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# The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER  
Rain or snow. Colder. Local temp—7 p. m. 31; 7 a. m. 35.

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EIGHT PAGES

## IS AMERICA FAIR TO GERMANY?

### BRUTAL MIGHT RESPECTED BY THE UNITED STATES

America's Neutrality Being Attacked by Germans Because They are Not Being Supplied With Ammunition From This Side.

### BRYAN BLAMED FOR THE HYPOCRISY

If America Respects Only Brutal Power, We Too Will Play the Brutal Power" is One View of the Situation.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—On the ground that America's neutrality is merely hypocritical, the war committee of the German city of Zwickau, near Dresden, has announced it will refuse to accept gifts from the United States, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger asserted today. The war committee complained bitterly because America supplies arms and ammunition to Germany's enemies.

The exact text of the article in the Cologne Gazette, in which the United States was caustically attacked, as was heard today created a mild sensation, particularly since the Gazette has often in the past been inspired by the government. Commenting on Secretary Bryan's letters to Senator Ross on American neutrality, the Gazette said:

"Now we know what to expect from America. Under Bryan, neutrality is nothing but a thin curtain behind which active servility to England is being. Now that we know, we shall act accordingly. If America only respects brutal might, we might well use brutal might against her."

A summary of the Cologne Gazette article as made public in Berlin by the official press bureau and received here yesterday by the United Press via wireless, did not contain the specific threat against America reported in the Amsterdam dispatch above.

It implied merely that if America respects only brute power, Germany too, will use brute power against the allies. The exact text of the summary, as received by wireless was:

"Cologne Gazette attacks American neutrality. Says if we are really neutral, it must compel permission to furnish and sell war materials to Germany and Austria. In reality, American neutrality is now only thin curtain behind which zealous loving service to England conceals itself. If America respects only brutal power, we too will play the brutal power," concludes the article.

The Van Hornes Case. WANCEBORO, Maine, Feb. 4.—Werner Van Horne—or Horne, as he

### RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.—All Poland, from Warsaw west to the Prussian frontier, is now a bloody battle ground. Official dispatches today reported furious German attacks along the Bzura. Sanguinary fighting preceded the capture by the Russians of Skempe north of the Vistula. Southwest of Warsaw the czar's aviators rained bombs with deadly effect upon German concentration camps.

"The Germans have been considerably reinforced," was the official admission from the general staff today.

"West of Warsaw in the region of Goumin and Borzymow, south of the Bzura, heavy artillery fire continues day and night.

"Stubborn hand to hand fighting continues at all hours, with both sides suffering severe losses. Goumin is still held by our forces, though the enemy is making desperate attacks in that region."

Victory for the Russians north of the Vistula aroused enthusiasm here today. It was taken to indicate the resumption of the Russian drive on the Prussian fortress of Thorn. The grand duke's army captured Skempe, half way between Lipno and Siepre by an infantry onslaught. The Germans retired in the direction of Lipno which they still hold. A German attack south of Lipno along the Vistula was repelled.

The Russian force operating southeast of Interburg forced a crossing of the Angerap south of Darkehmen. Along the Rawa, Russian aviators bombed German concentrations at Rawa, Brzetzmy and several points along the railroad.

Hundreds of wounded Russian soldiers and many German prisoners arriving in Warsaw daily. Most of these are from the Bzura region where the most desperate fighting has been in progress for a week. Practically all the Russian wounded are victims of German rifle bullets. The trenches near Borzymow are so close together, they reported that rifle fire scarcely ever ceased. All night German artillery plays upon the Russian trenches. Day break invariably signals a new German infantry attack. The Austro-German forces in the Carpathians are stubbornly resisting the Russian forward movement into Hungary. It was officially admitted today. The Germans are bringing up fresh troops.

**To Test Neutrality.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—That Germany has placed before the United States a concrete case that she believes will test American neutrality was learned officially today.

In a further note transmitted to the state department by Ambassador Von Bernstorff regarding the consignment of food aboard the steamship Wilhelmina, assurances were given by the Berlin foreign office that American consuls in Germany can supervise the distribution of such food and see that it does not reach Germany's armed forces.

Germany holds, it was learned, that if the United States insists as strongly that Americans have the right to ship food to German non-combatants as it does that arms and ammunitions can be shipped to the allies, her neutrality will be proved. But if the decision is against Germany, that government will feel that the United States is not impartial.

Berlin believes, it was stated, that if Great Britain seizes the cargo of food on the Wilhelmina it will be "pure piracy." And Germany further insists that "England has not a leg to stand on" in its announced intention of taking all food consigned to Germany.

**CHANGE OF CAMPAIGN.**  
[By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]  
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Russians have abandoned their march on Konigsberg. For the past three days no mention of the progress of the campaign northeast of Interburg has been contained in official dispatches from Petrograd. Advice received here today said that the czar's armies have encountered superior forces of the enemy west of Palkallen and have been forced to halt their advance.

Southeast of Interburg, a Russian force assigned to push in a northwesterly direction along the railroad leading through Interburg to Konigsberg made desperate efforts to cross the Angerap at Darkehmen, on the railroad. The Germans suffered heavy losses from Russian shells, but occupied such strong positions on the west bank that the Russian attacks were unsuccessful. Russian cavalry, however, drove the Germans out of a village on the west bank of the Angerap south of Darkehmen and the village is now occupied by the czar's troops.

Northeast of Interburg, the Russians encountered unexpectedly large forces of Germans concentrated along the Lasdinnen-Mallwischken line west of Palkallen. German prisoners taken in that vicinity reported that some reinforcements had been brought into east Prussia from Flanders.

Along the western battle line today military experts were chiefly concerned over new German attacks near Verdun. The army of the German crown prince has resumed its efforts to drive in the French infantrymen entrenched outside the besieged city.

No Official Report. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Expressing doubt that any German city would re- (Continued on page 2.)

### EX-PRIEST SHOT AFTER LECTURE

Religious Prejudices Aflame in Texas Town After Two Men Were Killed and One Wounded.

### DUEL IN HOTEL ROOM

Lecturer Refused to Abandon Attacks on the Catholic Church and Coroner is Now Holding Inquest Over Men.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] MARSHALL, Texas, Feb. 4.—Religious prejudices were aflame today when the coroner's inquest was opened into the deaths of William Black, ex-priest of Bellaire, Ohio, and John Rogers, a leading Knight of Columbus, of Marshall. Black's revolver in evidence, show no shot had been fired by him, while he was struck in five vital spots by bullets after he refused to desist in his attacks on the Catholic church.

Papers were being prepared this morning to charge C. F. Hall, of St. Paul, Minn., with murder. John Copeland was shot through the stomach and cannot survive. George Rran, a third prominent local Catholic, in the assault by the ex-priest, faced a murder charge for the death of Black.

Miss Sallie Black, adopted daughter of the Knights of Luther lecturer, and the only other living witness of the most sensational religious incident in Texas history, was hysterical today, under police guard at a friend's house here.

Anti-Catholics were trying to raise bond for Hall so he could take Black's place and lecture on "Convent Life" as previously advertised. Black's lecture on "Effects of the Confessional Box" Tuesday night at the court house, led to the visit from the three Catholic churchmen and his death. The prominence of the local men and the preponderance of the protest among Marshall residents, turned the shooting into the sole topic of conversation here today. The city is seething.

The county jail where Hall is held is under heavy guard to prevent an attempt to liberate him as well as to protect him from attack.

Ryan, at liberty under \$10,000 bond, is guarded by Catholic friends at his home.

The fact that a negro from Copeland's bank accompanied the party of Catholics to Black's room and was also armed, was brought out at the inquest. The negro did not fire, his revolver showed.

**Police Board Discharged.**  
[United Press Leased Wire Service.] JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—Governor Major today discharged the Kansas City police board.

**FRANCE**

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]  
PARIS, Feb. 4.—Reinforced German armies are making violent attempts to take the offensive and force back the allied lines from the coast to Arras.

Heavy cannonading around Neuport was reported in today's official despatches. German gunners resumed dropping shells across the allied lines into Furnes. Near Notre Dame Lorette, German infantry made an unsuccessful smash against the French trenches after several hours of artillery duelling.

French gunners maintain the advantage in the region between Arras and Bethune. West of Labassee, the German artillery has been particularly active. Air scouts reported that the Germans are preparing for another onslaught on the British positions between Labassee and Bethune.

French shells worked havoc in the ranks of a German regiment conveying supplies and ammunition trains in the Woivre region. The Germans at this point temporarily abandoned their train movement.

A thaw has set in in the Vosges region. Mountain streams have been converted into rushing torrents of water and floods threaten to hinder operations.

To go Around the World.  
LONDON, Jan. 20. (By mail to New York.)—You always can count on Harry Lauder. The canny Scotchman, who has taken pounds sterling galore from American audiences, is going to try his killing antics on Tokio, Petrograd and Paris.

"I shall begin work again in February," he said. "The next time I hope to extend my tour so as to go round the world. I have not yet seen Canada and the union of South Africa. Then there is India and our grand allies. Why should I not sing in Japan and in Petrograd, and in Paris?"

While theatrical critics are wondering just what Lauder's bare knees would do to the cold Russian winters, or what "I love a lassie," would sound like to the Japanese, no one is doubtful that Lauder would save francs, rubles and yen just as if they were dollars or pounds.

### GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Feb. 4. (Via wireless to Sayville).—Defeat of the French in a daring German infantry charge northwest of Massiges, midway between Verdun and Rheims, was claimed in the official statement from the war office this afternoon.

The Germans stormed three successive trenches, one behind another, and occupied the main French position. The advance was over a line of more than 2,000 yards. Seven French officers and 601 soldiers were taken prisoners and nine machine guns, nine smaller guns and much war material captured. The French suffered heavily when they counter-attacked during the night in an unsuccessful attempt to regain the lost positions.

The war office this afternoon officially confirmed reports the German troops are reinforcing the Austrians in the Carpathians. Further progress of General Von Mackensen's drive toward Warsaw from the Bolimow region was reported.

Artillery fighting has been resumed along the Franco-Belgian battle front from Rheims northward to the sea-coast. Near Perthes, the French renewed their efforts to pierce the German lines, but were hurled back.

For the first time the German ski troops have been in action against the French chasseur along the snowy mountain sides in the Vosges. The engagement was not important, but the ski soldiers proved their prowess by defeating the enemy's detachment.

Around Tilsit, the northern Russian army that attempted a march on Konigsberg, was pressed back by the Germans in the engagement along the Niemen river. On the north bank of the Vistula, in Poland, where the Russians are attempting to advance upon Thorn, only unimportant skirmishes have occurred between detachments.

The Russians are making desperate counter attacks west of Warsaw with the object of halting Von Mackensen's new advance upon the Polish capital.

They have suffered heavy losses in a series of night attacks that broke down in every instance under the fire of German artillery. The number of Russian prisoners taken in these trench battles increases daily.

"Since some days the Germans have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Austro-Hungarian armies in the Carpathians," said the official statement. "The allied troops have obtained a series of good successes in this difficult snow-covered mountainous country."

### THE WEATHER

For Keokuk and vicinity: Rain or snow tonight and Friday. Colder Friday.

For Iowa: Rain or snow tonight. Colder west and central portions tonight. Threatening and colder with rain or snow east and central portions.

For Missouri: Probably rain tonight and Friday. Warmer east and colder west portion tonight. Colder Friday. Strong south shifting to west winds.

For Illinois: Rain tonight, and probably Friday. Warmer tonight. Colder Friday. Strong shifting winds.

**Weather Conditions.**  
The advancing western depression forms a marked storm center near Kansas City this morning.

The temperature has risen on the storm's front, with snow or rain, from the mountain region to the central valleys, and the snowfall has been heavy in the mountain region.

Conditions indicate rain or snow for this section tonight and Friday, becoming somewhat colder Friday.

**Local Observations.**  
Feb. 4. Bar. Ther. Wind W'th'r  
3 7 p. m.—29.91 31 SE Cldy  
4 7 a. m.—29.70 35 E LL Rain  
Precipitation in 24 hours, .05.  
River stage, 7:00 a. m., 4 feet.  
Change in past 24 hours, rise 2.  
Mean temperature 3rd, 28.  
Highest temperature, 33.  
Lowest temperature, 23.  
Lowest temperature last night, 30.  
FRED Z. GOSSEWISCH, Observer.

### AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA (via Berlin by wireless to London) Feb. 4.—Austro-German forces operating in the Carpathians captured 1,000 Russian prisoners and several machine guns in a successful assault upon a strong position held by the enemy on a mountain range, it was stated officially today.

The Russians are on the offensive at several points along the mountains. Their attacks were described as "very stubborn" but the war office declared they were being repulsed.

The situation in southern Poland and western Galicia is unchanged.

### The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 4.—General Villa today practically proclaimed himself president of Mexico. He has assumed supreme political power and organized a civil government with himself as the head. Villa gave as his reason for assuming the supreme power of the republic, that interruption of communication has made it impossible to work in conjunction with the forces in the south. He declared the zone he controlled was so extensive that an organized government was necessary.

The cabinet named by Villa follows:

Minister of foreign relations and justice, Lic Miguel Diaz Lombardo; governance and communications, Dr. Luis De La Garza Cardenas; treasury and fomento, Francisco Escudero.

These three men are among the ablest leaders of the republic. They have been acting as advisors to Villa for months. Villa will maintain his capital at Aguas Calientes temporarily.

Villista agents here, were advised today of the defeat of a Carranzista column of eight thousand men in the command of Gen. Augustin Estrada. Several hundred were killed and wounded in the battle which lasted for three days.

Official messages dealing with the defeat of General Benavides south of San Luis Potosi today state, two hundred prisoners, three trains, several cannon and other munitions were captured. Four hundred of the Guttierrez forces have asked permission to join the Villista troops.

"Four hundred men, well armed and perfectly equipped have asked to join us, as we are the true defenders of the ideals of the revolution," mesaged from General Villa stated. "They take exception to the conduct of the traitor, Eugenio Benavides."

**Villa Reported Dead.**  
GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 4.—That Villa had died of his wounds and that Rodolfo Fierro, the rebel chief's assassin, had faced the firing squad, were unconfirmed and uncredited statements contained in official cablegrams from Carranza headquarters in Vera Cruz to the constitutionalist consul, received here today.

Railroad traffic was resumed this morning between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, despatches state.

[The Carranzista report of Villa's death is completely at variance with apparently trustworthy announcement that Villa has proclaimed himself president of Mexico.]

### B.G. STEAMSHIP IOWA SINKS IN LAKE MICHIGAN

Crew Abandoned the Boat Three Miles From Shore and Sought Safety on the Ice Floes Which Caused Wreck.

### NO PASSENGERS WERE ON BOARD

Wireless Appeal Sent Out Just Before the Vessel Went to the Bottom After Men Had Taken to the Ice.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The 846 ton steamship Iowa, of the Goodrich lines sank in Lake Michigan about 10:30 this morning, three miles off the mouth of the Chicago river.

The Iowa carried a crew of between sixty-five and seventy-five men. All left the boat before she sank, but it is not known whether all succeeded in making their way to safety over the ice floes which caused the steamer to sink.

News of the steamer's sinking was received from the Iowa's wireless by the local agents of the line. As far as the line officials know, the message was sent just before the ship went under.

H. W. Thorpe, of the Goodrich line, said he had received only very meagre details in the wireless from Captain Stuffleben, of the Iowa. The message stated that many members of the crew were trying to reach safety over the ice.

Goodrich line officials believe the terrible ice floes which have endangered shipping and held up a score of ships in Lake Michigan, crushed in the sides of the Iowa.

That the vessel was suddenly crushed, is the belief in shipping circles. Otherwise, it is believed, Captain Stuffleben would have reported that he was in danger. The first intimation Goodrich officials had of any real danger, was the message which said, in effect: "We are about to sink."

There were no passengers aboard the Iowa, according to Agent Thorpe. The ship is a comparatively new boat and carried a cargo of mixed freight, of which a great portion was merchandise. She was 220 feet long.

Captain Garland, of the life saving station, was immediately notified by Goodrich line officials. He rushed his entire crew to the most advantageous positions for getting succor to the Iowa's crew. The regular life saving crew was augmented by a score of volunteers from among dock workers and longshoremen.

Captain Garland himself put out in command of the station's launch. The tug, Graem Stewart, also put out toward the scene of the accident. A steamer whose name could not be made out, was seen standing by and

making preparations to pick up members of the Iowa's crew, some of whom could be seen picking their perilous way across the ice floes.

Local wireless operators picked up the S. O. S. calls from the Iowa and then calls from several other lake steamers, saying the latter were hurrying full steam ahead to the rescue. The Iowa was in-bound.

At 12:30 it was said at the offices of the Goodrich line that all members of the crew of the steamship Iowa had landed safely at the recreation pier.

Steward Charles Cimentnault of the Iowa, was the first of the crew to reach shore. He landed at the recreation pier and went direct to the offices of the Goodrich line to report. He said he believed all his comrades were safe.

The Iowa, which was valued at \$100,000 and carried a cargo valued at \$50,000, has been to the bottom once before. In 1913 she collided with the steamer Sheboygan and after limping to her pier, sank. Both vessel and cargo are partially covered by insurance.

**Crushed Like an Egg.**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Both her sides crushed in like an egg shell by huge ice floes that surged back onto her bow from the wake of the vessel ahead, the Goodrich line steamer Iowa went to the bottom of Lake Michigan today. She sank in less than fifty minutes. All of her crew, numbering fifty or more, and one passenger, saved themselves by picking their way to shore over the ice.

The Iowa was closely following the large steamer Racine, which had little trouble smashing a path through the ice, although in some spots it was twelve inches thick, according to Captain G. E. Stuffleben of the Iowa. Upon reaching a point three miles from shore, the ice became thicker. Suddenly several great pieces bounded back onto the Iowa's bows. There was a cracking and a rending of the plates and the Iowa began to settle. The members of the crew had time to save all of their personal effects.

—Read The Daily Gate City. Ten cents per week.

### What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—(11 a. m.)—Gorman troops are now defending Hungary. The change in the distribution of the kaiser's eastern army, necessitated by the Magyar threat of revolt, has not been completed and German troops are engaged in the Carpathian fighting, which is preventing the Russians resuming their drive toward Budapest.

Today, Petrograd announces for the first time confirmation of the reports of the presence of Germans in the Carpathians. The German troops are being considerably reinforced, says Petrograd, and fighting is now becoming "stubborn."

Under these circumstances no confidence can be placed in dispatches by individual Petrograd correspondents asserting that the Russians are putting Hungary and that the Austrians have lost "hope" and are abandoning important positions "with scarcely any show of resistance." It is apparent that once more excessive optimism reigns in Petrograd and that the situation along the Carpathians is being judged by the Russians not as it is, but as they would like to have it.

No general advance of the Russians is yet apparent anywhere in Hungary or in Transylvania. The Russians have made no important gains since they were forced back after failure of their second effort to reach Budapest. As far as is known the Austrians alone compelled the Slav retirement into the Carpathians. Now that German reinforcements have arrived to stiffen the new Austrian offensive, it is difficult to see how the Russians can make progress unless they themselves are heavily reinforced. Whether Grand Duke Nicholas has the additional men, is a question that depends for its answer on the war supplies at his disposal.

Bucharest's announcement today that Rumania has no intention of entering the war at present, indicates that those nearest the Russian scene of operations who are able to judge conditions dispassionately, do not expect an important Russian victory. At present it seems as if a Carpathian deadlock has been caused which, if broken, will be done so by the side able to push forward the largest reinforcements.