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EIGHT PAGES

TURKISH BULLET FOR THE U. S. A.

TURKS FIRE A CHARGE AT AMERICAN LAUNCH

Navy Department Sees No Cause For Alarm Over Incident Which Occurred at Entrance of Harbor of Smyrna.

WATCHFUL WAITING FOR FURTHER NEWS

Cruiser Tennessee is Now in Greek Waters After Leaving Turkey Where It Stirs up New Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Official confirmation that a launch from the armored cruiser Tennessee had been fired on by Turkish land batteries, was received by the navy department today from Captain B. C. Decker, of the cruiser.

The first report to the navy department indicated that the cruiser herself had been fired upon.

Later the message was interpreted as meaning that it was the launch of the cruiser en route from Vurlah to Smyrna.

The department has asked for further particulars. In the meanwhile, the navy department insists that it sees no cause for alarm at present.

NO IMMEDIATE ALARM. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Admitting that a shot had been fired at a launch from the cruiser Tennessee, flying the stars and stripes in Turkish waters, high administration officials today declared emphatically there was no immediate cause for alarm. The fact that the shot had been fired is all that is at present known by the navy department.

Secretary Daniels has demanded complete information from Captain Decker of the cruiser. In the absence of these particulars the United States will "mark time."

The Tennessee is now in the harbor of Chios. It was from there that Captain Decker's preliminary report was received by the navy department. According to this report the cruiser had sent a launch to Smyrna to investigate conditions there and to determine how much truth was in the report that American interests in Smyrna were in danger and that Europeans in the city were in peril.

Secretary Daniels reported the matter to President Wilson and then took up consideration of it with Acting Secretary of State Lansing. The latter at once attempted to get into communication with Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople so that the ambassador may take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the matter.

The one thing which caused more anxiety at the state department than

the plight of the Tennessee, which admittedly can take care of itself, was the declaration by Captain Decker that Consul Horton was anxious for the safety of the consulate. This was interpreted to indicate that there was much anti-foreign feeling in Smyrna. Unofficial advice has indicated that all throughout Asia Minor, foreigners are in danger, although Americans have so far been exempt. It is believed here in as much as Horton has been looking out for the interests of countries now at war with Turkey, the natives may have threatened him and until Ambassador Morgenthau clears up this question, there will be of necessity a feeling of alarm here.

ANXIETY IN LONDON. LONDON, Nov. 18.—Every effort was being made by the admiralty to obtain confirmation of reports that a launch from the United States armored cruiser Tennessee had been fired upon by the forts at the entrance to the harbor of Smyrna.

The reports that Captain Decker, commanding the Tennessee, first asked permission to enter the harbor, and upon being refused, declared he would force his way in, has aroused the greatest anxiety here. It is felt that English, French and Russian citizens there must be in imminent danger if the commander of a neutral warship should consider such drastic action necessary.

Those taking an optimistic view of the occurrence, which as it stands, threatens serious international complications, declare it may develop that the Turkish forts merely fired a blank shot across the bow of the launch as a warning against mines.

FEAR FOR CONSULATE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Captain B. C. Decker, in command of the Tennessee, wired Secretary of the Navy Daniels this afternoon that while proceeding from Vurlah to Smyrna to make official calls, a launch from the Tennessee was fired at. The consul at Smyrna is apprehensive for the American consulate there, Captain Decker cabled. Ambassador Morgenthau notified the Tennessee to leave Vurlah and it is now anchored in the harbor at Chios.

NOW IN GREEK WATERS. ATHENS, Nov. 18.—The American cruiser Tennessee is now at Chios, the Greek possession in the Aegean sea. Reports reaching here today announce

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FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Nov. 18.—German troops on the line from the coast to below Dixmude are making frantic efforts to repair the bomb proof shelters of their trenches before the allied lines.

The waters which flooded the fighting area caused many of these shelters to collapse or sweep them away entirely. The Germans have therefore been completely exposed to the shell fire of the allied artillery. Their losses have been enormous.

Work of rebuilding the trenches and construction of dykes to hold back the flood waters is being carried out in the fact of a heavy bombardment.

Weather conditions along the coast are improving. To the north the fog has lifted sufficiently to enable the allied warships to get into action. The heavy rains about Nieupoort and Dixmude have practically ceased. It is now turning very cold, however, and the suffering of the men in the trenches is allayed but little.

Fresh French troops of the second line are about to take up positions along the battle front. The Belgian troops, which have been in the field constantly are being relieved. Fresh levies are also available to take the place of the French forces which have been in the trenches for the past two months. Heavy artillery fighting continues along the Aisne. The bombardment about Rheims has been resumed and the altar of the famous cathedral is said to have been damaged by a shell.

HOLDING THE LINE. PARIS, Nov. 18.—Cannonading continues all along the front from the coast to Lys, the official statement declares. The bombardment has been particularly fierce at Nieupoort and to the east and south of Ypres. An attempted advance by German infantry south of Ypres was thrown back. The British army has held its line at all points.

"Our artillery has gained the advantage on several occasions about Craonne," the statement continues. "From Rheims to the Argonne and from Arras to the Oise there is nothing to report."

"We continue to hold the western part of Chauvonneourt near St. Miezil, despite attacks of the enemy. Battalions of the landwehr in the region of St. Marie-Aux Mines have lost as much as one half their first line strength and reserves are now in action."

BAYONET CHARGE. [By a United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A brilliant bayonet charge by French Zouaves, driving the Germans from a wood which had been disputed for three days, was reported in the official communique today.

Terrible encounters have occurred all along the line between Dixmude and Ypres for possession of patches of wood in which Germans had taken up positions. The allied troops have without exception been forced to resort to the bayonet to clear these woods. The charge of the Zouaves reported today, is a duplication of the feat accomplished by British commands.

Isolated infantry attacks by Germans have everywhere been repelled, the statement declares. The bombardment of Rheims which was resumed two days ago, continues.

TRAIN ROBBER KILLED CONDUCTOR

Fired Revolver into His Head While They Struggled on the Platform.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] EAGLE GROVE, Iowa, Nov. 18.—William J. Reynolds, conductor on the C. and N. W., was slain in a battle with a train robber between Bradgate and Rutland early today and officers from a score of towns are hunting for the murderer, who escaped.

Soon after the train left Bradgate at 3:30, the robber entered the caboose and held up brakeman H. H. Dale and Tom Crane, a Sioux Rapids stock man, firing a shot from a revolver at Crane's feet to make him obey. Reynolds heard the shot and rushing into the car grappled with the robber. As they struggled to the platform the robber got one hand free and fired a shot into Reynolds' head and both rolled from the train. Dale stopped the train and when it was backed to the scene Reynolds was found dying and the robber had made his escape. Reynolds and Dale both live in Eagle Grove.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] SOGRAD, Nov. 18.—Russian German forces are rapidly forming for a gigantic battle in Poland which may rival the bloody encounter of Wirballen.

It is admitted here that the Germans continue their offensive movement in Poland, advancing along the Vistula and Warthe rivers. Before them is an enormous Russian force. It is not yet in line for a general conflict, but is headed for the fortress of Thorn. The Germans now pressing forward are between them and the fort. Fighting is now in progress between the Vistula and the Warthe and a general engagement is expected soon.

Although the Germans continue to hold the Mazurian lake region in east Prussia, the Russian lines are constantly advancing between Gumbinnen and Angerburg.

MORE INTERESTED IN TURKS.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—The first signs of dissatisfaction in Russia with the part the other allied nations are playing in the war against Germany are declared to be evident in Petrograd.

Reports here declare Russian authorities are pointing to the fact that despite the invasion of the czar's troops in Galicia and east Prussia, the French and English have been unable to drive the Germans from France, though the kaiser weakened his forces in the west in order to combat the Russian advance. It is now admitted the Germans have been able to resume the offensive from Thorn and are again pressing forward in Poland toward Plock.

With Turkey now in the war, Russian sentiment is beginning to favor a concentration of strength upon the Moslems. Russia has much more to gain by the conquest of Turkey and capture of Constantinople than in any invasion of Germany. It is pointed out therefore that as the allies on the west have failed to gain advantage as a result of the division of the German strength due to the Russian advance on the east, a practical abandonment of the invasion of east Prussia may come if the western allies have not cleared France of the Germans by the first of the year.

Turkish victories in the Caucasus are also going far toward arousing sentiment for the complete annihilation of the Turks. This it is admitted, will be impossible so long as vast armies are maintained from Galicia to the east Prussian frontier.

There were increasing indications today that fighting in Poland was assuming the proportions of a general engagement. An official statement this afternoon declared forces of great strength were now engaged between the Vistula and the Warthe. The fighting has not yet reached a decisive stage, however, and may continue for several days, it was stated.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 18.—Official confirmation of the German invasion of Angola, the Portuguese possession in West-Africa, has been received in dispatches from Lisbon today.

A skirmish, accompanied by casualties, occurred on October 17, at Quamato on the Angola frontier. The second German attack was at Ouangar, October 31. Reinforcements have been sent to Angola from the expeditionary force which left Lisbon last month.

Denial was made from Berlin that the Portuguese possession had been invaded when reports of attacks upon Angola were first received.

MAKING PROGRESS.

BERLIN, (via The Hague), Nov. 18.—Satisfactory progress of the operations in the east with the western campaign still hampered by bad weather, was the declaration in the war office official statement today. The Russian army which was advancing upon Thorn, but was defeated at Lipno, is now believed to have fallen back as far as Plock. Pressure is now being exerted on the Russian right wing from So'da. Roads in western Russia are declared to be in bad condition and it is expected the Russians will give battle rather than attempt a general retirement behind the Vistula.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 18.—Terrible toll was taken by the guns of a portion of the allied fleet off Belgium when a German troop train rushing reinforcements to the battle line was struck by shells from the warships, wrecked, set on fire and completely destroyed.

Reports of the work of the fleet which has again been able to get into action with the lifting of fogs, reached here today in dispatches from Belgium. Monday they were able to resume their bombardment of the coast.

The portion of the fleet in action bombarded the coast towns of Zeebrugge and Knocke, held by the Germans. Buildings were badly damaged by the shell fire.

The German train was destroyed running along the coast.

ENORMOUS WAR LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Indications today were that England's enormous war loan of \$1,170,000,000 will be oversubscribed. A long line waited outside the Bank of England before the doors were opened. There was a steady stream of applicants for the bonds. To raise the great loan, the government is making the issue at 95 bearing 3 1/2 per cent interest and redeemable at par March 1, 1928.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 18.—General Beyers and 1,500 rebels are in full flight before the loyalists of Colonel Colliers. Reports were received here today of a running fight west of Bellfontein in which four rebels were killed, twenty wounded and 100 captured. The loyalists pursued the rebels until their horses gave out and they were forced to abandon the chase.

HAS LOST 3,677 MEN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—England has lost 3,677 officers and men killed in naval engagements to date, Winston Churchill, first lord of admiralty today announced in the house of commons.

The statement of the first lord covers the engagement between British and German squadrons off the Chilean coast. There were approximately 875 men on the Good Hope, flagship of Admiral Cradock, which was lost in this fight. The list also includes those lost in vessels which were struck by torpedoes or sunk by mines in the North sea.

As the statement of Winston Churchill mentions only one man missing, his statement of losses evidently does not include those entangled at Antwerp where marines were engaged. Several thousand men—the exact number is not known—are now interned in Holland and would have been included among the missing, had this fighting been taken into account.

DRIVE GERMANS BACK.

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

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Under tremendous pressure from the German infantry and heavy fire of artillery, British troops in the vicinity of Arras have held their lines and at one point driven the Germans back 500 yards. A statement from the war bureau today tells of determined attacks made upon two divisions of British troops, both of which were repulsed. The third division was subjected to the most determined attack. During yesterday the statement declares, the third division was first attacked by artillery and then by infantry. They were shelled from their trenches by the German guns. The enemy then charged, but the trenches were recovered by a brilliant counter attack.

The rush of the British soldiers not only drove the Germans from the trenches but pushed them back 500 yards in the greatest disorder. The second attack was made upon a brigade of the second division. This was also repulsed with heavy loss by the enemy. After the long siege of rain and snow, fresh troops are taking up positions in the allied trenches all along the line. Great activity in the rear of the German lines also indicates an extensive movement of troops, evidently intended to relieve men who have been bearing the brunt of the fighting along the coast line. With favorable weather, allied troops will now have support of warships off the Belgian coast in driving back the Germans from Nieupoort. The success reported yesterday in the wrecking of a German troop train and the bombardment of Zeebrugge and Knocke is expected to be followed by a more determined attack from the sea. The Germans are reported to be endeavoring to assemble additional submarines at Zeebrugge for use against the allied fleet.

CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY TO DO A GOOD DEED

Send a Bunch of Cotton to Austria by Parcel Post and Perhaps Save Some Human Lives.

AMERICA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY HERE

United States Complaining of Over Supply While Men are Dying in Agony For Want of it in Hospitals.

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

VIENNA, Oct. 17. (By mail to New York.)—To the American citizen, homeward, U. S.: If Christmas means anything to you, here is your opportunity. This has nothing to do with the war. It is about humanity. It is neutral—as neutral as pain and sympathy are universal.

For three weeks the hospitals here have been absolutely without cotton to dress the wounds of dying soldiers. The American Red Cross corps, which arrived yesterday, brought a small supply which was immediately distributed among the hospitals and will last only a few days, even with the most careful use.

Doctors and nurses are forced to use small bags of threads. Everybody in Vienna who can't help in any other way, spends his or her spare time in unraveling small squares of cloth, cut from sheets and handkerchiefs. The short pieces of thread are sewed into bags of gauze, which are sterilized. The most delicate wounds must be dressed with this rough, harsh material.

Americans, in the name of humanity ought to send cotton to Austria. No other country can help in this way. The greatest complaint in America is the over-supply of cotton. In Austria wounded men are dying in agony for lack of a few ounces of it. And soon it will be Christmas time throughout the world.

By parcel post a vast quantity of absorbent cotton can be sent to Vienna if American citizens will take upon themselves the personal responsibility of each buying and mailing at parcel post rates a small box of cotton. If the package is addressed to the Red Cross, Vienna, and is marked "Watte Fur Die Verwundete" (cotton for the wounded) it will reach the hospitals within three weeks from the time it is posted in America. It should easily reach here before Christmas.

I have ascertained the exact situation in regard to the supply of cotton in hospitals. There is none. Even the hospitals lack a supply of gauze. Nurses are using two inch squares of gauze for cleaning purposes. Instead of the regulation handkerchief size. More gauze, it is believed, can be manufactured in Austria. But cotton for hospitals must be supplied from the outside world. Wounded men with bad sores, suffer greatly for lack of soft cotton dressing. Head wounds, where portions of the skull are broken away cannot be safely dressed with anything but softest cotton. In the operating rooms of the great hospitals in this city, which contain some of the greatest and most famous surgeons in the world, the skill of the life savers is often set aside and their hands palsied for lack of cotton dressing.

Nurses tell me the most distressing stories of being forced to use the clumsy and harsh bags of ravelings on wounds where the most delicate nerves are exposed. A bag of ravelings dipped in benzine is the means

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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, Nov. 18. (11 a. m.)—Although the German naval victory off the Chilean coast was on the first of November, the story of England's defeat has only now reached London, in the official report of the captain of the Glasgow. It is sorry reading for Englishmen, meaning as it does that the British commander underestimated the enemy and allowed himself to be out-manuevered.

Following so closely upon the detailed description of the Audacious' destruction, the Glasgow report undoubtedly will cause far greater uneasiness if the British censor were to allow Englishmen to know about the loss of their super-dreadnaught. Naval blundering, such as has been thought impossible among the highly trained superior officers of the British fleets is inevitably suggested by the disasters off the Chilean coasts.

The mystery of the British battleship Canopus is cleared up by inference from the Glasgow report. It is there stated that Admiral Cradock signaled the Canopus: "I am going to attack the enemy." This signal must have been sent by wireless. The meaning apparently is that the Canopus attached to Admiral Cradock's squadron to give him offensive superiority over the enemy, was some distance away from the main squadron—either delayed by high seas or scouting for the enemy's ships in another direction. Instead of delaying battle for the Canopus, with her 12

The War at a Glance Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] FRANCE—Zouaves drive Germans from woods in brilliant bayonet charge. Artillery and isolated German infantry attacks continue. ENGLAND—Winston Churchill announces 3,677 officers and men killed in naval engagements to date. Two British divisions repulse determined attacks made upon them in France. Indications that great war loan will be over subscribed. RUSSIA—Advance in east Prussia continues though Germans retain Mazurian lake region. Big battle expected in Poland where Germans continue offensive.