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TEN PAGES

'MID RAIN OF BULLETS AND SHELL

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLEFIELD IN THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR

American Priest Who Was At the Front For Three Weeks Tells of the Horrors of the Cruel Slaughter.

BRITISH RIFLE FIRE WAS SURE DEATH

No Atrocities By the Germans, Who Take Better Care of Wounded Enemy, Than of Their Own Men.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—"It is not war, it is a holocaust. The greatest slaughter in the world's history is going on behind that censorship curtain in France. When the world learns of the price that has been paid, it will be staggered, sick at heart."

That was the way Rev. Father James Malloy who landed here today on the Mauretania, summed up the European war. He knows far more about it than anyone else who has so far reached these shores. For two weeks and five days he was on the actual firing line. Father Malloy acted as chaplain, attached to General French's personal headquarters and he recited a story of conflict, of men slain by the hundreds, that thrilled even skeptical ship news reporters.

Father Malloy is a native of Trenton, N. J., but has recently lived in San Francisco. He was in London when the war began and on August 17, was invited to accompany the British expedition to France as a Catholic chaplain, which he did.

"We sailed on August 18," said the priest. "I was assigned to the transport that carried Sir John French, the commander of the British expedition. There were seventy-two transports in the expedition. We landed at Boulogne, where we were held for three days. Then we were sent to Mons to become the left wing of the great French army then moving north in the effort to relieve and aid the Belgians and prevent the taking of Namur and Brussels. The British expedition comprised three army corps, with Sir John French in supreme command and actively in command of the center.

"We went into action on August 22. The men had been chafing for action and they were certainly glad when the orders came to cut loose. The British left wing was made up of crack regiments of British service. They numbered probably 150,000 men.

It was a terrible experience for me. For the next two days we were fighting continuously night and day. There seemed an absolutely uncountable host of Germans. As they swept down on the British positions they were like a moving forest—all gray green and hardly discernible until well within rifle range.

"Imagine, if you can, the entire horizon filled with a swiftly moving mass that at a distance bore no resemblance to human beings. As the mass moved forward the shells from the great German artillery rained over our heads, exploding with a concussion that broke great holes in the air and made it almost impossible for one to breathe. Then with their bands playing them into action, and singing 'Die Wacht Am Rhine' and other stirring martial airs, the Germans would charge at top speed. Poor fellows, they never had a chance against our lines. The British were strongly entrenched all along the front. The Germans advanced in solid masses, every company containing fully 300 men in files five deep. As our rifles are the best in the world and our shots wonderfully expert, the Germans were doomed from the outset. Steadying their rifles on tops of trenches, the British fired at will. They could not miss and as the Germans were in massed formation, every bullet found not less than two shots and sometimes three or four.

"The poor fellows would go down like chaff before a great fire. Whole companies would fall together. The wounded would squirm out of the masses of the dead and try to go on and then it became necessary again to shoot them. The sight that I saw there showed me conclusively that this is not war, but a terrible holocaust, and the cost in human lives would be almost impossible of comprehension.

"Slaughter with the rifles was varied with organized killing with the cold steel. The Germans persisted in their attacks and the British commanders rushed their men forward with fixed bayonet. It was hand to hand fighting with a vengeance, but

Invariably the longer knife bayonet of the British soldier prevailed, and the enemy would be compelled to retreat in disorder.

"While the British were gaining a series of great successes, the French were being defeated on our right. They were unable to hold the Germans and their rifle fire was almost as bad as was that of the Germans and finally the British were ordered to fall back in order that they might not be enveloped by the Germans and completely cut off. When the orders came, the men were in almost open rebellion. Stalwart members of the Scotch and Irish regiments went. At several points along the line, the British actually jumped from their trenches and charged the Germans to emphasize the fact that the British ought not to retreat. But finally the officers went among the men and explained to them it had been arranged before hand for the British to fall back so that the Germans might be lured into a trap. This explanation repeated hundreds of times, finally sufficed.

"Where the British have an advantage in their wonderful rifle fire, something the Germans seem unable to master, the German shell fire is tremendous. It is hard to describe. There is a small hill with a company of British soldiers entrenched on it. A German aviator flies over their heads. He signals the range. A number of shells are dropped. They explode. The hill has disappeared and in its place is a great hole filled with dead men. Their trenches have been their graves.

"One notable thing about this modern war is the large proportion of wounded over the dead. The modern rifles are humane. I have seen many men, wounded in what have ordinarily been considered vital spots, taken to hospitals and returned to the firing line in a week.

"After we had reached the line of the Marne we began to advance. And we moved so fast the Germans were unable to cover their tracks. As a result we were able to get a line on the terrible slaughter. The ground was covered with dead, British, French and Germans. There had not been time to bury them. And in all of the houses that had escaped the wrecking shell fire, we found hundreds of wounded.

"Now I want emphatically to deny the store of German atrocities. They took better care of our wounded than they did of their own. We found British wounded on cots on piles of soft goods and their wounds carefully bandaged and cleanly cared for. Yet at the same places many German wounded were forced to lie on piles of straw arranged for them in the stables and out buildings. No wounded were mutilated, as has been charged. The peasants admitted the German commanders, while terribly strict, were kindly. Of course, where there was suspicion the peasants were aiding the enemy, there was immediate execution without trial. But you must remember this was war, not peace, and many things must be expected in war.

"There has been much night fighting and strange as it may seem, the aeroplanes have been of almost as much use at night as they have in the day time. They are the eyes of the army. One night I saw thirty-five aeroplanes in the air at the same time. They carried colored lights and when they located a masked battery they dropped the lights and our guns had the range.

"One reason the Germans are hampered at present is because they have lost the most of their aeroplanes. Their Zeppelin fleet is intact. On the march on Paris, which ended at the Marne, the Germans were absolutely able at all times to keep track of our positions through their air men. When one was killed there was always another to take his place. But they lost many of their aeroplanes, and are having trouble constructing new ones.

"Without doubt, the aeroplane is the greatest single factor in this war. "General French, no matter how hard he had to fight during the day, always tried to spend a little time in the field hospital at night with the wounded. He would stroll in, sometimes accompanied by an aide, or an orderly, but many times alone. He would ask the wounded how they

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FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, Sept. 25.—The battle in the north so far as the German right wing is concerned has resolved itself into night attacks. The day is devoted solely to duels between the crack artillery of the allies. But during the night the assaults continue, wild mad rushes in attack and counter attack that have, it is insisted at headquarters, here, resulted in continual ground gaining.

The first statement issued from headquarters this morning added little to what was already known.

"The fighting on the left continues, being marked by almost constant artillery fire," it said, "and the allies have made another slight gain. On the heights of the Meuse, fierce fighting continues. The enemy continues his bombardment of the Meuse forts but they are maintaining their defense.

"On the whole the situation shows a steady improvement from our standpoint. The enemy is heavily entrenched but at no point on the left or center has he been able to assume an offensive. The morale of our army is excellent."

Evidences continue to multiply that the Loan-St. Quentin-Cambrai road, the scene of one of the most bitter struggles of the earlier days of the war, where the crack Irish and Scotch regiments of the British expeditionary forces were terribly decimated, will be the scene during the next few days of a supreme battle. The army of General Von Boehm, which now holds the extreme German right is centered at Mons and holds the main circular highway extending through Valenciennes, Cambrai to St.

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BERLIN, (via The Hague), Sept. 25.—That the main line of the French forts extending from Verdun to Toul is being battered to pieces by the German siege guns—the 42 centimeter mortars—was announced by the war office today. The official report reads: "German troops are attacking the entire line of French fortifications along the French eastern frontier from Verdun to Toul. In an attempt to raise the siege and prevent the demolition of their forts, already suffering severely from the German shell fire, the French have made several attacks in force on the German lines. All have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, who has also been driven back on his main supports.

"The right wing of the German army has been under severe pressure from the combined British-French forces, but at no point has the enemy succeeded in making an impression

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.—The steamer Amsteldyk from New York for Rotterdam was brought into port by a British cruiser today. The German reservists on the liner were taken off as prisoners of war and the steamer was released.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A News Agency dispatch from Rio Janeiro says the German steamer Prussia has landed the master and fifteen members of the crew of the British steamer Indian Prince at Santos. The Indian Prince was sunk off the South American coast by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronz Prince Wilhelm. The Indian Prince was 1,775 tons and sailed from Rio Janeiro August 25 for ports of Spain and New York.

FEW SURVIVORS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—It is announced at the admiralty today that only 778 of the enlisted men on the armoured cruisers sunk by a German submarine on Tuesday, were rescued. They were divided as follows: From the Hogue, 354 from the Aboukir, 236; from the Cressy, 188.

BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
OSTEND, Sept. 25.—Last night's raid over this city by a Zeppelin which dropped three bombs, one exploding and demolishing one of the biggest fish depots, killing a watchdog, is believed to be the forerunner of a series of Zeppelin raids along the coast. It is also feared the Germans are trying out their great airship in anticipation of a raid across the channel on English territory. It is well known that Count Zeppelin, inventor of the great dirigibles that bear his name, has volunteered to lead a fleet of these vessels over the channel and across the city of London. With the coming of the foggy autumn season the danger from this cause is certain to be acute and the British are already making preparations to forestall such a raid. A number of officials of the British aviation squad have been here for the last week and it is understood they have a fleet of armored biplanes in readiness prepared to take the offensive when the dirigibles are sent into action. The raid by the Zeppelin last night was a complete surprise. It made its appearance over the city shortly before 11 o'clock and first evidence of its presence was when the whirring of its propellers was heard by the sentries in the entrenched positions just outside the city. The big dirigible was flying at a great height and could not be discerned except as a huge bulk against the almost ink sky. It is believed the bombs were dropped haphazard, more with the intention of terrifying than killing. Although the troops stationed here fired numerous volleys, the big dirigible swung

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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.—That the Russian armies marching against Cracow, have already pushed on almost to the outer fortifications of that strong Austrian position is known here. Troops are moving along the main line of railway that extends from Jaroslavl. The main body of the army is reported in the neighborhood of Tarnow with another army, which crossed the San at a point south of Przemysl and has already occupied Wislok and Sanok. Despite the heavy rains, the Russian advance is being steadily maintained, according to official reports. The Russian armies are co-operating from the extreme north near the east Prussia-Russian frontier directly south by west in a zig zag line to the foothill of the Carpathian mountains.

In the north, General Rennenkampf has already resumed the offensive against the Germans and holds the

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AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ROME, Sept. 25.—The Anglo-French fleet has secured a base in the Adriatic through the occupation of the city of Lissa, the capital of the island of that name, situated just off the Dalmatian coast. The fleet bombarded the city which surrendered. The British and French marines were then landed and the Austrian garrison has been imprisoned. It is expected that as a result of this occupation the Austrian fleet which anchored inside the naval base at Pola will attempt to drive the British-French fleet from Lissa and a naval battle will result.

SERVIANS TRICKED.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Telegrams from Austria state that a week ago 30,000 Servians entered Austria in an attempt to invade Hungary. In accordance with previously arranged plans, the Austrian troops retreated intentionally and the Servians, deceived, followed. The Austrians finally attacked the invaders from two sides near Jakovo and defeated the Ser-

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CANNOT SPARE THE TIME TO GATHER UP THE DEAD

Entire Theatre of War is Covered With Dead and Wounded Soldiers of Germany, England and France.

SHOOTING AT RHEIMS CATHEDRAL AGAIN

Allies are Making Desperate Attempt Today to Cut General Von Kluck's Army to Pieces.

[By Wm. Phillip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The important railway junction town of Tergnier located on the Oise river and commanding the railroad lines now so important to General Von Kluck's army which is entrenched in extremely strong positions in the triangle of the Aisne and Oise, was today the scene of a general French attack.

The French aided by the British army corps, were assaulting the German positions here and along the line northward in the vicinity of St. Quentin in a supreme effort to cut General Von Kluck's communications.

The war office admitted this and it also admitted General Von Kluck has been heavily reinforced by fresh troops sent down from Liege.

The general position of the allied left gradually has been changing. Realizing the folly of sacrificing men in vain attempts to carry the strongly entrenched positions that have the protection of the Aisne and Oise, the French and British commanders are contenting themselves to subjecting these trenches to a constant bombardment and with the bulk of their forces available for further action, they are driving a wedge against the German lines of communication. If they can break them, then it will be possible to split the armies of General

Von Boehm, made up of the bulk of the Germans withdrawn from Belgium and of General Von Kluck. This will either throw the latter back on top of General Von Buelow's army, which adjoins on the east, or compel Von Kluck to give battle, surrounded on three sides by his enemies.

On this new development of the battle, already in progress for twelve days, much depends. If the allies are successful, they will force a speedy retreat of the Germans that must carry them back to the lines of the Meuse and north into eastern Belgium.

Meanwhile the French center is again active. It was announced that the German bombardment of Rheims and its noted cathedral had been resumed. Shortly afterward it was also stated the French center was advancing east of Rheims, indicating that the real cause for the renewal of the bombardment had an assumption of the offensive by the French. The reason for this undoubtedly is the desire to create a diversion which will aid the chain of French forts along the Meuse between Verdun and Toul which is under severe pressure at the present time. It is admitted that in the fighting of the last few days, the losses on both sides have been enormous. Wounded who have arrived here declare the entire theatre

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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. 25.—(11 a. m.)—The allies are now engaged in operations along a new western front into which the Germans have converted what was formerly Von Kluck's famous right wing. Reported engagements at various points within this west area are reinforcements trying to feel out the power of the German line running from the Oise and the Aisne river, north to Belgium. If the lines reveal any weakness, a sudden concentration of allied strength will be brought to bear at that point in an effort to break through the western battle front. Peronne, which has just been occupied by the French, is about half way along this new fighting line. It commands important high ways leading in several directions toward the German positions. It also is one of the keys to the heights of the Somme river which are a continuation of the Rheims-La Fere de-

fense line now in possession of the Germans. A successful drive through the German lines from Peronne would cut the united armies of Von Kluck and Von Boehm in two, but this possibility anywhere is now remote, because of the strength of the German field fortifications; rather it may be the strategy of the allies to move a large force into Belgium and seek to crush Von Boehm at the angle his defenses make where they swing through Belgium to the east.

This operation would mean a duplication at the German square's northern western corner, of the sledge-hammer blows Von Kluck is so successfully relating in the southwestern corner. Von Boehm's angle probably is not far from Brussels. For this reason the vicinity of Waterloo may, after all, be the scene of the decisive battle of the Franco-Belgian invasion with the Belgian troops again playing an important part in the field of operations.

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ENGLAND.—It is announced that the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm has sunk the British tramp steamer Indian Prince, off the Brazilian coast. Field Marshal French's report that the British successes continue slow but uninterrupted, have caused much rejoicing.

FRANCE.—A battle that is expected to prove decisive in its results is commencing to the westward of St. Quentin. The Germans have made slight gains in the center where the French purposely withdrew but it is stated that the general situation constantly improves from the viewpoint of the allies. The bombardment of Rheims cathedral is reported again to have been resumed.

BELGIUM.—It is stated at the foreign office that a suggestion by Ger-

many looking toward peace has been rejected. Belgians sailing from Antwerp have defeated a strong German force. The dropping of bombs on Ostend from a Zeppelin is believed to foreshadow an attempted crossing the channel raid by the Germans, using their Zeppelins.

RUSSIA.—The war office announced that three separate attacks on the Russian positions along the east Prussian front have been repulsed. The capture of Cracow is expected soon.

GERMANY.—It is officially announced that bombardment of the forts along the line from Verdun to Toul continues, that Varennes has been occupied, but that no decisive result is evidenced at any point along the battle line.