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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy tonight. Local temp—7 p. m. 52; 7 a. m. 51.

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PAGES

EACH SIDE CLAIMING ADVANTAGE

THE LAST RUSSIAN IS DRIVEN FROM PRZEMYSL

German War Office Announces That Siege Has Been Raised and Cossack Menace Is Now Forgotten.

STILL FIGHTING HARD AT WIRBALLEN

Enormous Losses Before Antwerp Where Bursting Shells Killed Forty and Fifty in Trenches At One Time.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Oct. 15. (Via wireless via Bayville.)—The official statement issued by the war office today declared the Russian siege of the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl has been raised. Przemysl is now entirely freed of the Russian menace it is declared, and the invading army is reported in fortified positions on a line through Stary, Gabor and Medyka. The Austrians are directing an attack against the positions with the intention of holding the Austrian army in check, enabling the Russian army to advance from Przemysl toward Lemberg. The statement declares: "The battle east of Wirballen, which has been raging since October 4, is still in progress and continues favorably to the Germans. Repeated attempts of the Russians to storm the trenches have resulted in heavy losses and their efforts to drive out the Germans by terrific artillery fire daily, have so far failed. Communication between the fortresses at Warsaw and Ivangord on the western bank of the Vistula has been interrupted by German troops. The Austro-German forces are preparing to cross the Vistula." It is announced that Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg with his suite, arrived in Brussels Wednesday noon. Russian statements that two German submarines which attacked the Russian cruisers Pallada and Bayan were themselves sunk, were emphatically denied here. Telegrams received from Rotterdam declare that the losses of the British

and Belgians before Antwerp were tremendous. Bursting shells repeatedly killed between forty and fifty soldiers in the trenches at one time. When the Germans entered Antwerp there was danger of the cathedral being set on fire, the war office declared. Buildings all around it were burning but German soldiers aided bravely in warding off the fire from the cathedral. Not more than twelve civilians were killed during the bombardment of the town, it was stated. In a report to the war office, a German officer declares that a Russian major on the east Prussian frontier forced the inhabitants of villages to join his troops in the trenches and used women as shields for Russian machine guns. This major was later shot by the German soldiers. THE ENTERING WEDGE. [By Wm. Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, Oct. 15.—An offensive move throughout the French battle line was indicated in today's war office statements. It was the cause of unusual optimism here. From far up into Belgium zig-zagging, here and there across into French territory and down the Metz, the allies are apparently pressing the Germans hard. There is every indication here from semi-official reports that the wedge of Belgians, British and French with which the allies countered the German blow at the North sea ports in Belgium is (Continued on page 2.)

Sworn Daily Average Paid Circulation of The Daily Gate City for the past six months ending Sept. 30,

6,054

which is 1,817 more than the nearest competitor.

The circulation of The Daily Gate City in Keokuk alone is

2,503

Keokuk merchants never received such large value for their advertising as is given by The Gate City.

JINGO CONGRESSMAN IS WORRIED OVER THE FUTURE

Gardner of Massachusetts Forgets to Be Neutral and Says Germany Is Wrong and Will Be Defeated.

WANTS U. S. TO GET READY FOR WAR

Bullets Cannot Be Stopped With Bombast, Nor Invasion Prevented With Moral Suasion.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Wilson's neutrality proclamation was torn to shreds in the house today when Representative Gardner of Massachusetts flayed the Germans and expressed the opinion that God would visit disaster upon them. Gardner said: "I am entirely convinced the German cause is unholy and moreover a menace to the principles of democracy. Furthermore, I believe the God of battles will visit defeat upon the Germans. But no matter which side wins, we must remember that since the beginning of time, victorious nations have proved headstrong. We must begin to reorganize our military strength if we expect to resist high handedness when the day of necessity comes." Gardner's anti-German comment was made in the form of a formal statement, accompanying a resolution. It was not a speech. Stating his opinion that the United States is totally unprepared for any kind of war, he said that the effect of the vast sums of money spent by Carnegie in his peace propaganda had been to blind Americans to the fact that our national security from a military point of view is undermined. Representative Gardner also introduced a resolution providing for a committee of nine to investigate the preparedness of the United States for war, either offensive or defensive. The committee would consist of three senators, three representatives and three other persons to be appointed by the president. "I simply cannot understand," said Gardner, "how any intelligent student of history can fail to see that we are impotent to defend ourselves and to enforce the Monroe doctrine by moral suasion and financial might alone. Time has not yet come when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets cannot be stopped with bombast, nor powder vanquished with platitudes."

when the time came to protect the unfortunate little country it was left to its own resources," said Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in an official statement replying to the British denial of an Anglo-Belgian military agreement. The ambassador said the formal denial issued by England "proved nothing." "The documents are in the hands of the German authorities and will be published in full," said Bernstorff. "The fact remains that a so-called 'neutral' country concluded a military agreement with England which provided for the landing of British troops in this 'neutral' country. The document proved that by its own free will, 'neutral' Belgium accepted the British offers and decided to fight on the side of the allies." "Germany, on the other hand, who had heard of Belgium's agreement with England at the beginning of the war, offered to protect Belgium and to pay full indemnity for all her losses. Germany would have religiously kept her promise. The documents found in Brussels further prove that as far back as 1906, England was systematically trying to bring about the coalition which has now forced war on Germany." NEUTRAL ITALY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Italy will remain neutral unless her "vital interests" are imperiled, Count Coriella, the new Italian ambassador, declared today. He said when he left Rome recently, after conversations with the leading Italian ministers, that they were firmly convinced Italy would take no part in the war. Since he has been in the United States, he said, he has no official advice indicating a change in Italy's attitude. Italy's colonial minister, he said informed him before he left, that Italy would adopt a new colonial volunteer service system. The reported withdrawal of 40,000 troops from Tripoli, he said, was simply one of the steps in this new colonial policy and did not indicate that Italy was preparing to enter the present war by (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, Oct. 15.—(11 a. m.)—General Von Boehn has failed to block the retreat to the south, of the allied forces who have been resting at Ostend. The French victory at Ypres shows the way is clear at present for the escape of the sorely fatigued Belgian army and its British reinforcements. Ypres is twenty-five miles south of Ostend and commands the junction of three of four main high-ways that run from Ostend south to French military lines. The retention of Ypres by the French is threatening to the south flank of Von Bezier's army which is marching across Belgium with the object of driving the Anglo-Belgian forces into the sea. If the French can strike from Ypres toward the Lys river which Von Bezier is now using to protect his left wing, he will be forced to retreat or have his flank turned. A series of other, similar counter attacks is threatened by both sides throughout the battle area in western Belgium and northwestern France. From the give and take which is occurring, the rival strengths appear to be about equal. Each of the contestants has divided forces. Von Bezier's victorious army from Antwerp has not united with Von Boehn's force to the south and the allies army that retreated from Antwerp has not, as far as is known, yet joined the rescuing French corps. The union of the Anglo-Belgian force with the French at Ypres might permit a sudden attack in overwhelming numbers against either of the two German commands if the British and the Belgians were not exhausted.

There is every indication, however, that the defense of Antwerp and the rapid retreat toward the North sea have put the Anglo-Belgian army in urgent need of rest for recuperation. There is undoubtedly reserve of defensive strength left, but the spirit necessary for a determined offensive must wait for recovery from the fatigue of nearly a fortnight's incessant fighting. The march of the Germans to the sea will give them no military advantage if the retreating allies escape. At most, from a strategic standpoint, the gain will be a forced change of one of the British supply bases on the northern French coast. There can be no threat against England by German occupation of any North sea or channel ports. As long as the British navy commands the sea, no German transports could be assembled anywhere along the Belgian or French coast for an invasion of England, while seaboard Zeppelin stations would be subject to destruction by the allies warships. Permanent occupation of French and Belgian coast towns will seriously lengthen and thus weaken the German battle line, unless it coincides with a retirement from the present southern positions near the Aisne. Diplomatic reasons may demand this change in the strategy. If the German statesmen can enter a peace conference, while their troops hold French or Belgian forts, more advantageous terms might be obtained than if French inferior towns were held. In the first case, England as well as France would be vitally concerned; in the second, only France. (Continued on page 2.)

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Oct. 15.—With a Franco-Belgian-British column pushing forward, forcing an acute angle of depression in the line of the German advance and with the French maintaining a successful offensive along the centre of what now must be considered the 500 mile front, Paris was optimistic again today. Escaping from the German encircling movement, the allies have succeeded in delivering a smashing blow. The fighting along this line is terrific. Paris expects to hear of the German occupation of Belgian channel ports, but success which seems to be attending the allies' offensive slightly inland will make this occupation, in the belief here, an empty victory. Officials here maintain that the check so far administered has proved the Germans' inability to press forward along the coast line to French territory. From semi-official reports here the battle line across the Franco-Belgian frontier extends nearly due north and south. General Von Bezier's right wing rests on the North sea near Blankenberg, a small city ten miles north of Ostend. His left reaches to the river Lys in the neighborhood of Courtrai—sixteen miles east of Ypres, now held by the allies. It is apparent here that a battle in this section is an endeavor to turn (Continued on page 2.)

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Oct. 15.—(By wireless via Bayville, L. I.)—Removal of the Kaiser's headquarters further into France and an explanation that the German Belgian campaign includes a march "partly towards Ostend and partly southwest towards the French frontier," was contained in an official statement made public here today as follows: "Heavy fighting is in progress east of Oosolne and Argos. Claims of French success in Woever regions are untrue. It is untrue the Germans have lost. Etern is now in German hands and French attacks against our forces at St. Mizes have been repulsed. Near Shirwent 1,500 prisoners and 20 cannon were taken. The Russians were driven south back towards Warsaw and the Vistula. German troops in Belgium are working partly towards Ostend, partly towards the French frontier. The Kaiser, on petition of Cardinal Hartmann of Cologne, has ordered that the French Catholic priests now among the prisoners taken by German troops who have the rank of common soldiers in France shall be treated as officers. "The Kaiser's headquarters have been moved farther into France. "The Russian cruiser Pallada was (Continued on page 2.)

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Oct. 15.—The German encircling movement toward the channel has failed of its purpose. Unofficial word received here indicated Belgian and British forces formerly concentrated near Ostend had successfully effected a junction with a strongly reinforced column of French troops and had inflicted a severe check on the Germans. Their line of westward advance across the Franco-Belgian frontier, it was reported, had been bent back under an assault in which the Germans lost heavily. The British forces are bearing the brunt of this particular fighting. The official press bureau has not made public anything which would indicate the number of British troops in this section or whether they have recently been added to by reinforcements sent from England. Ultimate occupation by the enemy of Ostend is accepted and discounted. A blocking fleet of unknown strength—such as could be easily spared from the flotilla of vessels now concentrated off Heligoland, would render Ostend useless as a basis of aerial operations by the enemy. The public still is in fear of an aerial raid but military authorities point out that Germany would hardly be able to establish such a depot at Ostend. The fleet off the harbor could easily shell a Zeppelin (Continued on page 2.)

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—The Russian general staff announced today that for the next few weeks the closest secrecy would mark the operations of the Russian army in Poland. A previous order a week ago placed the same ban on operations in Galicia. From now until there is definite settlement of the great conflict raging along the Vistula, no statement which might give the enemy a disposition of the Russian troops will be issued. It is officially admitted that the bulk of the Russian army is now engaged along the battle front in Poland. It is opposed by the combined Austro-German forces to the extreme south and Germans in the center and north. The magnitude of operations renders success in Galicia. Defeat here for the Germans, a break in their line through which the czar could pour his masses of reinforcements, would mean the first step in the march to Berlin. The general staff is convinced that the well nigh perfect system of espionage, permitting immediate transmission to the enemy of significant troops movement reported in previous official statements has greatly aided (Continued on page 2.)

BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] THE HAGUE, Oct. 15.—The Belgian government's last act before transferring the capital of the nation to Havre, France, was the issuance of an order directing all males between eighteen and forty-five, to join the army within two days. The penalty for disobedience to this command is treatment as traitors to Belgium. ESCAPED TO ENGLAND. LONDON, Oct. 15.—The vanguard of the army of flight from Ostend reached here today. It was composed mostly of women—bedraggled, weary and still full of fear of German attack, engendered by sleepless days of waiting at the Belgian seaport for passage home. Scores of wounded—Belgian and English—were among the refugees. They told pitiful stories of the confusion in what had been the Belgian capital. The troops had left several days ago, realizing the German encircling movement from Antwerp and the south. The Belgian capital had once again been removed and all that was left was a city of frightened women, wounded men and civil (Continued on page 2.)

AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] TRIESTE, (via Havre), Oct. 15.—A new Austrian dreadnought just completed, whose launching was scheduled for this afternoon at the government ship building yard at Monfalcone Bei Trieste mysteriously caught fire early today and was gutted by the flames. Six new torpedo boats were also found aflame and several were seriously damaged before the fire was extinguished. Fourteen hundred employees were just starting the final day's work on the big dreadnought when the fire was discovered in several places on the scaffolding and in the interior of the hull. The rapidity with which the flames spread gave rise to the report that the incendiaries had covered the vessel's timbers with oil. The entire ship yard was under military patrol today. The government is alarmed at the coup, undoubtedly executed by spies. STAGGERING LOSSES. LONDON, Oct. 15.—An official statement issued today by the Montenegrin consul general announces the over (Continued on page 2.)

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] RUSSIA—General staff announces concentration of forces for the biggest battle in the eastern theatre of war and warns the public because of the danger of advising the enemy of its campaign, no details of fighting will be published. More than two million men, on both sides, said to be engaged. GERMANY—Kaiser reported near French battle line. Successive victories over Russians announced. Stated that Russian cruiser Pallada's destruction occurred near mouth Finnish gulf, indicating wide range of submarines' usefulness. Continued advance in Belgian-French encircling movement reported. ENGLAND—Refugees report German troops within few miles of Ostend and occupation of that city momentarily expected. German encircling movement checked by allies. Expected Portugal's sole aid to allies

will be rendered in suppression of South African revolt. FRANCE—French offensive in centre gaining ground. Allied assault against German encircling movement near Belgian-French border successful in driving back invaders and attempt now being made to outflank them. PORTUGAL—Reported in delayed dispatches to be effecting partial mobilization of troops which are presumably to be sent to aid in putting down revolt in South African union. BELGIUM—All males between 18 and 45 ordered to join army under penalty of being tried as traitors. Belgian army rendering valuable aid to France-British troops now engaged in one of the war's most bitter battles east of Ypres. MONTENEGRO—Combined Montenegrin and Serbian forces said to have disastrously defeated Austrian army in front of Sarajevo.