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EIGHT PAGES

SUCCESS FOR ALLIES IS REPORTED

TERRIBLE TURK KEEPS ALLIES IN DEEP DOUBT

Interest in the Turkish Situation Increased in Intensity as Result of Holding Back War Declaration.

ENGLAND TAKES PRECAUTIONS IN EGYPT

Russian Public Welcomes the New Enemy and Country Does Not Fear the Hordes of the Sultan.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Oct. 31.—Interest in the Turkish situation is increasing in intensity as the result of the failure of the ports to officially declare war on Russia. Despite the sinking of the Russian gunboat Donets, the damaging of several other vessels and the destruction of much property in Odessa harbor and the other overt acts by the Turks reported from various Black sea points, the Turkish government has not assumed official responsibility.

The Turkish ambassador at last accounts remained in Petrograd and was reported to be endeavoring to influence his government to disavow the actions of its war ships and to preserve peace by promising an indemnity. And the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and France at Constantinople were reported to be making it plain to the sultan and his advisors that war with Russia of necessity meant war with the allies.

There is, however, only the slightest ray of hope that Turkey will be kept out of the war. The young Turks are admittedly in control. They are fanatically pro-German and they believe that Turkey's only hope of "resuming her place in the situation" is to throw her weight with Germany and Austria. Circumstantial stories from Rome declare that Constantinople already has heard of a naval battle between the Turkish and Russian fleets. But there is no confirmation of this and Rome news has been singularly unreliable during the present war.

England is in readiness to prevent any invasion of Egypt by the Turks if she is drawn into still another field of hostilities. There has been much mystery over the whereabouts of the Australian and New Zealand units who have been at various times reported on the firing line. It is now understood they are in Egypt and have been guarding the entire length of the Suez canal for several weeks. In addition, several first line troops have been quietly sent to Egypt to reinforce garrisons already there, and so far as England is concerned, it is stated that every precaution has been taken to meet any emergency that might result from any action of Turkey.

It is considered certain that the present peculiar situation cannot last very much longer. It is believed here that Russia has already demanded, through the Italian ambassador at Constantinople who has assumed charge of Russian affairs in Turkey, an explanation of the Turkish action. This should reach Petrograd today. Meanwhile the Russian Black sea fleet is protecting the Russian coast and unless Turkey disavows all hostile acts and immediately recalls her fleet, the hostile war vessels must soon clash.

NO WORD FROM TURKEY. PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—No word has come from Constantinople regarding Turkey's intention. Although her warships have attacked Russian ports and shipping, the Turkish government continued mute on whether this offensive constitutes a state of war. Meanwhile, Russia is taking all precautions. A censorship has been established on all news from Black sea ports and warships and troops are being moved in accordance with pre-arranged plans.

The Turkish ambassador has received word that the Turkish cabinet met last night in a special cabinet and that the meeting was still continuing. He has had no word from his government regarding its intentions. It is believed, however, that on the result of this meeting will hinge whether Turkey will formally declare war and hurl her army into the field.

The Russian government has the assurance of both England and France that they will make its cause theirs so far as Turkey or any other nation is concerned. While the population generally has welcomed the new enemy, officialdom is maintaining a definite policy of refusal to discuss events now transpiring in Turkey. It is felt that so far as Russia is concerned, Turkey cannot hurt her to any great extent, while her participation will result in lining up Roumania, where aid would be greatly appreciated by Russia in her campaign against Austria.

WIRES ARE DOWN. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Oct. 31.—The postoffice announced tonight that telegraphic communication with Turkey has been interrupted.

It is considered certain that the

REAL WOUNDED NOT YET BORN

Shepherd is Impressed With Thought of the Future Generations of France and Other Countries.

ONLY THE WEAK LEFT

Women Must Marry Those Who Were Unable to Take Part in the War Because of Weakness.

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, Oct. 10.—(By mail to New York.)—The real wounded in this war have not yet been born.

Madeline is a splendid little French girl, whose father keeps a store. I have known her for some years. Her friends, a year ago, told me that Madeline was saving money for her dot, when she was to marry Andre, a young French athlete.

But Andre was killed, some weeks ago. And all the chances are that Madeline and Henri, who was Andre's brother, will be married.

Henri is flat-chested. The army didn't want him because he couldn't get enough air in his lungs to march a mile. His eyes are weak and all the tissues of his body seem to have been made of inferior stuff.

It's almost certain that the real wounded was not Andre; with the punctured lung that killed him; nor Madeline with the broken heart.

The real wounded will be the little children, yet unborn, who will call Henri "papa."

Everywhere you go in Europe, in the capitals and country towns, you see the weak men who have been weeded out; the army that couldn't fight.

And whenever you think of this army you think of that other silent army of the real wounded who are marching down through eternity to be born in Europe—the sons and daughters of weak men.

They will be brought into the world without the strong bodies that they have a right to; they will struggle through their wounded lives, suffering more sorrow and pain than any strong soldiers will suffer on the battlefields of 1914; suffering the pangs of men and women who fall in life because of weak bodies.

I have been at the front in both Belgium and France and I have seen the wounded and the dead. I have seen all the sad pomp of military funerals; I have seen little children crying because daddy was dead; I have seen brave widows take their husband's place in their company's ranks and march there behind the casket to the rude burying ground. I have been sad about it all.

But to me there is something sadder yet and something that arouses more pity than I have found for the orphans and widows and that is the awful army of the real wounded that is yet unborn.

In Paris I see the splendid women of France, waiting—for what? Almost surely for news that their men are dead.

The women of Belgium are waiting, also; and the women of Russia and England and Austria and Germany. And when the woman's task falls on them of repopulating their devastated countries they must make with the leavings, with the remnants of the strong manhood of their native lands.

I didn't see the full horror of the war in Europe until I began to understand that the real wounded are yet unborn.

Whatever strength Madeline's children have will come from her.

There are millions of Madelines in Europe and I'm beginning to believe that, in spite of the might of the giant armies; the real strength of Europe will be found in the women, after all, when the future of Europe is considered.

The Private Bank. STRAHAN, Iowa, Oct. 31.—But twenty dollars of the deposits of \$15,000 were found when Receiver C. B. Christy of Malvern, forced open the vault of the Citizens Private bank here today, following the disappearance of President E. H. Ralston Monday. Relatives say Ralston left Monday for Omaha to meet his brother.

LOOK FOR SPY AT EVERY POINT

Strangers Are Nabbed the Moment They Turn Up at Any Point Near the Fighting Line.

ARRESTED REPORTERS

Not One Spy but a Whole Company of Them at Work at Soissons During the Battle.

[By William Phillip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] SOISSONS, Oct. 9.—(By mail to New York.)—Spies are an obsession in this town. Every stranger is nabbed the moment he enters the place on suspicion of being a German spy and taken before the authorities.

Neighbors suspect each other. Women and even children are not immune. And Soissons is not a bit different from scores of other towns and villages along the battle line and immediately back of it. Looking for spies is the chief occupation of the people left in the district.

While walking the streets here I was stopped at least twenty times in two hours, was detained for a few minutes twice by soldiers and once was taken from my lunch to the city hall under escort of eight privates, a corporal and a sergeant.

Some one afterwards found out who it was and had my revenge, sinister though I'm afraid it was—had denounced me as a spy. The people are not to blame. For more than two weeks the Germans have been just outside the city, on the rock quarry pitted, thickly wooded hills to the north. The French have been unable to dislodge them. In the town here the slightest movement of troops calls for a rain of shells proving that there is not one but a company of spies very busy on the job.

Daily the telegraphic and telephonic communications are re-established between here and Paris and other points along the battle line. Nightly communications are cut. Small wonder then that the harassed people of this city are grimly hunting for spies; their humor may be described as nasty and it will not go well with the informers if caught.

Walking through a narrow street back of the cathedral, I looked up a blind alley and saw two youths dressed in a strange array. One of them wore the tunic and leggings of a British lancer, the shoes of a German private, the cap of a French light cavalryman. The other wore an ordinary tourist's cap, the overcoat of an English guardsman, the canvas trousers of the German fatigue and German shoes. They halted me in English, asking for a cigarette. Cigarettes are very scarce at the front. Even officers go days without them.

The youths claimed to be from Lancashire, England. They said they had been cut off from their regiments and captured by the Germans. This explained part of their attire. Both were 23 years old, they said, the slighter of the two men—the one wearing the lancer's tunic—volunteering this information. He was extremely nervous and laughed now and then inordinately and in the catchy manner of the semi-hysterical. I at the time put his mannerisms down as the result of privations.

An hour later while washing up for lunch a squad of troops pounded on the barred door of the little hotel. I, and my two companions, both newspaper men, were wanted. We would have to go with the soldiers to the outpost headquarters. It was clear that we were suspected, but after three-quarters of an hour we had fully satisfied the authorities of our identity and were allowed to go with apologies.

But these are the two English soldiers? The officer who had examined us asked. He was plainly puzzled.

After lunch we saw the two alleged English soldiers again. This time they openly accused us of being German spies. Both were very excited and talked less like cockneys than they had that morning.

"You no Englishman," the larger of the two declared, pointing his finger

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NEED LINGUIST FOR PROVINCIALS

Friends and Relatives of English Soldiers Make Policeman Gasp and Will at Their Peculiar Talk.

DIALECT IS CONFUSING

Aldershot Camp Covers One Hundred Square Miles and Causes Confusion by Its Great Area.

[By P. M. Sari, United Press Staff Correspondent.] ALDERSHOT, Eng., Oct. 12. (By mail to New York.)—"Wot we want 'ere is a 'interpreter," gasped the stolid Hampshire policeman on duty at the "down" platform gate. A noisy group had just left him and despite the rawness of the October air, he was wiping the perspiration from his forehead.

"Friends of the German prisoners, I suppose?" I ventured, but the railway policeman snorted contemptuously.

"Germans. No, we don't 'ave no trouble with them. We turns 'em over to the G. M. P. (Garrison Military Police) 't's those bloomin' provincials who come down to see the new 'rookies'! I Oh, lor 'ere's another lot."

Judged by London standards, the policeman might have been considered a "provincial" himself, so I stayed to hear what manner of dialect had aroused his ire. I very soon found out and heartily sympathized with the man for the fresh "lot" were friends and relations of Kitchener's army, and they spoke languages that are heard only in the wild parts of the Highlands, the northern coal fields, north Wales, and "glorious Devon."

"Hey, mon, d'ye ken the whweera-boots o' th' Camer-roons? A've a bairn hoose 'listed in them, but A'm nae sa sure to hwich battallion."

This comparatively understandable question came from a plump Scotch woman, but before any policeman friend had puzzled out the name of the regiment he was assailed by a score more.

"Ye divn't kna woor Geordie's a-sogerin', div ye? He belongs th' Noorthumbeland Fossiliers." This from a thick-set Newcastle collier.

"Zay, meester. Oj be a-zeeekin' t'Zoomerzet Lought Invantree. Oj'd be mortal bleezed du 'ee if eed tell of wheer um lives."

The policeman reeled under the western accent, but recovered somewhat under the easier dialect of the Black country.

"D'yer gunner, I got a pel t' th' Kings Ryal Rifles. Spose yer down't knaw w'reabahts 'e kips," (sleeps).

Unnerving as this sort of thing is, it is nothing to what the unfortunate policemen, and railway officials, have to put up with when the enquirers learn that "Aldershot," in the military sense, is a very comprehensive term.

Aldershot camp, is in fact, a number of camps covering an area of perhaps a hundred square miles, and it is no satisfaction to the Buxton father who wants to see his boy in the Sherwood Foresters, to be told that he ought to have booked to Frenshaw, ten miles away.

"Boot, t' offshul address is Oldershort," says Irate Buxton, who proceeds to express his indignation in the incomprehensible dialect of mid-Devonshire.

The Shropshire veteran, who finds that although his son's light infantry regiment is in the Aldershot command, he is eight miles from his objective, the old Scotch "crofter" who is asked to walk twelve miles to Borden for a "bairn" in the "Heelan Leet Infantry," and the pitman "fra' Doom," who is seeking his "lud" in the Durham light infantry at Woking; all oburgate the authorities in their own tongues and threaten the perspiring officials with a "pook o' th' snoot," or a "clip o' th' lug."

My policeman positively beamed when out of this babel of tongues, he was able to recognize the anathema of a chirp little Cockney, who asked to walk sixteen miles to and from his brother's quarters at Blackdown, characterized Aldershot and its surroundings as "Blithin' cooced shop."

DEFEAT IS DRIVING GERMANS FROM COAST

News From the Front is Insistent That Troops Have Been Compelled to Withdraw to Safer Territory.

PARIS NO LONGER IS IN DANGER

French Expect to Move the Capital Within a Month When Country Will be Free of the Enemy.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Oct. 31.—Insistent claims that the Germans have at last been defeated in the north and that their present desperate resistance is to cover their withdrawal from the coast line and from the Ostend-Lille-Arras line were made at military headquarters today. It was stated the German resistance is materially weakened between Nieuport and Dixmude and that most of their big guns and equipment have been withdrawn to the rear. German losses have been enormous—far greater in proportion than in any previous battle of the war. In order to divert attention from their front in the north it is stated that the enemy is attempting a new offensive along the heights of the Meuse, but that this action is being participated in for the most part by reserve troops and has not the violence of the previous assaults.

Positive assurances received here today from the front state that at no point have the Germans been able to resume the offensive and that today at nearly every point on the line of battle in the north the allies are occupying trenches which a week ago were in the possession of the Germans. The enormous loss and their failure to force any advances has disheartened the Germans. This is very evident from the increasing number of prisoners reported captured.

Although the Germans can be expected to attempt to reinforce their line, there is not a single high military official here who believes that they will be able to do so. The sending into action of the crack Bavarian army was the Kaiser's trump card and it failed to take the much wanted trick. The Bavarians have lost enormous numbers in killed, wounded and captured. They fought with great dash and stubbornness and gained early advantages, but the action of the Belgians in cutting the dykes of the canals and flooding their trenches disheartened them and this was followed up by a series of desperate bayonet charges on the part of British Indian troops who have covered themselves with glory in the fighting of the last fortnight.

The German lines of communication are already threatened. Reports from several sources say the Germans have been forced to evacuate Lille and retreat to the eastward. While there is as yet no official confirmation of this

report it is so circumstantial that it is generally believed. If true, it must inevitably be followed by the retirement of the Germans who are holding the line from Lille to Arras. The Germans generally have retired from the seacoast in Belgium from Ostend south.

It is the intention of the French government unless something unforeseen develops, to return to Paris about November 30. The only obstacle in the way has been the determined attempt of Germans to take the northern coast towns and thus possibly open a new way to attack the capital. It is now considered this cannot happen and at the office of General Gallieni today it is stated that by the 20th the Germans will have been forced to retire from French soil. The national assembly will meet December 20 for a brief session to dispose of any emergency legislation desired by the government. The decision of reopening the Bourse has been taken up with London and if an agreement can be reached it is expected by the first of the year the stock exchanges of London, Paris and possibly New York will all again be in operation.

FAIL TO MAKE GAINS. [By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LONDON, Oct. 31.—Although details are withheld, the war office believes that the general situation in France and Belgium shows material improvement. While the Germans are still trying to resume the offensive, they have failed to make any real gains at material strategic points. And according to the high officials here, evidences are multiplying to indicate that the Germans are preparing to withdraw to their entrenched lines, already prepared, well in the rear of those now occupied.

The Germans are mounting heavy guns and generally preparing Zeebrugge, the most northerly Belgian port that has an independent outlet to the sea, for a determined defense. They will try to use it as a naval base and especially for their submarines, because it is connected by a deep canal with Bruges. This fact is construed here to mean that the general staff of the Germans has about abandoned hopes of taking Dunkirk and Calais or of seriously holding

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though Turkey has been called on for a statement of her intentions. Russian Black sea fleet is reported to have sailed to search for the Turkish fleet.

JAPAN—The combined Japanese-British-Indian forces are making a general assault of Tanig Tao assisted by the fleet, while a flying squadron of fast cruisers has been sent to try and capture or sink the German commerce destroyer Emden.

GERMANY—Today's official statement declared that the Germans continue their offensive in both theatres of war.

AUSTRIA—The Austrian war office claims that the Russians who crossed the San river in southern Galicia have been repulsed with heavy loss.

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. 31.—(11 a. m.)—Whether the Balkan states and Italy will be drawn into the European conflict because of Turkey's hostilities against Russia, depends entirely upon Turkey. The Balkan kingdoms and Italy are Turkey's most recent despoilers of territory and they have caused bitter personal resentment among the Young Turk leaders, whose incapacity was testified in the Balkan and Tripoli campaigns.

If the Ottoman government were free to choose its adversaries, there is no doubt but that Italy and the Balkan countries would be attacked.

It is Germany's military interests, however, to prevent the Turks dragging the Balkan people and the

Italians into the war. The probability is, at the outset, that Germany will bring sufficient pressure to bear at Constantinople to prevent Turkey committing overt acts against Italy or any of the Balkan powers. Whether the Turks can definitely be restrained after their passions are aroused, is a problem of the future. Turkey is particularly bitter against Greece because the Aegian islands went to the Greeks after the Balkan war; but Greece cannot be attacked separately, because Italy guaranteed the islands to her. There are other complications that would make it almost impossible for Turkey to single any one power for chastisement without causing a general attack upon her.

Italy is in readiness to prevent any invasion of Egypt by the Turks if she is drawn into still another field of hostilities. There has been much mystery over the whereabouts of the Australian and New Zealand units who have been at various times reported on the firing line. It is now understood they are in Egypt and have been guarding the entire length of the Suez canal for several weeks. In addition, several first line troops have been quietly sent to Egypt to reinforce garrisons already there, and so far as England is concerned, it is stated that every precaution has been taken to meet any emergency that might result from any action of Turkey.

It is considered certain that the

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ENGLAND—The Turkish situation overshadows everything else, as up to the present Turkey has not declared war on Russia or accepted official responsibility for the hostile acts of her warships. The reports of a battle between Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black sea are not confirmed. British Egyptian army strengthened by the addition of Australian and New Zealand troops.

FRANCE—Definite claims are made that the Germans are retreating all along the line and it is said in Paris that the French government will move back to that city about November 20.

RUSSIA—No official news has been received from Constantinople, al-

though Turkey has been called on for a statement of her intentions. Russian Black sea fleet is reported to have sailed to search for the Turkish fleet.

JAPAN—The combined Japanese-British-Indian forces are making a general assault of Tanig Tao assisted by the fleet, while a flying squadron of fast cruisers has been sent to try and capture or sink the German commerce destroyer Emden.

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