

THE PAPER THAT BOOSTS KEOKUK ALL THE TIME.
Subscribers of The Daily Gate City are served the full Leased Wire Service of the United Press Associations.

The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Slightly Colder Tonight. Local temp—7 p. m. 38; 7 a. m. 32.

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KEOKUK, IOWA, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1914.

TEN PAGES

WAR DEADLOCK UNBROKEN TODAY

THAT COTTON YOU GAVE SETS SAIL THIS AFTERNOON

Parcel Post Ship Leaves For Austria With Over One Thousand Mail Sacks Filled With the Contributions.

BIGGER THAN CHRISTMAS BUSINESS

Appeal to Americans by United Press Correspondent, Resulted in Special Orders by the Postoffice Department.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The Holland-American liner Sommeledyk warped out of her slip at 11:30 a. m. today, carrying over 25,000 pounds of medicated cotton to the wounded in Austria, Hungarian and German hospitals. The cotton was all sent parcel post, in response to the suggestion of Wm. G. Shepherd, staff correspondent of the United Press, who first announced the crying need of proper dressing for the wounded soldiers in Vienna.

There were 7,599 parcels in the hold of the Sommeledyk, packed in 1,049 of Uncle Sam's biggest postal sacks. The average weight of cotton in each sack, allowing for the weight of the bag and the wrappings of the separate parcels, as estimated by Patrick Cassidy, head of foreign mails department in New York is about 25 pounds.

Of the 1,049 bags of cotton, 904 are labeled "for the wounded, Vienna." One hundred bags are for Hungarian hospitals, the remainder is addressed to hospitals in Germany. The addresses of the senders written on the parcels represent every section of every state in the United States. Hundreds of parcels were sent through the St. Paul Daily News. The majority, however, are parcels containing from one ounce to five pounds of cotton, sent by individuals.

The last boat carrying parcel post packages to Austria-Hungary and Germany left New York last July. Little hope was held out by postal authorities that parcel post packages would

reach those points, when Shepherd first suggested that Americans send cotton to the wounded in Vienna. The response, however, proved so great, that United States postal authorities rushed through arrangements with the Holland-American line to get the cotton off on the Sommeledyk today. Heretofore parcel post mail has gone direct to Trieste. The Sommeledyk will land her cargo at Rotterdam, in ample time to get it off on special mail trains that will reach points in Austria-Hungary and Germany some days before Christmas.

No small credit is due Superintendent of Foreign Mails Cassidy in handling what he termed today "the biggest business I've ever handled Christmas or any other time."

Carriage Postmaster, Named.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Wilson this afternoon made the following recess appointments of postmasters: Kansas City, Mo., W. N. Collins; at Carthage, Ill., I. C. Davidson; at Grayville, Ill., Charles D. Kuyken; at Macomb, Ill., Richard J. Simmons; at Devils Lake, N. D., Marjole J. Bloom.

He Opened the Safe.
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Frank Oroborski put on his most pleasing smile when three prosperous looking men entered his little notion store today. The smile left his face when one of the men thrust a revolver in his face and commanded him to open his safe. The trio escaped with \$300.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Dec. 4. (Via wireless to London).—Kaiser Wilhelm inspected the reinforced German forces in Flanders in the last month and are now on the offensive of the allies.

Four hundred thousand fresh British troops have reached France within the last month and are now on the firing line. The English now hold the line along the Yser where the Germans are expected to center their main attack in a final effort to break through to the coast. Heavy cannonading has been in progress during the past twenty-four hours and the Germans continue to mass forces between Ostend and Ypres for the general engagement that is expected.

The full force of the counter offensive of the allies has by no means yet been felt by the enemy. This is gradually developing, however, toward an engagement of the greatest proportions.

The visit of King George to the front has been marked by important conferences between the heads of the French, British and Belgian governments. Lord Kitchener is declared to have arrived in France soon after the king and before President Poincaré returned to Paris there was a conference at which the president, King George, King Albert, Kitchener and General Joffre were present. Reports indicate that the allies are developing an offensive movement in the region of Arras. A drive which has for its objective the throwing back of the Germans upon their line of communications has never been lost sight of and with reinforcements now on hand a new attack may be expected if the enemy's line in this region is in any wise weakened by withdrawals to strengthen the force along the Yser for the German offensive.

33,000 OFFICERS.
BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), Dec. 4.—The Russian military paper Russian invalid states that 33,000 Russian officers have been killed, wounded or made prisoners, says a statement issued here today.

"German military authorities have taken measures to prevent famine overcoming the inhabitants of occupied parts of Poland."

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.
BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), Dec. 4.—A statement from the foreign office today declares: "German troops in the war theatre have discovered secret manuals of the British general staff containing detailed information on Belgian railways, rolling stock and details as to billeting. These manuals could only have been written by the active assistance of the Belgian government which supplied detailed information. This is further evidence that England and Belgium conceded long ago there would be English military action in Belgium."

OFFICIAL REPORT.
BERLIN, Dec. 4. (Via wireless to London).—German offensive in Poland is stated to be progressing and "normal" in today's official statement from the war office. Attacks by the French in Flanders are recounted. The statement says: "French attacks in Flanders were repulsed, as well as those directed against our lines northwest of Aitkroch. In the eastern theatre, the enemy's attacks east of the Mazurlian lakes have resulted in heavy losses. Our offensive in Poland is normal."

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Christian refugees are fleeing in large numbers from interior Turkey to coast cities since the proclamation of a holy war by the head of the Moslem church, Ambassador Morgenthau cabled the state department from Constantinople. Cabling from Bucharest under a later date, Morgenthau informed the department that he learned through the Serbian minister to Roumania by a proclamation by the Turkish government of a holy war against Serbia and all her allies. The Serbian government has made reply to the proclamation by declaring that all treaties between her and Turkey have ceased to exist.

Morgenthau did not express any alarm for the safety of Americans in Turkey. The state department feels no great anxiety for them as assurances have repeatedly been given by the Turkish government that American lives and property would be fully protected.

Morgenthau stated that more than 100 French citizens had fled to Bierut and Tribizon. They had been expelled from various places in the interior of Turkey. Although they were without means to provide themselves with food and shelter, Morgenthau did not say their lives were in danger.

Secretary Bryan in announcing Morgenthau's dispatch, said that while no steps had yet been taken by this government, the United States having in charge the diplomatic affairs of allied nations in Constantinople stood ready to do whatever seemed to be necessary for the aid of the refugees.

Ambassador Morgenthau also reported that he had asked the Turkish government to release Sir Edwin Pears, a British subject who has been imprisoned in Constantinople. He did not state the charge against Pears. Dr. Louis Mizzl, a Maltese, and Colonel Churchill, formerly a police officer, are being held under arrest and have been taken to Cesarea.

—Read The Daily Gate City, 10 cents per week.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Dec. 4.—Every attack of the reinforced German forces in Flanders is now being met by a vigorous counter offensive of the allies.

Four hundred thousand fresh British troops have reached France within the last month and are now on the firing line. The English now hold the line along the Yser where the Germans are expected to center their main attack in a final effort to break through to the coast. Heavy cannonading has been in progress during the past twenty-four hours and the Germans continue to mass forces between Ostend and Ypres for the general engagement that is expected.

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OFFICIAL REPORT.
[By William Phillip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, Dec. 4.—The development of an offensive northeast from Ypres is indicated in today's official communique from the war office. The statement reports heavy cannonading intermittently between Ypres and Roulers.

There is fighting also along the railway and about Beclere and Paschendale. Paschendale is midway between Roulers and Ypres, being about 8 1/2 miles from the latter point. Beclere is about four miles south of Paschendale. It is believed this movement represents another attempt of the allies to reach Menin, an important point on the Yser, upon which they have been unable to advance along the direct road from Ypres. The fighting reported today would apparently indicate the movement northward along the railroad toward Roulers as a part of an attempt to get around the German flank in this section in the Beclere forest.

The communique today indicates that the allies have been able to retain the positions they have taken up along the railway toward Roulers and the Paschendale road, despite the attacks by the Germans. The statement declares: "There were heavy cannonades intermittently yesterday between Ypres and Roulers along the railway and the Beclere and Paschendale roads. The Germans failed of success."

"In the Argonne several infantry attacks were repulsed."

"In Lorraine and the Woivre region cannonading continues."

"Calm prevails from the Somme to the Argonne and in Alsace."

White Slave Charge.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Julius Hellner, wealthy president of the Princess Corset Co., of Eighteenth street, today waived extradition proceedings and agreed to appear in the Chicago courts the first Tuesday in January to face charge of violation of the Mann white slave act. Hellner was arrested on complaint of the mother of pretty Florence Gidders, an employe in a Chicago store, to which Hellner sold goods. He was arrested several weeks ago and gave a bond of \$10,000. He renewed this bond today.

Young Widow with a Million.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 4.—Louis Hoffman, 96, who died here Monday, by the terms of his will leaves his young wife, Mrs. Katrina Hoffman, formerly of St. Louis, his entire estate, of \$1,000,000. The will was filed for probate today. Mrs. Hoffman is Miss Katrina Falkenheider, married Hoffman only a few years ago.

ENGLAND

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LONDON, Dec. 4.—The allied forces in northern France and Belgium are now believed practically to equal the Germans in numerical strength. The offensive of the French and British troops, now gradually developing, is expected to reach its height with the arrival of additional reinforcements.

Late reports put the strength of the allies in Belgium at 700,000. The eyewitness report of Col. E. D. Swinton, telling of the German drive toward Calais, states that from the north of La Bassée the Germans numbered 750,000. This bears out the admission of General Sir John French that the allies were outnumbered, but with the arrival of reinforcements and the shortening of the British line this advantage of the Germans may have been overcome.

The visit of King George to the British lines is said to have had a remarkable effect upon the troops. Everywhere he has been received with the greatest enthusiasm and is now contemplating extending his visit. The battle for the possession of the coast which is believed to be approaching, a climax will go down as one of the most remarkable in history. The most extraordinary methods have been taken on both sides for the gaining of some small advantage and a general engagement will bring more than 1,400,000 into contact. Tremendous losses are certain. During the long fight which has been in the nature of a siege, the Germans as well as the allied trenches have been equipped with elaborate defenses.

It is practically accepted that engineers have mined the German trenches and that they will be blown up in case of a withdrawal. The Germans have twice blown up French detachments after retreating from positions which were immediately occupied but the British will hardly be drawn into such traps.

The situation on the eastern front is accepted today as remaining unchanged. Unofficial Petrograd reports again claim the advantage for the Russians, but taken with the German statements there is nothing to bear out these optimistic statements. With the enormous Russian force in Poland, only by a protracted conflict could the Germans hope to gain a decisive victory. The extreme mobility of General Von Hindenberg's army promises to make it possible for him to put up a stubborn resistance to the attempt of the Russians to throw him back upon his own frontier.

Word that Cracow is being bombarded is expected momentarily. The Russian force which reached Wieliczka within range of the defenses of the city. The Russians have steadily

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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Dec. 4.—The attempted resumption of the German offensive following the reforming of the lines of the invading army has been without result, it is claimed here today.

The Russians, it is asserted, have extended their line further along the Vistula. In the region of Lowicz they have again forced the Germans to take the defensive. This line extends to the north of Lodz, and unofficial reports claim the Germans have been forced to fall back throughout this district.

Heavy reinforcements are being rushed forward by the Germans toward the southern end of the line and at least five corps are believed to have reached Czenstochow. A strong movement by these forces along the railroad toward Radomsk and Piotrkow in an attempt to relieve the pressure on the center is anticipated.

An attack upon the outer defenses of Cracow is reported today. With Wieliczka now held by the Russians, the enveloping movement at Cracow is progressing and the city will soon be completely invested.

The attempt of Germans to turn the Russian left flank in the Lodz region is declared to have been successfully resisted, while the enemy is being seriously threatened by the movement northwest from Lowicz, which is now held by the Russians.

GOING TO CHURCH WITH THE AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS

Services Held on the Safe Side of a Hill While Shells Shriek and Guns Boom Close by.

LETTERS FROM HOME WAS TEXT

Following the Sermon, Medals Were Awarded, Including Iron Cross to One Who Operated Three Cannon.

[By Wm. G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PRZEMYSL, Nov. 1.—(By courier to Vienna, thence by mail to New York.)—It is evening of Sunday. I went to church this morning. It was a service of war time, on a battle field, held on a hillside, amid a litter of trenches and rifle shelters. Two batteries of howitzers in the valley 300 yards distant, boomed at intervals and our own Austro-Hungarian shells screamed high over the improvised altar and went their way to kill, while we were praying that we ourselves might pass through the war unscathed.

Imagine a group of hills and valleys covering an area as large as the city of Chicago; you stand on the safe side of the hill nearest the Russian lines and you have the scene of the services. You're near the top of the hill and you have orders not to show your head above the rim, for the slightest movement there might give the Russian lookouts the range. From your hillside you look to the other hills; across them come files of soldiers in grey, narrow lines, moving over the slopes like gigantic worms.

This is to be a service for the Tyrolean sharpshooters, the 88th Austro-Hungarian regiment. These men who are marching through the cold grey morning are straight from the trenches where they have lain for three weeks. The black earth is on their clothes, hands, faces. The hill is steep and it is necessary for them to raise their faces in order to fasten their eyes on the altar.

The altar is a simple affair. It is only a small lean-to made of fresh pine boards. There is a "Christmassy" air about it, for it is decorated with pine boughs, amid which candles flicker with a pale, ghostly effect in the daylight.

The priest is here, waiting. He is a short man with a beard, kindly-eyed and ruddy faced—a pilot of men who at any moment may take the short quick journey into eternity. Big boots and a heavy overcoat appear under his white and gold vestments. He remains bareheaded and the raw wind moves the hair on his face and head.

A soldier comes along near the brow of the hill, stringing a wire on the ground behind him. He lays a small box and a telephone receiver on the ground near the altar. General Schonburg, the brigade commander is coming to church and he must be in touch with headquarters every moment.

More lines of men pass through the valley or climb the hill. They range themselves behind the first comers. From another part of the slope a huge tall man, accompanied by neatly dressed officers appears and shakes hands with the priest. The big man is General Schonburg.

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By this time over a thousand men are grouped mid-hill, a hundred feet below the altar. They are given "at ease" and stand as much so as possible with fifty pounds of pack on each back and a cold, raw wind going. The priest turns to his lean-to, faces the rude altar and kneels. The mass for soldiers, the living and the dead, is begun. At various junctures where the service requires that the worshippers kneel and cross themselves, the soldiers raise their hands to their caps in salute. Their general kneels humbly on the earth and crosses himself with heavily gloved hand and then the priest talks to his soldiers. Text is "Letters from home." He calls the soldiers "my war companions." He says: "I know how much it means to all of you to get a letter from home. This is the letter from home that encourages us most. But I have for you all this morning a letter from home—from heaven, our last and best home. This letter tells us that when we get there a welcome which is awaiting such as we have never known before; such as even those we love back in the Tyrol mountains could not give us. In these times of death we cannot tell who will be dead and who will be alive tomorrow. I pray you all be ready and worthy for the welcome that heaven will give us."

The battery at the foot of the hill booms out several times, the shots coming in quick succession. A bell tinkles as the priest steps to the altar. The general steps before the altar. The general is eloquent in a rough soldierly way. The Tyrones have their homes in the Alps. They are Austria-Hungary's ideal soldiers. They are looked on much as we in the United States look on our rough riders. No weak sentimentality will please these elemental men and General Schonburg doesn't give them any. He praised them for victories won and urged them to avenge reverses suffered.

When the general concluded, a decoration was placed about his neck. He was thereby named a general of division instead of brigade. Then he stepped to a bench where rested a large collection of medals. An aide called out the names of some fifty soldiers who came forward to receive rewards for bravery. One young man with a splendidly strong yet gentle face, received a gold medal. He had run back into machine gun fire to save his wounded captain.

The iron cross went to another young man, an artilleryman. All of the men at his battery or six howitzers had been killed. He found himself alone with the great guns. Over the telephone the orders kept coming.

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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, Dec. 4. (11 a. m.)—The capture of General DeWet probably will bring the South African rebellion to an end and will relieve British troops for operations against German East and West Africa. The open activity of the rebels has not assumed any serious importance at any time. The chief fear of the British authorities has been that if the leaders of the insurrection were not speedily caught, a moral effect would have been produced on Boers generally and unrest might continue until the end of the war.

Colonel Maritz, who led the initial mutiny, is out of action because of wounds, and General DeWet is a prisoner. These two were the chief inspirers of the insurrection. Their removal from the field after so rapid a campaign will probably have a decisive effect on unruly Boers, who are extremely confident of their success.

DeWet's capture raises a serious problem for the British in South Africa. By every rule of war, this soldier, who mutilated while the enemy was attacking his country, should be shot. The affair, however, has an extenuating circumstance. DeWet was one of the chief leaders of Boers in their war with England and fought to preserve his country's independence. He may claim his present revolt was not for the purpose of helping Germany, but that he wanted to restore South Africa to its former freedom. Whether this view of the

case will cause the South African British to temper justice with mercy probably will depend largely upon the attitude of loyal Boers. If they press too strongly for a term of imprisonment instead of execution for their old leaders, doubtless executive clemency will be exercised. With the Boer revolt well in hand, South African troops are now released for operations against the Germans. To the present time, the difficulties created by the Boers have so seriously hampered the British campaign against German East Africa and West Africa that the small police forces in those territories have been able to preserve German sovereignty almost intact. Germany's colonial possessions will be England's only territorial gain from the war, if the allies win. Particularly does England want German East Africa so that her "Cape-to-Cairo" railway which is to run along the whole eastern side of the continent, can pass everywhere through British territory. For this reason, a movement of British troops upon German East Africa probably will be the first undertaken after the South African administration is sure the Boer revolt will not break out again.

It is possible that the early subjugation of the Boer mutiny will keep Portugal out of the war. England doesn't want Portuguese to fight her battles except as a last resort, for besides the question involved there in the matter of territorial remuneration. The South African British will now do their utmost to go ahead without having to sue the Portuguese mercenaries.

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

FRANCE—Heavy intermittent cannonading between Ypres and Roulers in offensive movement started by allies. Germans falling to drive them from positions which have been occupied.

RUSSIA—Claimed attempt of Germans to resume offensive without result. Russian line extended further along Vistula. Word that Cracow is besieged, is expected momentarily.

ENGLAND—Four hundred thousand additional British troops reached the front. Desert east of Port Said flooded to prevent attack upon city by Moslems operating in Egypt.

GERMANY—Normal offensive in Poland reported. French attacks in Flanders repulsed. Kaiser at Czenstochowa.