and large quantities of ammunitions of war have been taken

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BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

ANTWERP (via The Hague), Sept. 11.—A prisoner of war in a distant German fortress, his health utterly shattered by his trying experiences, General Leman, the "hero of Liege" has written King Albert regretting that his effort to die in the ruins of his fort was frustrated by the Germans who took him from Fort Loncin.

In his letter to the king, the general apparently confirms the report that he blew up the magazines of the fort in order to prevent the ammunition falling into the hands of the enemy. The letter in part says: "Your majesty will learn with grief that Fort Loncin has been blown up and that the greater part of the garrison was buried in the ruins. That I did not lose my life was due to the fact that I was drawn from the ruins while I was suffocating from the gas arising from the burning powder. "I am a prisoner, and physically shattered by the explosion. I surrendered neither forts nor town and I desire to ask pardon for the fire that destroyed the fort. I would willingly have given up my life better to have served Belgium and my king, but death has not been granted to me."

FLAT DENIAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Flat denial that Belgian civilians had been ordered to resist the Germans or did fire on troops of the Kaiser except in a few minor instances, was made by Count De Litcherwede, secretary of the royal Belgian commission on his arrival here today to present to President Wilson the protest of his government against German atrocities. He declared that if Kaiser Wilhelm had informed the president that his troops were forced to take extreme measure because Belgians had forced them, was a lie. "No other word would express it," the count declared. The king of Bel-

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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. 11. (11 a. m.)—The operations to the east of Paris are becoming increasingly difficult for the German right wing. Its persistent pursuit of the British has undoubtedly caused much exhaustion among the rank and file while the suggestion is now made for the first time in German and French reports that the allies are outnumbering the invaders. The conditions existing last week are now being reversed. Today the German right is being shoved northward to the half way block houses between Paris and the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier that comprise the defenses of the La Fere-Laon-Rheims line. Last week the allies were being driven southward upon these fortifications.

The present position of the retreating Germans is not as good as was the ground occupied last week by the harassed left of the allies. The allies had their flanks clear of natural encumbrances. The German right, however, is now moving backward toward a difficult region filled with woods, swamps, and ravines.

The danger is considerable that the vicinity of Rheims will see a serious reverse inflicted upon the German right. The chief offensive pressure of the allies is being exerted in this direction. A semi-enveloping movement from the west and south for driving

the German right toward Rheims is now apparently developing. If it succeeds, the German center must send reinforcements and in this weakened condition the entire German line extending across France from Paris to the frontier fortresses will be in danger.

Field Marshal Sir John French's report on the retirement of the British force from Belgium, substantiates the impressions hitherto created that the French general staff was entirely prepared for a German advance on Paris through western Belgium.

An under estimate of the Germans moving that way was made by General Joffre's advice to the English field marshal and no adequate effort was made by the French to assist their suddenly overwhelmed allies. The inestimable strategic advantage to France of Belgium's resistance is once more demonstrated. If time had not thus been given for the arrival of the British expeditionary force, the French left would have been overwhelmed and the fall of Maubeuge might have become a second Sedan. The present favorable position of the allies before Paris probably never would have been attained had it not been for Belgium and Great Britain. The German general staff seems to have correctly estimated what the French would do, but have lacked insight into the characters of the Belgians and the British.

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
GERMANY—War office says a general offensive movement against Russians in east Prussia is in progress with the Russians retreating. The situation in Galicia is reported improving, now that German troops have reinforced the Austrians. The Kaiser and his staff were threatened with bombs dropped by aviators at Luxembourg.

AUSTRIA—Austrian torpedo boat sunk by hitting mine in Adriatic. Feeling of resentment against Germany is growing because of belief that Austria was forced to bear the brunt of Russian campaign while Germany played a selfish part in France. Enormous number of wounded reaching Vienna has compelled use of public halls and private houses as temporary hospitals.

ENGLAND—British forces continue their offensive movements in France and are steadily pushing the Germans northward.

FRANCE—General Gallieni says general situation continues improved

with the British-French left forcing the German right northward. The center holds with both sides being reinforced and desperate fighting continuing.

RUSSIA—War office admits Russians in east Prussia are retiring in face of strong German reinforcements which are constantly arriving. It is stated that operations in Galicia continue with the Austrians on the defensive.

SERBIA—The Serbians have captured the Austrian city of Semlin across the river from Belgrade.

MONTENEGRO—Montenegrin and Serbian armies invading the Austrian province of Bosnia have been combined and are moving to attack Sarajevo.

ROUMANIA—It is reported Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania have reached an agreement whereby they will act in concert against Turkey should the latter enter the war to aid Germany and Austria.