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EIGHT PAGES

ALL NEWS IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES

ARE GUARDING DUNKIRK BY LAND AND BY SEA

Coast City, Just Across the Channel From London is Absolutely Essential to the German War Plans.

ALLIES SAY IT WILL NEVER BE TAKEN

Confidence Expressed That German Peril Has Been Checked and That the Tide is About to Turn.

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

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Repulsed in their attempt to break the allied line from the north and overwhelm Dunkirk, the Germans are today trying to break through from the direction of Lille and Moin. Very strong forces of German infantry, supported by Austrian and German artillery, mounted on heavy motor trucks, are pressing forward along the main highways from these points. They are encountering spirited resistance however and so far have failed to make any headway.

Dunkirk is absolutely essential to the German war plans, the military experts here say.

Because they realize this fact, the British and French general staff members have taken such steps that it is positively declared here the fall of the fortified channel port is impossible. Not only are the infantry and artillery posted at the various strategic points all around the city, but British and French warships are off the coast between here and Ostend ready to aid

the troops with their big guns. The British military authorities were confident today. They are fully convinced that while the Germans are by no means completely routed, they will be unable to make any further gains in northern France, while the French eastward movement hourly becomes more formidable.

Cotton to Germany.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 20.—Evidence of cotton shipments reaching Germany was obtained here. Sweden and Norway, which heretofore have never taken cotton and are not equipped with spindles have ordered large shipments of the staple.

M. H. Wolfe, prominent local cotton buyer, said today that the large orders Scandinavia provided would relieve the cotton tie up. Wolfe admitted receiving a letter from his German agent who said that nearly all German spindles were idle, but Wolfe said the exports of cotton to Scandinavia were significant.

Eight Men Drowned.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BEVERLY, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Eight men were drowned early today when the barge on which they were hauling a heavy load of stone and timber sank in the Muskingum river, a short distance above here.

There were eleven men on the boat when it went down. The current was so swift, only three were able to save themselves.

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. 20.—(11 a. m.)—Estimating the casualties among the eight hostile nations on a proportionate basis of the British losses, the total number of killed, wounded and captured during the first ten weeks of the war is nearly 1,300,000.

The official report of British casualties September 13 to October 8 which has just been issued places the number at 13,541. Previous reports have given the British casualties from the beginning of the war to Sept. 10 as approximately 18,000. The total British losses therefore for the first ten weeks of hostilities aggregate about 32,000. British forces fighting on the continent are understood to total not more than 200,000 combatants. The casualties represent 16 percent of this number and by using 16 percent as the basis for estimating the losses of all the hostile powers the total losses are by minimum reckoning almost 1,300,000.

The following tables give as nearly as possible the number of men actually engaged on the firing line. This does not represent the total under arms, but only the actual offensive strength in use. There are perhaps fifty percent more men now with the colors who are being employed for other work than actual fighting or are being held back in reserve. The fol-

lowing figures are approximately the number of combatants among whom casualties can be reckoned:

Germans, 2,500,000; Russians, 2,000,000; French, 1,500,000; Austrians, 1,000,000; Servians, 400,000; Belgians, 300,000; British, 200,000; Montenegrins, 50,000; totals, 7,950,000.

The total British losses are the only ones that have an official basis. The sixteen percent of casualties among the British therefore may be said as nearly as possible to represent an official estimate. If this proportion prevails among all the combatants, the following is the distribution of casualties:

Germans, 400,000; Russians, 320,000; French, 240,000; Austrians, 160,000; Servians, 64,000; Belgians, 48,000; British, 32,000; Montenegrins, 8,000; totals, 1,272,000.

It is not possible to proportion the killed, wounded and captured, on any common basis, for each of the eight nations. The Austro-Germans have undoubtedly suffered more heavily in killed and wounded, while the allies have lost the greater number in prisoners. As far as the total official figures can be used as a basis for estimating the average proportion of casualties among all the countries is one killed, three wounded, ten captured. On this basis, the casualties are: Killed, 90,858; wounded, 272,572; captured 908,574.

GERMANY

[By Karl S. Von Weigand, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

[Passed by British censor.]

ST. MIZIEL, France, Oct. 20. (Via Metz, Berlin, The Hague and London.)

Fighting day and night from deep trenches whose wonderful entanglements of barb wire, steel, sharp pointed rods and sharp pointed stakes are almost touching, the thousands of men comprising the German left and the French opposing wing, seldom see each other. Probably never before has there been staged a battle so theatrically as is the present. The line of battle runs wave shaped for miles through dense forests, over and around high hills and across deep valleys traversed with fast running streams of water.

The French stubbornly contest every attempt of the Germans to advance. Lines of trenches are extended a foot at a time. The thousands on each side dig themselves in like field mice. They cover their every movement. Even the guns are hidden and their location cannot be ascertained by the opposing forces as their smokeless powder leaves no trace. And in the open country the trenches are so constructed as to be invisible to an aviator unless he flies very low. When he does fly low he seldom returns to report. But there are always volunteers on both sides to attempt it. They go out and most of them are killed. A few are captured alive and they are treated with the consideration their daring demands. Hills and valleys constantly reverberate with booming cannon. Many shells are wasted because the target is of necessity a guess. Many fall through and kill forces hidden in the wooded country or buried in trenches. There is only scattering rifle fire.

The troops have no targets at which to aim from the trenches and they leave the fighting to the big guns. It is when sorties and charges are made that the infantry gets into action. Most of these assaults are made at night and it is as a result of these that the present position is close. The Germans advanced in a mass formation, firing from their hip and ending their work with desperate bayonet charges which are usually effective.

I came here from Wierballein. (Here censor has eliminated an entire paragraph.) The Germans then occupied St. Miziel and are holding it and

(Continued on page 2.)

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Advices from Rome indicate that the friction between Italy and Austria is constantly increasing. Bitter feeling has been greatly added by the declaration of Prince Von Hohenlohe, governor of Trieste that he is convinced the fire in the Monfalcone dock yards more than a week ago was the result of an Italian conspiracy. Frequent conferences are being held by the Italian cabinet it is stated and there is a growing belief that Italy will soon throw her forces into the field on the side of the allies.

It is believed certain here that if Italy takes this action, Turkey will attack Russia.

GREECE IS READY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Advices from Naples declare that passengers arriving here from Greece say that the entire Greek army and navy are ready for war. Greece has 450,000 soldiers in her first line ready for immediate action and could mobilize, it is stated, 300,000 additional within a fortnight. The fleet is in a perfect state of efficiency and there is constant agitation for Greece to join the allies without delay.

BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Although several of the morning newspapers have reports that Ostend has been recaptured by the Belgians, at the Belgian legation and at the British press bureau it was stated they were without any information whatever on the subject.

CARMAN CASE IS PARLOR AFFAIR

Woman Accused of Murder is "Control" of Court Room and Everyone Looks to Her for Pointers.

JURY ALL SECURED

Jury Began Today After Opening Statements by the Attorneys in the Unique Case.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 20.—The fact that Mrs. Louise Bailey was a protective mother when she was shot and killed in Dr. Carman's office, was revealed today when Dr. Howard M. Phipps testified in regard to the autopsy upon Mrs. Bailey's body. He stated that this condition existed and that there was evidence an attempt had been made to prevent its development.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 20.—That jealousy was the motive Mrs. Florence Carman had in slaying Mrs. Louise Bailey, was the opening statement made to the jury today by District Attorney Smith in his outline of the case. The prosecutor laid special stress on the dictograph found in the Carman home. He told the jurors how Mrs. Carman, suspicious of the doctor, had taken the dictograph on trial under an assumed name and later had purchased it outright, saying she was perfectly satisfied with it.

Mrs. Carman's movements on the night of the murder were described. Smith told how Celia Coleman, the negro maid, saw Mrs. Carman come down stairs, clad in a kimono, just before the fatal shot was fired, how she went outside and then returned just a few seconds after a shot was fired and how she went back upstairs. The prosecutor declared that "the negro maid the next day was warned by Dr. and Mrs. Carman not to say anything about seeing Mrs. Carman pass through the kitchen before and after the murder. Mrs. Jennie Duryea, mother of the slain woman, was the first witness. She had been on the stand but a few minutes when she broke down and wept. Court procedure had to be stopped temporarily until she recovered herself.

The district attorney asked her when she last saw her daughter. "On the night of June 30," she said. "You never saw her again?" asked the prosecutor.

"No," answered Mrs. Duryea, and as she spoke, she burst forth sobbing. After a short pause, she was shown her daughter's skirt—the one she wore on the night of the murder—and after she had identified it, she was excused.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Had Mrs. Carman been assured her trial on the charge of murder was a mere formality and that she would be a

(Continued on page 2.)

The Christmas Ship

Children of America, hasten with your gifts for the Christmas ship! The sooner you turn them in the better. They have to be sorted and packed and distributed among the warring nations. This will take time.

And the ship will sail from Brooklyn on Nov. 10.

Of course the work of sorting and packing and stowing will take some days.

So you can see the need of haste. Arrangements have been made to make one general shipment of packages for the Christmas ship from Keokuk. Packages can be left at the office of the DeWitt Manufacturing company, Rees Manufacturing company, McFarland Paper company, all on Johnson street, between Fifth and Sixth. Mark your packages plainly "for Christmas ship." Packages will be received up to 5 o'clock next Saturday.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Germans are continuing their efforts to break through the allied cordon to attack Dunkirk, the main objective of the present campaign. Reports received today tell of heavy fighting through last night in the vicinity of Roulers. A series of assaults in force were delivered by Germans, but according to military headquarters here, all failed.

There are significant rumors of impending trouble for the Germans in the north, a bold stroke on the part of the allies. Reports current here are that the allies have been able to land a strong force either at or near Ostend under guns of the British fleet. If this should turn out to be true, the Germans will be menaced by attack from their rear. There is, however, absolutely no confirmation. Those who credit the rumor, point out that the British fleet is in great strength near the French and Belgian seacoast towns and that with the protection of these guns an allied force of either a naval brigade or an army detachment could operate safe in the knowledge that when the fighting became too hot, they could always retire to their transports under cover of the great fleet guns.

Fighting without definite results continues at Courtray in the vicinity of Lille and along the Lys river and Labasse canal. Describing the situation, one officer who has just returned from the front said today: "It is a series of independent battles each desperate in itself and conducted without regard to any other operations. Germans essayed to drive a series of wedges through our lines. In the early stages, they succeeded and we were forced to withdraw all along the line to prevent our defense being pierced. But after a while we got plenty of men to the threatened spots and we in turn began to drive. Now we are driving our wedges into the German line. It is a ragged, zig-zag affair and at several points we are almost on top of German entanglements which guard their main lines of communication. It was to relieve this pressure that the Germans assaulted in force from Peronne and St. Quentin. There was heavy fighting here that

(Continued on page 2.)

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—Official statements declare that the Germans are continuing their efforts to cross the Vistula river at several points despite very heavy losses. At no point, says the statements, have they succeeded. Russians are declared to be advancing steadily although slowly in Warsaw-Invagorod territory, driving the Germans before them. According to a statement published in the Army Gazette some 18,000 German dead, left on the field by the retreating Germans, were buried by the Russians.

The war office states that the German right wing, which is extended into Galicia has been making determined attacks in co-operation with Austrians, but it is claimed at no point has the enemy succeeded in gaining any distinct advantage. Austrians have attempted to cross the San river, only to be repulsed with heavy losses while fifteen Austrian officers and 1,000 soldiers have been taken prisoner.

JAPAN

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

TOKIO, Oct. 20.—It is officially announced that for strategic reasons, Japanese naval attachments have seized the principal islands in the German groups of the Marshall, Ladrones, East and West Caroline archipelagoes. These islands have been used by the Germans as bases for their warships, operating in the Pacific.

It is also announced that a German surveying ship has also been captured and sunk.

The German submarine S-90, which recently escaped from Kiao Chau, has been wrecked on the Shangtung Peninsula.

FRENCH ARE HEADED TOWARD GERMANY NOW

General Pau, One Armed Warrior, Has Been Sent to the Front to Clear Alsace of the Enemy.

DUNKIRK IS NOW CONSIDERED SAFE

Battle in Northern France is Said to Favor the Allies Who are Believed Starting Toward the Rhine.

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

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The general improvement of the situation on the left and right wings continues. In the north, although the Germans still hold their strongly entrenched lines about Lille, they are being held in check to the west and have been unable to move against Dunkirk. The general staff now considers Dunkirk safe, inasmuch as heavy reinforcements have been sent to the fortifications there and also to the support of Belgians who are holding the line of the Yser river.

Interest today however, centered on the situation on the right. The Germans have renewed their attempts against the Meuse line of forts, only to be in turn badly defeated and driven back at a number of points. The admission that this has happened is considered here to indicate that the proposed invasion of Alsace-Lorraine with Metz as the objective, is gaining actual form. It is known that the German attempts to bring up their heavy guns to batter down the Verdun-Toul line of forts, has utterly failed. They have also been forced to weaken their left to cope with the situation in northern France and this has given the French a decided advantage.

While confirmation is lacking, it is reported General Pau has again been sent to the east to assume command and if this is so, it is certain that the

actual operations toward the Rhine are about to begin as the one-armed veteran has been promised that the task of clearing Alsace-Lorraine of the army will be entrusted to him.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—That material progress is being made by the allies at various points in the long battle line was officially announced today. The three o'clock official communique telegraphed from Bordeaux, summed up the result with that statement.

The Belgian forces who are holding the line from the vicinity of Neuport to Nismes and along the front of the river Yser are declared to be maintaining their positions in the face of German opposition.

The Germans still hold their strongly entrenched advanced positions in the vicinity of Lille, but generally speaking, there is little change reported from that section.

The Germans have vainly endeavored to check the strong French offensive from the right bank of the Meuse especially from the positions in the neighborhood of Camp De Romains.

As a whole, the entire situation is described as "eminently satisfactory."

The text of the statement was as follows:

"In Belgium, despite severe attacks, the Belgian army maintains its positions along the river Yser.

"Other engagements are taking place in the region of Ypres, between the allied forces operating here and there and some forces of the enemy.

"On our left wing the Germans continue their strong advance from Lille in the direction of Armentieres-Fournes and Labasse.

"On the Meuse, the enemy has attempted in vain to repulse that part of our troops which debauched on the right bank of the Meuse and at Camp De Romains.

"To sum up as of the day of the nineteenth, we made some little progress at different points on the front.

"In the Russian theatre of war, in east Prussia, and on the Vistula, the

(Continued on page 2.)

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

FRANCE—Belgians are maintaining positions along Yser river. The Germans remain strongly entrenched near Lille, but they have been unable to check the French offensive along the right bank of the Meuse, especially in the neighborhood of camp De Romains.

JAPAN—The Japanese have seized Germany's colonies, Marshall, Ladrones, east and west Caroline archipelago, thus destroying the bases for the German warships in the Pacific.

ENGLAND—The war office has no confirmation of reports that allies have landed new forces under guns of the fleet and have retaken Ostend, although the rumor is persistently circulated. The situation generally is satisfactory.

RUSSIA—War office announces that

every attempt of the Germans to cross the Vistula and of the Austro-Germans to cross the San river have been repulsed with heavy losses.

ITALY—Reports from Rome declare that the friction between Austria continues to increase and there are indications that a new crisis may soon be reached.

AUSTRIA—The war office officially declares that the forward movement on "both sides of the San river" continues and that every attempt of the Russians to assume the offensive has been checked.

GERMANY—Official statement issued today says there has been little change in the general situation. Fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Verdun and every effort is being made to break down this important French position.