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TEN PAGES

SPY, DIED LIKE A DOG; DOGS DIED LIKE A SPY

Our Footed Friends of the Soldiers in the Trenches, Were All Sentenced to Death When Collie Was Caught Carrying Messages.

MEN HATED TO PART WITH THEIR PETS

The Little Old Woman Who Sold Cider by Day and Signaled to the Germans at Night Through Her Shutters.

By Phil Rader, written for the United Press.
LONDON, March 1.—There was a little old woman of French nationality, whose shot-riddled little cottage was about a mile behind our trenches. She had a huge supply of cider, and when one of us got money, and a chance, we would sneak through the trenches back to her little house, knock on the shattered window until she opened it and handed out a big cup full of apple juice.

"My good old husband," as she described him, was killed in the cottage by a German bullet. We buried the body for her and asked her why she didn't move.

"No! No!" she exclaimed. "This is my home and if I die anywhere, I die here."

One night we saw three little flicks of light come from a chink of the shuttered window. On a hill far away, the German lines, we saw a tiny light blink three times. For three nights we watched the sparkling chink of the window blind. We didn't want to believe she was a spy, because if she were taken away, we would miss our cider. But, at last, we had to act. We caught her one night in the shed and our officers sent her away, don't know where. She had sold us country for German gold.

Her was only one instance of the thoroughness of the German spy system.

One day we found a telephone wire running through the beet fields from the German trenches to a point far behind our lines. It ended at a poplar tree where a German spy hidden in the branches had been phoning the enemy all the details of our movements.

But the collie liked Demielle best. We found out afterwards that Demielle used to save his food, and even go hungry himself in order to keep himself high in the collie's good will. How Demielle ever trained the dog to go to the German trenches from ours we were never able to figure out, but we first suspected Demielle when we saw him lift the dog to the edge of our trench and send him on his way by throwing a stone towards the German lines which were only 150 feet distant. When the dog came back that night a sentry caught him and searched him. Under his collar was a map which Demielle had drawn, with a note written in German. "We don't understand this map. Can't you make it plainer?" The sentry put the note back in place and let the dog go to Demielle's submerged hut. Two men were standing near Demielle's cellar when the dog entered. Demielle put his finger under the dog's collar, secured the note and began to read it when the men jumped on him. Demielle was very cool about it, but he knew that his end had come. He was taken away and sentenced to death by a court martial. Luckily the firing squad was not chosen from among the men in our trench. The officers paraded him before us as an example. He kept his head high, and seemed satisfied with what he had done for his country. They took him somewhere to die. Next day we were afraid to perform several executions that were harder for some men, I think than shooting their old trench mate would have been.

"Kill all of the dogs in your trenches," ran the new command.

I think some of the men who had made pets of stray dogs, wept the night the order came. One fellow I know slept with his dog that night. We could not kill the dogs in cold blood; we were acquainted with them, just as we were with each other. They had been the bright spots in our muddy drab lives. Many and dirty as they were, we were little cleaner; for when there wasn't a smile left on our faces, during the rainy or extra dangerous days there was a spark in the eyes of the trench dogs and they were always ready to play.

But we had to kill them. A Portuguese who loved a little white fox terrier, discovered the easiest way. He threw a stone out of the trench; the little fellow went after it and just as he was picking it up in his mouth, about a dozen of our rifles blazed at him and over he went. We made believe to ourselves that we had been shooting at the Germans and that "Poopoo" had been killed by accident. So our six dog friends went into eternity that day, laying themselves down among the bodies of the

men. But the collie liked Demielle best. We found out afterwards that Demielle used to save his food, and even go hungry himself in order to keep himself high in the collie's good will. How Demielle ever trained the dog to go to the German trenches from ours we were never able to figure out, but we first suspected Demielle when we saw him lift the dog to the edge of our trench and send him on his way by throwing a stone towards the German lines which were only 150 feet distant. When the dog came back that night a sentry caught him and searched him. Under his collar was a map which Demielle had drawn, with a note written in German. "We don't understand this map. Can't you make it plainer?" The sentry put the note back in place and let the dog go to Demielle's submerged hut. Two men were standing near Demielle's cellar when the dog entered. Demielle put his finger under the dog's collar, secured the note and began to read it when the men jumped on him. Demielle was very cool about it, but he knew that his end had come. He was taken away and sentenced to death by a court martial. Luckily the firing squad was not chosen from among the men in our trench. The officers paraded him before us as an example. He kept his head high, and seemed satisfied with what he had done for his country. They took him somewhere to die. Next day we were afraid to perform several executions that were harder for some men, I think than shooting their old trench mate would have been.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.), March 23.—Hostile aviators have again bombarded Ostend, the war office announced today, killing and wounding several Belgian civilians. No damage was done to German military works.

Northwest of Verdun a French aviator was shot down by the Germans. A French aircraft manned by two non-commissioned officers was forced to land near Freiburg and the officers were made prisoners.

DRIVE RUSSIANS BACK.
BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.), March 23.—A German army that drove the Russians out of Memel has pushed the Slavs back twenty miles across the Russian border and has occupied the Russian town of Krottingen, the war office announced this afternoon.

Arriving at Krottingen, the Germans set free 300 German inhabitants of Memel district who had been dragged across the border by the Russians, presumably as hostages. The Russian flight from Memel was so precipitate that the raiders were forced to abandon not only the hostages, but part of their loot. There has been a lull in the fighting in Poland. On both sides of the Orzez river, northeast of Przasnysz, Russian attacks have been repulsed.

In the Franco-Flanders fighting, the Germans have repulsed a series of attacks near Carency, northwest of Arras in the Champagne and Artois region and around Badonviller in the Vosges, where the French sustained heavy losses.

The Germans repulsed a night attack north of Beussaux in the Champagne by exploding mines under the French trenches just as the enemy prepared to charge.

ADMIT THE BLOW.
BERLIN, March 23. (Via The Hague).—The German press generally frankly admitted today that the fall of Przemysl was a severe blow to the Austrian allies, but praised the Austrian defense.

"We thoroughly agree with the Austrian war office that the fall of Przemysl has no important military bearing," said the Kreuz Zeitung, "but we are honest enough to admit it is a painful blow."

Other papers speculated on what use Russia will make of the army thus released, but expressed confidence that any move it will make will be countered successfully.

SOCIALISTS WANT PEACE.
AMSTERDAM, March 23.—Stormy scenes were enacted in the German reichstag yesterday when the socialist Scheidemann urged that the government at once take steps to end the war, according to private advices from Berlin today. At the same time the socialist Lebedour who recently criticized army measures in Poland delivered a bitter attack upon other

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FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, March 23.—In a drizzling rain, thousands of Parisians paced the streets until nearly dawn today, awaiting the arrival of another Zeppelin, reported on its way to Paris from General Von Kluck's headquarters near Soissons. At 5 a. m., searchlights flashed the signal "all well" and the sensation-seeking populace went to bed. The war office announced that a Zeppelin that headed for Paris, threw three bombs on Villers-Cotterets, forty-five miles northwest of the capital and then apparently flew back across the Aisne.

BOMBS KILL THREE.
PARIS, March 23.—A German aviator dropped three bombs in the city of Rheims, killing three civilians, according to war office dispatches today. The German bombardment of the town, reported in yesterday's official communique was continuing today, according to latest dispatches from the front.

In the Champagne region, the French have made slight progress near Meaulx.

STILL AT WORK ON THE PROTESTS

President Wilson is Concocting Notes to Japan, China, England, France and Other Places.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PETROGRAD, March 23.—Half a million Russian troops inspired by the news of the fall of Przemysl are pressing forward in a gigantic forward movement all along the Carpathians, according to war office dispatches today.

From Dukla pass region to the borders of Roumania the Slavs are driving southward in a mighty sweep toward the plains of Hungary and the crown land of Bukovina.

General Seliwanoff's besieging army of 150,000 men began entering Przemysl early today. Tentative terms of surrender were agreed upon late yesterday at a conference between General Kusmanek, the Austrian commander of the fortress city and Seliwanoff. The war office has not made the terms public, but it is certain that General Kusmanek and the remnants of his disease ridden garrison will be accorded full honors of war.

Red Cross nurses attached to the Russian army preceded the victorious Slavs into Przemysl. Several hospital units entered the city yesterday and began administering to Austrians. These were wounded in the last desperate sorties of the garrison and had been tumbled into hospitals with scarcely any medical attention. The condition of the defender was pitiable. Though the garrison had an adequate food supply until only a few weeks ago, the Austrians were suffering for lack of heavy clothing. The uniforms they wore when the siege was begun last autumn were tatters. In the last few days, all kinds of animals had been slaughtered for their meat and the garrison would have faced starvation within forty-eight hours.

A despatch to the war office today said the inner forts of Przemysl had been partly destroyed by the Austrians before General Kusmanek ran up the white flag. The Austrians, however, lacked sufficient explosives to level the forts and the damage can be repaired within a few weeks. A Russian force of probably 10,000 will be left to garrison the city.

Public buildings and private homes in Przemysl suffered but little from the bombardment. The Russian gun fire was accurately aimed and none of the city's landmarks suffered.

What disposition will be made of the Russian army that invested Przemysl was a subject for much speculation today. There were reports that the Russian troops would be sent against the fortress of Cracow; that they would move southward to aid in the invasion of Hungary and that they would be hurled to the southeast to march into Bukovina.

Despite heavy snow storms, the Russians are making progress between the Dukla and Lupkow passes. Another Russian force has pierced the Russian border, north of Tilsit and now occupies the German town of Lausagen.

AUSTRIANS IN MUTINY.
PETROGRAD, March 23.—Mutiny broke out in the starving garrison at Przemysl and General Kusmanek surrendered to the Russians to prevent

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, March 23.—The admiralty today confirmed the report that the small Whitby steamer Concord was torpedoed in the channel yesterday. The vessel is still afloat and will be towed into port, it was stated. Her crew of twenty-five men were rescued.

NEED AMMUNITION.
PARIS, March 23.—Ammunition is the great need of all the armies in the war. General French, British commander, was quoted as saying this in an interview published here today.

"It is a rough war," said General French, "but the problem it sets is comparatively simple—ammunition, more ammunition, always more ammunition. But I have a feeling that the Germans now need ammunition more than we do. For some time they have been more sparing of their shells."

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WHOLESALE MURDERS ARE CLEARED BY CONFESSIONS

The Flat Iron Crime is Told by Man Who Admits He Crept Into Little Home at Night and Killed Family.

WOMAN TELLS STORY OF AXE MURDERS

Monmouth Tragedy is Confessed by Negro Woman and Other Axe Murders Are Being Investigated Over Again.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—Vernie Lewis, who confessed to the flat iron murder in Terre Haute and brought here to escape almost certain mob violence there, was safely held in the county jail today in the custody of Sheriff Coffin.

Lewis said in his confession that he loved Mrs. Will Balding and that his fear she would move away with her family, prompted him to creep into her home at night and crush the life out of the mother and her children. The mother and three children died. Clifford, 12, and Irene, 3, are unconscious after a week. Their skulls also were crushed, and they probably will die.

The murderer is understood and his face that of a man mentally weak, but detectives who traced him down, say he is neither insane or a drug victim. He frequently had visited Mrs. Balding at night while her husband was away, but the authorities will not at this time make plain the extent of their relations.

"I tore the carpet off the window, which had been put there because there was no glass in the window," Lewis said. "Got in the kitchen and got two irons off the kitchen stove. Mrs. Balding was awake when I came in. I went to her bed and struck her several times on the head with the iron. I don't know how many times I hit her. Next I hit Irene on the head. I don't remember whether I hit the baby or not. (The infant's skull was crushed and it died.) I then went into the front room to the dawn port and hit Celeste. When I went to hit Clifford, he woke up and said something. I don't know what he said. Then I found Thomas and hit him. I then went to the kitchen where I washed my hands in a pan of water. Then went home. I did not tell any one of my crime—not a soul. I didn't think any one would find out that I did it."

Blood spots on his suspenders and a conflicting story led to the confession.

When Lewis was seen today, he gave a new reason for his deed. He said he met with an accident in the mine five months ago, in which the back of his head was crushed.

"Since then my head has hurt and often I have wanted to kill some one," he said.

"I crept into the house that night just to see Mrs. Balding and didn't want to hurt any one, but when I got in there my head began hurting and when I saw the flat irons the idea suddenly came the kill the whole family, and I did it."

An examination of his head showed it had been crushed in the back as described. Today's statement gave additional confirmation of the relationship between Lewis and Mrs. Balding.

The Axe Man's Wife.
MONMOUTH, Ill., March 23.—Before Lovey Mitchell, John Knight,

now in the Joliet pen, and his wife Mrs. Annie Knight, all negroes, are sent to trial for the murder of Wm. F. Dawson and his wife and thirteen year old daughter here three years ago, officials will allow time for authorities of Blue Island, Ill., Colorado Springs and Columbia, Mo., to question the trio. At all of these places there have been mysterious murders. In each instance the method of slaying has been like that employed in the wiping out of the Dawson family. A hatchet was wielded to crush out the lives of the victims.

Feeling against Mitchell, brought from St. Louis yesterday, and against the Knight woman, who is said to have confessed to the Dawson murders, ran so high today, that Police Chief Morrison decided to keep the prisoners at Galesburg indefinitely. Mr. Knight, the police said today, told them how she stood watch outside the Dawson home while Mitchell and her husband killed the family with a hatchet for revenge.

Mrs. Knight's Story.
PEORIA, Ill., March 23.—Statements tending definitely to connect "Lovey" Mitchell and John Knight, negroes, with the murder of W. F. Dawson, his wife and daughter, at Monmouth, Ill., have been obtained from Annie Knight, wife of one of the suspects, according to the Peoria police. It was said today by detectives here that the Monmouth police wished to hide the facts for fear that acts of violence would be attempted against the prisoners.

Mrs. Knight, who was brought here for safe keeping late yesterday, told newspaper men today that gossip had connected her name with the Dawson's and that Mitchell also had been ordered away from the church at which Dawson was sexton. She also said Dawson and his wife, although white, attended a negro church and were at this church until nine o'clock on the night of the murder.

RUSSIA

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TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, March 23.—Despite Berlin reports of an absolute calm in Constantinople, Athens dispatches to London papers today asserted that since the beginning of the Dardanelles operations 100,000 Mussulmans have fled from the capital to the interior.

Reports from Athens indicate that the allied fleet was not resumed bombarding the forts, at least on a large scale. A Paris dispatch today confirmed the Turkish claim that the French battleship Gaultois was badly damaged in last Thursday's engagement when three allied ships were sunk. It was stated at Paris that the battleship Jaureguiberry has been ordered to the Dardanelles to replace the Gaultois.

THE TURKISH REPORT.
BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), March 23.—That Commander R. F. Phillimore of the British battleship Inflexible, was killed in the Dardanelles engagement in which two British and one French battleship were sunk, was the report received here this afternoon from Athens. An Athens newspaper was given as the authority for the statement.

The Athens paper published a detailed story of the Dardanelles engagement. It asserted that five allied warships were sunk and four badly damaged, including the French battleship Suffren. Shells pierced the sides of the battleship Inflexible, Admiral Carden's flagship and in the rush of water many of the crew of the Inflexible were drowned, according to the Athens newspaper.

It was rumored in London that Admiral Carden was killed when Turkish shells played havoc aboard his flagship, the Inflexible. The British naval censor denied this, declaring Admiral Carden was relieved from command because he was seriously ill. The British admiralty admitted casualties of about sixty aboard the Inflexible.

department officials today were preparing to protect foreigners in Tampico, anticipating that fighting will soon reach there.

Tampico's foreign population numbers 7,000, including 2,500 Americans. The state department is also considering its next move in Yucatan. Although Carranza has raised the ban on exports from Progresso, there is no certainty that such conditions will continue. The natives are declared to be ready for a revolt, while Villistas are reported operating in the state.

Yucatan Captured.
LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 23.—With the capture today of Maricao, capital of Yucatan, Carranzistas now control the entire state, announced Mexican Consul Adolfo Carrillo here today.

What the War Moves Mean

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

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, March 23. (11 a. m.)—The fall of Przemysl may have an important effect on an early end of the war, or the gain for the allied cause may equally be frittered away by incompetent Slav leadership. The situation now confronting the allies is admirable for the delivery of a powerful offensive in the direction of Budapest, but it will be in accord with previous Russian strategy if the desire to accomplish too many things at once would test the sudden advantage now resting in Grand Duke Nicholas's hands. Three or four Russian army corps must have comprised the investing force about Przemysl. The fact that the Austrian garrison of 50,000 made no efforts to cut its way to freedom, as did the Belgians at Antwerp, demonstrates the large superiority of Slavs. An army being 120,000 and 150,000 strong, full confidence after winning one of the most important victories of the war

is now released for any use which the Russian general staff desires. This splendid reinforcement becomes available at a moment when the war, or the gain for the allied cause may equally be frittered away by incompetent Slav leadership. The situation now confronting the allies is admirable for the delivery of a powerful offensive in the direction of Budapest, but it will be in accord with previous Russian strategy if the desire to accomplish too many things at once would test the sudden advantage now resting in Grand Duke Nicholas's hands. Three or four Russian army corps must have comprised the investing force about Przemysl. The fact that the Austrian garrison of 50,000 made no efforts to cut its way to freedom, as did the Belgians at Antwerp, demonstrates the large superiority of Slavs. An army being 120,000 and 150,000 strong, full confidence after winning one of the most important victories of the war