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# The Daily Gate City.

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VOL. 119. NO. 115.

KEOKUK, IOWA, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1914

TEN PAGES

## ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP IS SUNK

### GERMANS FIND A PATH THROUGH FIELD OF DEATH

Pilot Submarine Boat Through Nest of Mines and Reach British Coast Without Any Trouble Whatever.

### MAKES FURTHER ATTACK POSSIBLE

English Admiralty Stirred to Activity by Latest Raid of Enemy Which Blew up Another Ship.

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

LONDON, Nov. 12.—In approaching within a mile of the British coast, off Deal and sinking the gunboat Niger, the German submarine which accomplished the feat passed directly through the deadly mine field recently laid for the protection of London and the straits of Dover.

It was this realization today which stirred the British admiralty as it was again forced to consider means of meeting the German submarine menace. The Niger was torpedoed and sunk only eight miles from Dover and within sixty-five miles of London. Only a submarine could have made the trip through the mine field, but the success of the vessel which struck the Niger is a clear indication that the Germans have now found a path through the field of death, laid by the British,

and further attacks are possible.

ADMITS THE LOSS.  
LONDON, Nov. 12.—The British admiralty now accepts that the cruiser Good Hope and Monmouth were lost in the fight with the German squadron of Admiral Von Spee, off the coast of Chile.

In a statement issued today the admiralty declared that in the absence of news to the contrary, it was now assumed that the cruisers had been lost.

The Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow were engaged with the German squadron of Admiral Von Spee off Corral, Chile, November 1. The Germans reported the Monmouth sunk and declared that when last seen, the Good Hope was in flames. The Glasgow escaped. Practically all details of the engagement came from German sources and the admiralty were loath to admit that both the Monmouth and Good Hope had been destroyed.

The first report from the admiralty stated the belief that the Good Hope was the only cruiser sunk and that the Monmouth had escaped and later was probably beached. A search by Chilean vessels failed to disclose the presence of any British or German ship along the coast, however.

German reports following the en-

(Continued on page 2.)

### FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
PARIS, Nov. 12.—Terrible fighting along the coast and through Dixmude to the Lyz continued today with the Germans endeavoring to drive the allied forces from Lombartzyde, north of Nieuport.

The allies still held the district about Dixmude with the Germans endeavoring to continue their movement from the town along the left bank of the Yser.

In making their ferocious attack in the vicinity of Dixmude, the Germans are hammering upon the allies' lines toward Dunkirk. This is one of the French ports the Kaiser is bent upon capturing. To the rear of Dixmude is the line to Dunkirk and the allied forces are offering stubborn resistance to the assaults being made at all points between the Lyz and the coast.

The losses of the Germans in the taking of Dixmude are declared to be terrific. The heavy assault there has convinced military experts that reinforcement arriving for the Germans were concentrated along this section of the front. The allies warships are again aiding the land forces in the fighting along the coast, shelling the German positions with telling effect.

Unofficial advices declare the Germans are isolating West Flanders. Along the Leopold canal, the bridges have been dynamited. Trenches have been thrown up and barbed wire entanglements erected and all roads leading into Holland are blocked.

Ypres which was set on fire early in the week by shell fire, was reported still in flames today. The allied forces continue to hold the town, however. Several non-combatants, including three children, are reported to have been killed.

VIOLENT ACTION.  
[By a Staff Correspondent of the United Press.]

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The most violent action in the whole western war theatre continues from the coast to Lyz. The official communique issued from the war office this afternoon stated that the front had remained practically unchanged since Tuesday evening. Action on the left wing continues to be violent, however, with alternate advances and withdrawals of the allied forces.

The official statement gave the allied lines in the north as extending from Nieuport along the Nieuport canal to Lombartzyde and to Ypres through the district of Zinnebeke and on east to Armentieres.

Put Wife in Sack.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—Roy Brown, accused by the police of keeping his wife in a sack "as punishment" was tried in police court here today.

Called to stop a family quarrel, the police found Mrs. Brown hobbled in a heavy sack, fastened to a strong belt which was padlocked. Brown carried the key. The woman had to hop about like a boy in a sack race and she explained that the only way she could free herself was by cutting the sack away. Her husband threatened her with bodily injury if she did so. Brown is 29 years old. His wife is 35.

### AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
NISM, Serbia, Nov. 12.—An official statement issued here today declares the Serbian forces gained a complete victory over six battalions of Austrians who crossed the Danube near Semendria. In addition to inflicting heavy losses upon the Austrians, 2,000 prisoners and two guns were captured.

Free Lunch Goes.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
DENVER, Colo., Nov. 12.—A has the free lunch. The result of the recent election whereby Colorado decided to go dry after January 1, 1916, was shown today when the various bars of the city entered into agreement to close their gratis cafes. They signed an agreement that free lunches cut down their profits to an extent that cannot longer be borne.

It is stated that some of the higher class bars have been spending \$600 a month on foodstuffs alone which were passed out free.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

### RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.—Still pressing forward against the German-Austrian and Turkish lines, the Russian armies are continuing their successes at all points, according to a formal statement today.

An official report from the army of the Caucasus, declares Russians have occupied the entire valley of Alasebort. An attempt of the Turks to turn the Russian flank has been defeated. There have been small skirmishes in the region of the river Tauruk in the province of Batum, on the east shore of the Black sea in which Russian raiding parties have been successful.

"Our troops have approached the eastern outlets of the Mazour lakes in east Prussia," the statement declares. "Fighting in the Goldap, Miawa and Soldau districts has been successful. The energetic advance in Galicia continues."

Reports are reaching here of serious dissension between General Dankl, commanding the Austrian army, and the German generals. The Austrian commander, it is declared, has refused to co-operate further with the German general staff. Officers who have been captured, declared that the Austrian troops have been constantly placed in the worst positions in the fighting and treated with contempt by the Germans. Feeling between German and Austrian officers who were captured were so bitter, it is said, that Russians kept them separated. It is stated that the German crown prince led the advance upon Warsaw and his failure to hold the centre was responsible for the hasty retreat when the failure of the prince's army to hold its own, left the wings in a serious position.

Woman Commissioner.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
DENVER, Colo., Nov. 12.—One of the five commissioners who govern the city of Denver will be a woman after the election next spring, if the women of Denver have their way. And they say they intend to have it.

A movement was put under way today to organize the women for the spring campaign. Prominent leaders of women's clubs and similar organizations will call a meeting at which plans and candidates will be discussed. The aim is to keep the movement non-partisan and center all efforts on a single woman candidate.

The place on which the women have cast their eyes is the commissionship of social welfare now occupied by Dr. J. M. Perkins. This covers all social work, health department and charities. If they gain control of this department, the women declare they intend to enforce more rigidly all the pure food laws.

Trading in Stocks.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Trading on the curb in stocks other than oils is in fair volume and prices are steady. Activity is confined largely to mining issues. Jumbo extension is a feature, selling as high as 71. Tonopah extension mining 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 and Golden consolidated 91 @ 93. United profit sharing 11 1/4 @ 11 1/4; Rikers-Hagerman, 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2; Sterling Gum, 4 @ 4 1/4; United Cigar Stores, 8 1/2 @ 8 1/2; Maxwell, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2.

### TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Athens), Nov. 12.—An official statement issued here today declares that the Russians have retired to their second line positions after suffering great losses. It is also stated that Turkish troops captured four British field pieces in occupation of the outlying districts of Elyeras.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A censored despatch received here today from Athens declares a Turkish torpedo boat which escaped from the Dardanelles, had been caught off Tenedos.

GOEBEN PIERCED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—News Agency despatches received here today from Petrograd declare the cruiser Goeben was struck and seriously injured during the recent bombardment in the Dardanelles. A hole is said to have been pierced in the German cruiser, which is now a part of the Turkish navy. The wound is directly at the water line, the advices state.

### ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
LONDON, Nov. 12.—The German submarine menace, again held the attention of the admiralty today. Selecting a new zone of operation and creeping to within a mile of the coast off Deal, only eight miles from Dover and sixty-five miles from London, a German submarine torpedoed and sent to the bottom the gunboat Niger.

The Niger was in full view of hundreds on shore when a dense column of smoke suddenly was seen to rise from her. She gave a heavy list and within a short time, her crew was in the water clinging to her shattered woodwork and bits of furniture. The loud report brought people of Deal rushing to the pier. The rescue of the crew by galleys which hurried out, could be seen from the shore.

There were perhaps a hundred vessels anchored in the downs about the Niger. Admiralty officers are today admittedly suspicious of one small cruiser which has been anchored alongside the Niger for several days. She flew the Dutch flag. This warship left the downs only a short time before the Niger was struck. Efforts to learn the identity of the mysterious craft have failed and some express the belief that she was not Dutch, but a German vessel, covering the movements of the submarine.

Lieutenant Commander Muir, commanding the Niger, in an interview following the disaster, said he could see the torpedo which struck his vessel, speeding toward him, but he was helpless. Members of the crew declared they saw the body of the submarine come to the surface for an instant following the explosion. Life boats were put out from Deal and Kington, when it was seen the Niger was sinking. Rescuers declared the water was alive with men when they arrived. Lieutenant Commander Muir was the last man to leave his vessel and he jumped into the water only when the Niger was about to keel over.

The admiralty official report declares that only four members of the Niger crew were wounded, two seriously. All were rescued.

REVOLUTION BROKEN.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 12.—It is believed here that the back of the rebellion led by General DeWet and General Byers has been broken. The government has offered amnesty to all rebels surrendering by November 21. The leaders of the revolt are excluded, however.

COURT MARTIAL.

PORTLAND, England, Nov. 12.—Admiral Troubridge, who was in command of the British Mediterranean fleet at the time the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau escaped from Messina, was today acquitted by the court martial because he was charged with neglect of duty in permitting the German warships to escape.

Admiral Troubridge was recalled to England soon after the Goeben and Breslau escaped and were successful in reaching Turkish waters. Both the British and French fleets were in the Mediterranean at the time and Admiral Troubridge was charged with neglect of duty in permitting the German warships to escape.

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### HERO OF AUSTRIA IS ELEVEN YEAR OLD BOY

Parents are Someplace in America and do Not Know Their Son Has Been Given the Iron Cross.

### ANOTHER GREAT SHEPHERD STORY

How Stany Stanislaw, Left Behind by Immigrants, Followed the Army Band and Became Famous.

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—(By mail to New York.—) To Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaw: You're probably lost in the ruck of some American city, fighting out your destiny as immigrant citizens, but if this comes to your sight, it is to let you know that the eight year old son you left in Galicia three years ago has become the hero of Austria. And he wants you to know it. He is in the hospital here in Vienna and he asked me to tell you if I could find you, or reach you through the columns of American newspapers, what has happened to him. In the first place, the biggest thing is that a representative of the emperor, all covered with gold lace, came to Stany's bedside yesterday and pinned an iron cross to his night gown, right above the big hole in the boy's chest. A million men have died in this and other wars to get the cross that Stany's thin white fingers have toyed with all day today. And I haven't seen as much written in all the newspapers in Europe about the biggest general as has been written about Stany Stanislaw. This is how it came about. You know the old neighbor woman you left Stany with, near the town of Saybusch, Zywiec? Well, he and the neighbor woman got along nicely together until last August when school opened for the winter and the old woman told Stany that he couldn't go to school because he must work for a living. Stany didn't know where his father and mother were in the United States, so he solved his problem on his own hook by running away and starting out in the world for himself. Stany worked up at Przemysl where he saw trolley cars for the first time in his life and movies and all the other sights of a big city. Then he walked out into the country, toward the Russian border and got acquainted with a farmer. One day he was stacking wheat in the fields when he heard drums playing. He looked up and saw a sight more wonderful than anything he had seen in Przemysl. There were soldiers marching and soldiers riding horses and soldiers in autos and in wagons and on canons and on motorcycles and bicycles. Stany ran out of the field to the road. He looked on for many minutes with his heart turning somersaults at every beat. As far ahead as he could see there were soldiers, and they were overflowing the road and marching in the fields. They were even spilling out of the fields into the forests. If you've been in the United States three years, you've seen a circus parade by this time. Well, this was a million circus parades rolled into one.

Stany tells me that he really didn't think of going with the soldiers until a band came along. Great big dusty men with red faces were tooting horns and that was the finish for Stany. He followed the band. You know very well, Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaw, that boys in whatever city you are in, follow bands and parades, and follow them until the music stops and the parade comes to the end and must "dust up." It wasn't Stany's fault, it seemed to me, that this band played on for hours and that the parade didn't bust up until way after dark.

By that time Stany had got acquainted with some of the Austrian soldiers he had been tagging and when they built one of the ten thousand camp fires, they gave Stany something to eat and some hot coffee. After that they rolled up in blankets and went to sleep on the ground. One big soldier hauled Stany in under his blanket and just as Stany was wishing that he could stay up longer and look at all the camp fire, and the men sleeping around them, as they do in the war pictures, he fell asleep.

A horn aroused Stany in the morning. There was a terrific rushing about. There was more coffee with some bread. The bandmen picked up their horns and things and began tooting like Barnum and Bailey's band, as everyone started the march. There were 60,000 men—but Stany stuck to the band. I still can't see that it was Stany's fault that these bandmen didn't stop playing and break up and go home to their wives and children as other bandmen do.

There's a censor who has to read what I'm writing and if I tell too much he'll tear up the whole thing, so I can't tell you at what place it happened, but all of a sudden there was shooting far ahead. Men began to yell; officers gave orders; soldiers got out their shovels and began to dig trenches. Stany found himself in a big field near a good sized pond. The men lay down in the trenches and waited. Stany crawled into a trench beside the big soldier whose blanket he had shared. The firing grew nearer and nearer. Pretty soon some men in a nearby trench began to shoot. Stany liked it. It sounded like a million fire crackers going off; it didn't stop for hours. That was the beauty of it. Stany and the soldiers had laid in the ditches eight hours when suddenly the big soldier turned to Stany and said: "Say, kid, will you take my canteen over to that pond and get me some water? I'll die if I don't get a drink pretty soon."

Would Stany carry water to real soldiers in a real battle, with real dead and dying men around him and

(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, Nov. 12. (11 a. m.)—Premier Asquith's statement, in the house of commons, that the war would not last as long as had been originally thought, is a safe admission as far as his personal views are concerned. His own first estimate last summer was that the fighting might be prolonged for twenty years. That was an exaggeration, due probably to the stress of the moment and to a desire to impress upon Englishmen the seriousness of the crisis facing the British empire.

Twenty years is the longest forecast anyone has made. Nobody now believes that the world would be able to exist through a war of such duration. Exhaustion would come long before that limit was reached. During the bombardment of Liege and the German halt at the German boundary, the twenty year pessimism was succeeded by belief that possibly a few weeks would see the finish, or if Germany were to be crushed, a few months at most. The idea of crushing Germany to conform with the spirit of last August has now been abandoned as a hopeless task, requiring more time and efforts than the results would repay. Instead, there has developed a new object, the overwhelming of German militarism. This doubtless was the idea in Mr. Asquith's mind when he said the war would be over sooner than he had expected.

German militarism which is based on offensive strategy, may be considered defeated if the German armies are forced back beyond their own centers, and if the allies give proof of an ability to check any new offensive that may be attempted by the German,

general staff. To accomplish this result, it probably will not be necessary for both German frontiers to be crossed. But if the Russians are to be the first to invade German territory, they must penetrate further than the allies in the west, to exert a peaceful influence.

It is unlikely this will occur. The more probable outcome will be an eventual retirement by the Germans from France and Belgium to the Rhine fortresses. This defense line is the strongest the world has ever seen. One of the leading commanders among the allies has estimated it would require five years for an army to get to Berlin from the Rhine. Should the Germans eventually be forced back to the Rhine, the allies are not likely to consider spending five years in an effort to capture Berlin. So after a trial of strength along the Rhine, a stalemate will result, if it is demonstrated that the German army cannot resume the offensive.

At this point, the allies believe the economic pressure will begin to exert an irresistible influence in Germany and militarism will be forced to compromise in order to relieve the industrial situation. There will be no sudden collapse of German military strength but there will be an ever increasing economic influence once it is clearly shown German militarism has lost its offensive power.

When this situation will occur, is the prime unknown factor. Germany has run through three months of offensive strategy and is now on the defensive in the east and west. Perhaps if for the next three months the allies can press in turn their own offensive, the rising sun of peace may begin to appear above the horizon.

### The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
FRANCE—Violent fighting continues on the allies' left wing since the front practically unchanged since Tuesday evening.

RUSSIA—War office claims continued success in advances upon east Prussia and Galicia as well as in Turkish campaign.

ENGLAND—German submarine passed through British mine field

within a mile of Deal and eight miles off Dover to destroy the British gunboat Niger. Fear strid admiralty, as mine field was laid to protect London and Straits of Dover.

TURKEY—Constantinople claims Turkish army in Caucasus forced Russians to retire to second line positions, suffering heavy losses.

GERMANY—Favorable progress still reported in the western campaign.