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TEN PAGES

## CARRANZA FORCES ARE FLEEING

### TRICKY GERMANS MADE THEIR ESCAPE IN DARK

How the Goeben and Breslau Switched Their Bow and Stern Lights and Fooled the British Fleet.

### GOT AWAY FROM DOZEN GUNBOATS

For This Escape of the Enemy, an English Officer Was Courtmartialed and British Pride Was Hurt.

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]  
BERLIN, Oct. 15. (By mail to New York.)—They are still chuckling in the navy department here over the way in which the cruisers Goeben and Breslau switched their bow and stern lights when they were trapped in the Mediterranean by the allied fleet and escaped right under the noses of the British guns. I learned the inside story of how the Goeben eluded the twelve English warships off Algiers from navy department circles. One morning a wireless came from the Goeben, something like this:  
"Twelve English battleships are facing us. We are bottled up."  
The marine officers expected next to hear that the Goeben and the smaller vessel Breslau had been sunk, but in the morning came the message "Battleships still facing us."  
It began to get on the nerves of the navy department. Why didn't the English blow up the Goeben and be through with it? Five days went by; the suspense became almost intolerable. Two or three times each day, the Goeben would say: "Battleships still facing us."  
It was like hearing voices from entombed men. It was almost certain that the crews from the two German boats would be destroyed as soon as the English ships opened fire on them.  
Finally came a day when nothing was heard from the Goeben.  
"The English have cut loose at last," said the navy men in Berlin.

German officers as dead the sea fighters on the two ships.  
Then two days later the naval officers were electrified to receive a message from the Goeben, sent from a point 500 miles distant from the place where the battleships had been "facing" her. "We escaped," said the Goeben.  
The decorum of the war offices went to pieces for a few moments. Staid old navy men cheered like college boys. And this is how the Goeben got away:  
At sundown the engines of the two German boats were started and they made as if to move further inshore. Their lights were put out for a short time and were then relighted. In the meantime, however, they had been changed so that the red light took the place of the green and vice versa. To the English lookouts it must have appeared as if the German ships were headed in shore. Instead they were headed for sea. Slowly the Germans approached the English line. By midnight they were ready for the final effort. Evidently the interchanged lights fooled the English completely. The Goeben and Breslau steamed between two widely separated "Englishmen" and were gone without a shot being fired.  
Tea Held Back.  
[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 20.—The British government today issued an order prohibiting the exportation of tea to continental ports except those of allied countries, Spain or Portugal.

### 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. 20. (11 a. m.)—Austria is altering her strategic objective and is developing for the first time a serious offensive in Serbia. Hitherto, Serbia, the original cause of the war, has felt none of the horrors of the conflict within her own territory. Instead, by invading Bosnia, during the early weeks of the war, the Serbs carried hostilities within Austrian territory.  
The Bosnian campaign now has collapsed and Austrian armies are thirty miles inside the Serbian boundary. The battle of Valjevo, which the Austrians have just won, is a serious defeat for the Serbs and ranks as the most consequential of all the operations in which the Serbs have been concerned. Valjevo is an important railroad center which will give the Austrians a valuable supply base for difficult operations in the Serbian mountains. It is significant that Austria has been able to detach from the major operations against Russia a sufficient force to drive back the Serbians and occupy a thousand square miles of their territory. It would seem as if a pure defensive along the Serbian boundary is the best Austria can hope to accomplish in that area of the war while the Russians are maging headway in Galicia.  
This view of the situation evidently prevailed in Vienna until a short time ago.  
The improbability of driving the Russians out of Galicia apparently was realized and orders were issued to seek compensation in Serbia for the

loss of the Galician province. The change of strategy thus entailed is more a diplomatic reason, than military.  
It takes into consideration the original outward reason for the war which was Austria's desire to punish Serbia for the assassination of the arch duke Franz Ferdinand and his morganatic wife. But far more important than this, is the desire of Austria to possess territory at the end of the conflict which may be traded for the restoration of Galicia, or in default retained as adequate compensation. Austrian diplomacy has suddenly realized the value of a Serbian occupation for this purpose, hence the employment for a new Serbian campaign of a large force which must be diverted from the operations against Russia.  
One more complication is thus added to the many intricacies that have arisen since the war began. The progress of the Austrians in Serbia, is a special problem for Russia. The necessity for defending Serbia, forced Russia into an attitude that brought about the participation of the western nations in the war. That necessity still remains. But to rescue Serbia, Russia must divert a large part of her army for a difficult and dangerous campaign over the Carpathian mountains and through Hungary. If this is attempted, what will happen to the Russian march on Constantinople? The Austrian diversion in Serbia, if it can be pushed, will prove itself to be a master stroke of policy. The Slav is in for a perplexing time. He is being baited by too many objectives.

### RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.—Great masses of German troops are being poured into Russian Poland in support of Gen. Von Hindenberg's attempt to crush the Russian forces thrown back after their advance toward Thorn.  
It is admitted here that the German troops have now advanced approximately fifty miles into Russian territory. The czar's troops have retreated in good order before them. Desperate fighting has marked the line of retreat.  
Two other actions of great importance are also now in full swing—one on the Czenstochowa-Cracow lines and the other in east Prussia. The advance upon Cracow continues to progress, it is stated here. In east Prussia the Russian troops are declared to have advanced four miles beyond Angerburg. Fighting is still in progress in the Mazurian lake region. The capture of a score of guns and many prisoners is reported from the Russian headquarters.  
The immediate objective of General Von Hindenberg's army advancing through Poland, apparently in Lowicz. This town is on the main railroad from Warsaw and only forty miles from the capital of the Polish provinces. The Russian war office has admitted a retirement along the river Bzura between Kutno and Lowicz. Kutno is twenty miles to the west of Lowicz. The German force which defeated the Russians at Kalisz to the south of Thorn is endeavoring to reach Lotz. This point is thirty miles southwest of Lowicz and on a direct railway line from that point.

RAIN HAMPERING FIGHTING.  
PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.—Only minor operations are now in progress in the Caucasus, an official statement today declares. Fighting in the Ezerum district is hampered by heavy rains. Minor victories are reported over the Turks.  
Distress Signals.  
[United Press Leased Wire Service.] KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Nov. 20.—Flying distress signals, and laboring in the heavy seas, an unknown three masted schooner was sighted close in shore today. There is no life saving station near and no aid could be sent to the vessel.

### ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 20.—The German cruiser Goeben, admittedly the terror of the allies in the Black sea, is confidently believed here to be at least temporarily out of commission.  
Although contradictory reports have been received of naval engagements between the Russian and Turkish ships, the Russian statement that the Goeben was struck amidships by a twelve inch shell and was seen to be ablaze, is accepted here as indicating that the injury to the cruiser may have been serious. The Russians admit that the Goeben was able to escape aboard its great speed. The fire on board is said to have been extinguished but it is felt certain that the Goeben's wounds will surely keep her out of action for some time.  
Particular satisfaction is felt in England over the blow dealt the Goeben. It was on account of her feat of escaping from under the guns of the allied ships in the Mediterranean that a British admiral was tried by court martial. He was acquitted, but British naval pride was pricked by the escape of the Goeben. The Breslau, which also escaped with the Goeben, is likewise reported by the Russians to have been on the scene of the Black sea fight. She did not stay to give battle however, and escaped. The Russian report of the battle makes no mention of any serious damage to either of her battleships which, with four cruisers, attacked the Goeben. A report from Berlin asserts that one was badly damaged. The Russian official statement asserts the damage to the flag ship was insignificant.

WOMAN SPY SHOT.  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—Shooting of an English woman as a spy in the barracks at Courtrais was reported in a message received here today. The woman, it was stated, was dressed in the garments of a priest when captured by the Germans.

### NEWS FROM THE TENNESSEE

Neither the Cruiser Nor Constantinople Has Answered Inquiries Regarding the Shooting.  
"A FRIENDLY WARNING"  
Cannon Ball Sent at Launch Flying American Flag, is Not Thought to Have Been Hostile Act.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Without further word concerning the Tennessee incident at Smyrna, the state and navy departments today redoubled their efforts to get in touch with the cruiser or with the American embassy at Constantinople. While hoping for early communication, Secretary of the Navy Daniels remained firm in his belief that the shot at the Tennessee launch was undoubtedly a "friendly warning."

### FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Nov. 20.—Tremendous pressure is now being exerted on the allied line from Ypres southward to Labasse. Armentieres has been partly destroyed by the German bombardment. A great section of the town is in flames. It now appears that Armentieres may be leveled as Neuport and Dixmude have been in the attempt of the Germans to find a weak spot in the lines of the French and British through which to break toward the coast. The British troops north of Arras have launched vigorous counter offensive movements against the Germans. A constant artillery fire has been kept up and determined charges by the Germans repulsed at the very brink of the trenches. The British have then endeavored to advance, but their forward movement has been slow and uncertain.  
The bombardment from the coast to Ypres continues with no change in the lines.  
All reports here indicate that the Germans have found Dixmude, which they continue to hold, one of the hottest spots along the entire battle line. The town has been knocked to pieces. The warships on the coast are declared to be dropping their shells into the German position and the forcing of the allies from this point has been of little advantage.  
New guns have been brought up by the Germans, but have so far been kept to the rear. The enemy evidently does not intend to run the risk of having these guns mired down so long as those now in position are able to hold the present line.

### SNOW ON BATTLEFIELD.

[By a United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, Nov. 20.—Many heavy guns have been lost by the Germans in the floods in Flanders. The official communique today in stating this, declares that the artillery fire from the coast to the Lys slackened somewhat yesterday. Snow is again falling in Flanders and the bad weather prevented any infantry attacks being made by the enemy.  
The Germans followed up their advantage at Chauvancourt in the re-

### AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ANCONA, Nov. 20.—A terrific storm in the Adriatic has compelled the allied fleet to lift their blockade of the Austrian coast. The warships were forced to put to sea to avoid being driven ashore.

### GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.—General Von Voigts-Rhetz, quartermaster general of the German army, is dead. An official announcement received from Berlin today states that the general died of heart failure.  
General Von Voigts-Rhetz succeeded General Stein as quartermaster general, October 18. First reports of the change in the kaiser's staff were that he had succeeded Von Moltke as chief of staff, but this proved to be erroneous.

ARE FACE TO FACE.  
[By Karl H. Von Wiegand, United Press Staff Correspondent.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN FRANCE, Nov. 20. (Via London.)—Here in the forest of Argonne, where the German crown prince, Frederick Wilhelm, has his headquarters as commander in chief of the fifth army, is to be found what is probably the most remarkable fighting in all the long battle line from the coast to Switzerland.  
By special permission of the crown prince, I was permitted to visit and spend a day within his lines. This section of the battle line is exceedingly unique. In some places the foremost German and French trenches are within 160 feet of each other. The main lines are separated by no more than 1,500 yards and extend through the forest in which there has been so much desperate fighting.  
The crown prince, smiling and cheerful, received me at his headquarters. While at the breakfast table, he remarked: "You will see something today you will not find in any other section of the theatre of the war."  
When I suggested that I be permitted to go to the firing line, he added with a laugh: "You may go as far as you like, for I know you will come to a place where it will not be necessary to hold you back."  
The crown prince was right. When I reached the foremost trenches, I saw they were fighting the French not more than 160 feet away. As I reached the firing line, the Germans had just stormed one of the French trenches and taken 165 prisoners.  
Running on through the forest are the main entrenchments of the German and French armies. The Germans, well dug in, face their enemies, who are within 1,500 yards in their main line of trenches. The fighting is constant.

LUXER SLIPS AWAY.  
SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 20.—The German steamer Luxer, which was detained at Coronel for loading 3,000  
(Continued on page 2.)

### BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 20.—Further charges of atrocities committed by the Germans in Belgium, including the allegation that a total of at least 2,350 civilians were executed at Tamines, Dinant and in Belgium Luxembourg were made by the Belgian commission in additional reports made public by the war bureau today. Describing the alleged massacre the report says:  
At Tamines 450 men were collected in front of the church and shot down by machine guns; 264 houses were sacked and burned. Many persons, including women and children, were burned in their homes. Others were shot in fields while endeavoring to escape. The total number of victims was 650.  
Similar scenes were enacted at Dinant, the report declares. More than 700 inhabitants were killed and only 200 houses out of 1,400 remain standing. The worst excesses were in the Belgian province of Luxemburg, the statement continues. Everywhere the plundering was systematic and complete. Execution en masse in various villages of this province alone totalled 1,000. Three thousand houses were burned. Rape was common. In most villages the soldiers did not allege they were attacked by the populace. Inhabitants say the only explicable excuse for the crimes were that the soldiers were drunk and took pleasure in suffering, were angered by resistance of the Belgian army or were under orders for systematic destructions, from their superiors.

### ARE FLEEING IN PANIC FROM CITY OF MEXICO

Carranza Followers Get out of Capital as Villa and His Army Draw Near and Rumors are Circulated.

### MANY DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY

Villa is Friendly to the United States, But General Carranza and His Chief Lieutenants are Bitterly Hostile.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Carranza followers are fleeing from Mexico City, Consul Silliman telegraphed the state department today. He said that Carranza is in a state of unrest and that disquieting rumors are afloat.  
Silliman said the Carranzistas are evacuating in great haste, but no steps had been taken to place any officials in charge of offices vacated by them. Silliman reported there has been no indication in Mexico City as to who would assume them.  
Acting Secretary Lansing, Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge and General Scott, chief of staff, discussed final arrangements for evacuating Vera Cruz. Lansing declared that while it has not been definitely determined what officers would take over the government of Vera Cruz, several names are under consideration. General Funston telegraphed the war department today that he would make arrangements to carry the Catholic priests and nuns to the United States.  
In reply to Secretary of War Garrison's telegram yesterday in which the secretary referred to a telegram of complaint from Father Kelley of Chicago, Funston said it was his understanding that the priests and nuns did not want to go on a government steamer. He added, however, in view of the position taken by Father Kelley, that arrangements be made to see that the priests and nuns were brought safely to the United States.

nounced Villa as a traitor and it is believed here that bitterness between the two precludes any settlement of their individual differences without a fight. Obregon, it is expected here, will be designated by Carranza as his legal successor, but both Consul John R. Silliman, at Mexico City, and Carothers, agree that he will not receive the united support of the anti-Villa leaders in an attempt to confirm his heritage by the use of force.  
There is no disguising at the state department now the fact that Carranza and all of his chief lieutenants are bitterly hostile to the United States. This is true because of their belief that the state department agents in Mexico have supported Villa. The latter at all times has been friendly to the United States and has insisted that unless Mexico received co-operation from this government it could not hope to rehabilitate itself. State department agents agree that Villa will be the victor in the fighting.

Four Years Ago.  
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—Despite the ever nearing approach of Villa's troops, the capital gave itself over to a holiday today. It was the fourth anniversary of the revolution started by Francisco I. Madero, Mexico's martyred president. The city was decorated with flags and special parades and concerts were given.  
General Obregon, commanding the Carranzista forces, expects to depart for the front with his army to meet the Villista forces northward, within twenty-four hours. On request of the diplomatic corps, Obregon will leave a substantial force of men here to preclude all possibility of an attack by Zapata.

Grave Situation.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—In a second message to the state department this afternoon, Consul Silliman reported the Mexico City situation as "very apprehensive." He added that Carranza's troops were joining in the exodus of Carranza followers, but their destination was not reported.  
Reasons for this precipitate flight were indicated from a brief message filed by Special Agent Carothers, who reported Villa's forces sweeping southward rapidly and without order. At 9 o'clock last night the forces bivouaced at Irapuato.

Councilor Walls, of the Spanish embassy, likewise told the state department personally today the situation in the Mexican capital could not possibly be graver. For this reason he asked American protection of Spanish subjects in places where Spain has no consular representative. The Carranza constitutionalist agency reported a message saying Villa's violation of truce with Gonzales and resulted in Gonzales opening hostilities.

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

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] FRANCE—Snow and bad weather prevent German infantry attacks in the north. Artillery fire diminished. Germans reoccupy Chauvancourt.  
TURKEY—Further victories over Russians claimed.  
RUSSIA—German advance into Poland in great force with immediate ob-

jective forty miles from Warsaw. Fighting in east Prussia and toward Cracow continues.  
GERMANY—General Von Voigts-Rhetz, quartermaster of the German army, dead. Copenhagen despatch says Berlin military circles estimate casualties at 1,250,000 dead, wounded and missing.