

The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Warmer. Probably Showers.
Local temp—7 p. m. 37; 7 a. m. 24.

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PAGES

PASSENGER STEAMER TORPEDOED

THREE PRECIOUS DAYS WASTED BY RESCUERS

Grappling Hook Had Caught Upon an Old Anchor Instead of Submarine Boat in Which are Twenty-one Men.

ALL HOPE FOR LIFE IS NOW ABANDONED

Sunken F 4 is Finally Located and Efforts are Being Made to Bring it up Out of Its Watery Grave.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] HONOLULU, March 29.—A small fleet of naval tugs, wrecking vessels of private salvage companies, and barges left here early today to raise the sunken submarine F-4. All hope of saving the lives of the twenty-one men on board, has been abandoned.

Naval experts refused to predict how long it would take to raise the vessel, even far enough to recover the bodies. They declared untold engineering obstacles must be overcome. Some doubted if the vessel could be hoisted before tomorrow.

Certainty that the submarine has been located, just outside the harbor, more than 300 feet below the surface, after almost three days had been spent on a false clue, spurred the rescue corps to renewed effort. Passengers of four days since the F-4 made her death plunge precluded the hope of rescuing any survivors. Parts of the submarine's conning tower and super-structure raised by grappling hooks late yesterday afternoon, made it certain that the vessel is definitely located.

The rescuers were greatly discouraged because they had wasted three

days on the obstruction believed to be the submarine, only to find, through divers, that it was an abandoned anchor. An immense diving bell was being constructed today, by which it is hoped to facilitate fashioning of a "cradle" of steel hawsers, looped about the vessel to hoist her between barges.

A wrecking vessel with a floating crane stood by all last night, with cables attached to the submarine, to prevent losing the sunken craft. Powerful electro-magnets were being prepared to search for the vessel before the cable drags quickly found her after being loosed from the old anchor upon which the rescuing fleet had been working since Thursday morning.

Wants Exact Location. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Admiral Blue, acting secretary of the navy, cabled today to Admiral Moore, commanding at Honolulu for the submarine F-4's exact location. He sought to end conflict in advice. Blue said if the F-4 was at more than a 200 foot depth it was doubtful if it could be raised.

TURKEY

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

LONDON, March 29.—The roar of hostile guns is shaking Constantinople. Russian shells are falling within twelve miles of the sultan's palace. For the first time in history, Islam's capital has been bombarded from the air.

Dispatches from Petrograd and from Balkan points today reported the Russian fleet again hurling shells against the Bosphorus defenses. The bombardment was resumed last evening. Russian aviators sped along the Bosphorus and dropped several bombs upon Pera, the residential section of the Ottoman capital. Part of the population is reported to have fled to the interior in panic.

An official statement from Constantinople, evidently delayed in transmission, reached here early today. It was filed shortly after noon yesterday and dealt only with the morning operations.

"Early Sunday, Russian warships shelled our guard ships at Bosphorus, at long range without doing any extensive damage," said the Turkish war office.

"The bombardment lasted but a short time and the enemy's squadron then steamed out of sight."

A semi-official statement from Petrograd today said:

"Further aerial reconnaissances show that our guns did considerable damage in Sunday morning's bombardment on the outer forts and batteries of the Bosphorus. On both sides of the strait, our gunners scored hits. Our aviators have dropped bombs in the suburbs of Constantinople. The action is continuing."

A four masted Turkish ship, which fled toward the Bosphorus when the Russian fleet approached, was sunk four miles from the Black sea entrance, the Russian admiralty announced today. Several Russian shells struck her almost simultaneously and she caught fire. While shells were still raining at her, she was shaken by an explosion and went down. Her crew could be seen struggling in the water. Several boats put out from a Russian cruiser, but were subjected to a terrific fire from the Bosphorus batteries and were forced to withdraw, leaving the Turkish sailors to perish.

Turkish torpedo boats emerged from the Bosphorus when the Black sea fleet appeared, but quickly retired under the protection of the forts, according to Petrograd dispatches. During the engagement, the enemy aviators appeared over the Russian fleet to observe its strength, but returned

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

LONDON, March 29.—The African liner Falaba, carrying 140 passengers, was torpedoed off Milford Haven Sunday afternoon, the admiralty announced this afternoon. She is the first big passenger-carrying liner to fall victim to German submarine attacks. Eight of her passengers and crew were drowned. The others were landed at Cardiff today.

Captain Toft, of the Falaba and an unnamed lieutenant, were reported among the dead in a message to the Elder company, owners of the Falaba, this afternoon, though a message signed "Toft" had been received a few hours earlier. Two stewardesses were also drowned. The chief officer was in the water two and one-half hours before he was rescued.

Confirmation of the report of the torpedoing of the Falaba reached the admiralty a few minutes after the word that the British steamer Aquilla had been torpedoed off the southwest coast of Wales. The Aquilla was attacked within fifty miles of the spot where the submarine shot her torpedo against the big liner. Her captain and twenty-two men of her crew were landed at Fishguard. The admiralty believes that the same submarine torpedoed the Aquilla and Falaba and sent the Vosper to the bottom on Saturday by shell fire.

The Falaba, owned by the Elder line of London, was bound for the west coast of Africa. Shortly after noon Sunday, Captain Toft sighted the periscope of a submarine off Milford Haven. Almost immediately the submarine appeared above the surface and signalled the Falaba to lower her boats.

"The passengers, or most of them, were in the dining room," said one of the survivors. "Orders were given for the boats to be lowered, but before this could be done, the submarine shot a torpedo against the ship, striking near the engine room."

"A heavy sea was running and three of the first boats put over were swamped and their occupants thrown into the water. The other boats, in spite of the danger of their being capsized, rowed to the aid of those struggling in the water. Meanwhile the submarine was circling around the spot, without making any effort to aid. I saw part of the submarine's crew actually laughing at us. The submarine finally dived and disappeared."

"Within an hour or more, other boats came to our aid, among them the steamer Dunedia. Aside from the

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PETROGRAD, March 29.—By blundering night attacks, the Germans in the Baltic have damaged eight of their own torpedo boats, according to an official statement given out here today, regarding naval operations in the Baltic since the beginning of the war.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam), March 29.—Beginning April 1, the price of flour will be lowered considerably, the government announced today. By taking over stocks and organizing a scientific distribution of foodstuffs, the company formed by the government has found it possible to make a substantial reduction.

While the government wishes to discourage extravagance, it was announced that the present supply of flour is ample to feed Germans until the next crop.

VON KLUCK WOUNDED.

BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), March 29.—General Von Kluck, noted German army commander, has been slightly wounded while inspecting the advanced positions of his army. He was struck by bits of shrapnel, the war office announced this afternoon, but his condition is satisfactory.

CAPTURE RUSSIAN TOWN.

BERLIN, March 29. (Via wireless to Sayville).—German troops have stormed and captured the Russian town of Taurigen, five miles across the border of northern East Prussia, the war office announced this afternoon. Three hundred Russians were taken prisoner by the German army that drove the Slavs out of Langargen and other East Prussian towns.

The Russians have again threatened an invasion of East Prussia, this time along the railway leading from Kovno over the Prussian frontier to Insterburg. A German detachment defeated this advancing army near Pivlavki, twenty miles from the border, with heavy losses.

Further south in the district of Kraanopol, other Russian attacks broke down, the Germans taking 1,000 prisoners, including a squadron of Russian Uhlans with their horses and five machine guns.

A Russian attack northwest of Clechanof, on the railway to Miava was easily repulsed.

There have been no important engagements on the western battle front in the last twenty-four hours. Minor conflicts are reported proceeding in the Argonne and in Lorraine.

FRANCE

[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, March 29.—French troops have won a fresh victory over the Germans in the fighting over the snowy slopes of Hartmannswillerkopf in Alsace, according to dispatches received here today.

They have driven the Germans from the positions they still held near the principal heights, capturing six officers, 387 unwounded men and a number of German wounded, who were abandoned when the army fled down the hillsides. The new gains in this region are of decided importance.

French guns mounted on the heights now command the lower levels for several miles.

The Germans, it is officially admitted, have made some advances at Eparges, southeast of Verdun. Their infantry charges have driven the French from portions of trenches occupied by the French on Saturday.

Near Ypres, the allies' artillery blew up a German post. From Rheims to the sea coast there is a lull in the fighting.

AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PARIS, March 29.—Hungarian political leaders alarmed at the fall of Pervyal and the advance of the Russians through the Carpathians, are again urging that the dual monarchy conclude a separate peace according to Geneva dispatches received here. Count Hiza, the Hungarian premier, has been urged to take a strong stand for peace, according to Geneva dispatches, but has consistently refused. Hungarian statesmen are said to be convinced that Italy's entrance into the war on the side of the allies is only a matter of a few weeks.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

PETROGRAD, March 29.—In view of German claims of an important victory over the Russians who invaded east Prussia, the war office issued the following statement today:

"The Russian forces that occupied the German seaport of Memel was made up of 4,000 territorials. After obtaining certain information they withdrew."

"Our troops have found correspondence abandoned by the Germans in which they complain of their heavy losses and hope for a speedy ending of the war."

FORGING A PASSAGE.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—The first of the reinforcements from the Russian armies that besieged Pervyal have arrived in the Carpathians, according to dispatches from the front today, and are being sent into action near Lupkow. Two army corps are now engaged in the attempt to force a passage through Lupkow and Vidrony and to press the retreating Austrians back upon the railway leading south through Meko Labors.

Pending the success of this movement, a Slav force that pierced the Dukla pass several days ago in the direction of Barfa (Barfeld), has halted near Zboro. The Austrians who retreated through Zboro have fallen back upon Barfa, leaving a gap of several miles between the opposing armies. The enemy is making every preparation to defend the railway at Barfa against the impending Russian attack.

Savage encounters are occurring along the mountains from Lupkow to Turchia, north of the Verczce pass, with the result still in doubt. The Germans are endeavoring to lift the pressure on the Austrians in the Lupkow region by delivering severe attacks against the Russians south of Koziova, but they have been everywhere repulsed.

There are evidences of a resumption of the fighting in the Przasnysz region and the region of Ostrolonka, in Poland. Along the Pilica river, south of the Vistula, the German and Russian forces are again in contact.

ITALY

[By Alice Rohe, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ROME, March 29.—Italian statesmen of the more conservative school are now bringing every ounce of pressure to bear upon the government to prevent any hasty action that would plunge Italy into war.

Military preparations are continuing, but there is every evidence that the Salandra cabinet is moving slowly and there will be no ultimatum until all the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted.

The authorities not only quickly suppressed a demonstration in front of the Austrian embassy yesterday, but announced today that eighteen participants will be severely dealt with. Every attempt to bring about a situation which might inflame both the Italian and Austrian people will receive similar treatment.

No comment came from the government today on the order calling out the Alpine troops of the first category for forty-five days. The fact that these troops will be relied upon to defend the passes from an invasion by Austrian troops was considered most significant. At the same time all engineer and artillery reserve officers were ordered to the colors.

A note was sent to correspondents and to newspapers today informing them that after April 1 the censor will permit no news of any kind regarding military or naval operations to be printed or cabled. This prohibition will be in effect until July 30, the censor said.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

BERLIN, (via wireless to London), March 29.—Roumania has officially announced that she will maintain her neutrality, the Bucharest correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung wired today.

GREGORY'S BRIEF IN HARVESTER TRUST CASE

Tells Why Congress Passed the Anti-Trust Act Which Holds That Combinations Which Interfere Should be Prohibited.

CITES FIGURES TO DISPROVE CLAIMS

A Few Great Masters of Industry, Unless Prevented by Law, Could Create Control of the Necessities of Life.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, March 29.—Attorney General Gregory's brief in the harvester trust case, awaited with tremendous interest, because it was expected to define the present administration's working policy toward all combinations, was filed in the supreme court today.

The brief fulfills expectations. Probably its most striking feature is the distinction it makes between "growth from within" and growth through combinations. In effect, Attorney General Gregory says that practically no limitation can be placed on any industrial institution's growth from within itself, for that is a proper result of competition. It is reiterated that competition must be the law of trade.

Two main considerations, says Gregory, moved congress to pass the anti-trust act:

"First, the desire to preserve industry's competitive system; second, the conviction that the undue concentration of economic power, resulting chiefly from the unrestricted right of combination, threatened that system."

Apparently, he says, "congress saw no substantial danger through the growth of a single business from within, no matter how large it might become in that way; even though, for example, through greater efficiency, energy or resources, and consequent ability to offer a better grade of product than that of its competitors or the same grade of product at a lower price, a corporation might come to possess the trade to the very point of controlling the market for the time being. Monopolistic power so attained would be so rare and in its field so limited that it might safely be ignored."

But, he says, congress intended that every combination which interferes or threatens to interfere with the normal and effective operation of the law of competition in trade, should be prohibited.

The International Harvester company, says Gregory's brief is not the result of normal growth of a single business but is a combination of able competitors—the McCormick, Deering, Champion, Plano and Milwaukee companies—controlling an overwhelming proportion of trade, brought together by George W. Perkins, of the J. P. Morgan and Company, "a banker and

promoter." By a single stroke, says the brief, rivalry was extinguished and a virtual monopoly achieved. Later other big companies were taken in.

The attorney cites figures to disprove the harvester trust's arguments that this combination was necessary to promote foreign trade. On the contrary, says the government, the trust probably has retarded foreign business' growth. The trust's export business in 1912, instead of being \$50,000,000 as claimed, was \$30,765,000, says the brief, the difference being in the business of the plants in other countries—Canada, France and Russia, Germany and Sweden. During the five years preceding the combination, it is declared, the McCormick and Deering companies' sales increased faster than since—130 per cent against 61 per cent.

Furthermore, it is declared that the trust's exports increased less rapidly than the total exports of other manufactured articles and machinery.

In conclusion the attorney general says:

"If corporate combinations, however comprehensive, do not come within the purview of this act, except only so far as they demonstrably 'abuse' their power, the inevitable result will be the continuance of that great rush toward concentration which proceeded with ever-accelerating rapidity until checked by the decision of this court in the Northern Securities case.

"What would prevent the creation of combinations with power to control the market for every necessary of life—food, coal, oil, metal, textile fabrics, etc.—or alliances between these combinations, under the control of a few great masters of industry?"

"The desire for promoters' profits, the desire to escape from the pressure of competition, the natural gravitation of power into the hands of the powerful and the desire for more power, which great power engenders—these motives would still be adequate to produce such concentration, even assuming that prices, etc., could be rigidly controlled."

"The controversy in this case, therefore, is fundamental. The question is, shall the competitive system continue, shall competition, not combination, be the law of trade?"

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 29.—(11 a. m.)—The recent suggestion in this column that the German emperor would visit Franz Josef before the Italian situation led to war, is confirmed by reports from various European news centers, that the two monarchs have just had a secret meeting.

The situation, therefore, between Italy and Austria, must now be approaching its final stage. It is probable, in fact, that Austria has tentatively agreed to surrender the Trentino to Italy, but that the future sovereignty of the Istrian peninsula is now the subject of closing negotiations.

Emperor William, while being ready enough to see his ally surrender the island Trentino district to the peninsula kingdom, cannot have brought any considerable pressure to bear on Austria to relinquish the Istrian coast.

For Austria to do this would be to make herself practically an inland empire and thus mark her certain decline.

There seems to be reason to believe that differences of opinion exist among Italians concerning the advisability of going to war to secure Istria, if Austria is willing to purchase Italy's neutrality by surrendering the Trentino alone.

Private reports are circulating in Europe that the king of Italy is opposed to going to war for the sake of reclaiming the Istrian coast, with its principal ports of Trieste, Fiume and Pola.

It is doubtful whether the other powers would acquiesce at the peace conference in making Italy complete mistress of the Adriatic. A balance of power in the Mediterranean and its tributary arms must be maintained after the war ends, just as it has been in the years that have passed. It is improbable, too, that neutral nations would regard with indifference the transfer of Austria's ports to Italy. Trade considerations undoubtedly will cause serious objections to be made.

If Italy, therefore, rejects Austria's offer of the Trentino and enters the war with the allies to increase her loot by the addition of Istria, it is possible her sacrifice may turn out to have been in vain.

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Protection for Brownsville, Texas, and its citizens was under discussion at the war department today.

General Bliss, acting chief of staff, was in touch with General Funston, commanding the border, and with Colonel A. P. Blockton, at Brownsville. They have been instructed to prevent refugees from the Matamoros battle from crossing into the United States and to take steps to prevent persons on this side from being wounded by stray shots. This danger was growing today. Villa, defeated in the initial skirmishing, was reported bringing up his artillery. If heavy guns were used, all accounts agreed that Brownsville would be in grave danger. Brownsville officials have telegraphed for protection. It is understood that representations already have been made to Villa to order his men to train their artillery so that American rights will be protected, but in the heat of battle this may not be possible.

The Matamoros situation eclipses all other Mexico matters today. It indicates the first real test of strength between Villa and Carranza.

Will Use Artillery Today.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 29.—That U. S. troop reinforcements along the border here will be necessary because of the Villista-Carranzista fighting at Matamoros seemed certain today.

Leaders planned to use artillery when fighting is resumed today and this is certain to endanger American property and lives on this side of the border.

Villa's troops appeared somewhat disheartened today at the unexpected reverses and comparatively heavy losses in Saturday's fighting. The battle at Nuevo Laredo will probably be delayed by reason of the need for all available troops at Matamoros.

Situation is Serious.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—General Funston reported to the war department today that both Villistas and Carranzistas were ready for an artillery fight for Matamoros.

They had been warned to allow no shells to fall on American territory, but it was said this was almost im-

possible to prevent if big guns were used.

The Brownsville situation was admittedly very serious.

The Villistas had sixteen field and many machine guns. Their advance infantry was near Matamoros; their cavalry along the river.

The Carranzistas had mounted twelve or fifteen field guns and had thirty or more machine guns and were awaiting attack.

The United States was represented on the American side of the border by the first squadron of cavalry; a machine gun troop and a field artillery battery.

Acting Chief of Staff Bliss and Secretary Bryan conferred and it was understood urgent representations were sent to Villa to attack Matamoros from the west so as to protect Brownsville.

That Mexican wounded might not be left on American hands, orders were sent to Colonel Bloxson not to permit them to cross the border unless humanly absolutely impelled.

Commenting on reports that shots had already crossed the border, Secretary Bryan said he had heard there had been some firing from the American side into Mexico and if this were true, he would have it stopped.

Slow About Starting.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 29.—Real battle for possession of Matamoros probably will not start before tomorrow. Some of the Villa artillery, reported coming up in force, has not yet arrived.

Citizens here are greatly alarmed at the prospects of shells falling into the city.

Are Using Aeroplanes.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 29.—Battling between outposts was practically the only fighting today at Matamoros, just across the river. Villista troops which withdrew six miles up the river after Saturday's first skirmish and yesterday's desultory firing, are awaiting reinforcements of artillery. Then they plan to resume the struggle to overcome the strongly entrenched Carranzista forces.

These reinforcements are expected hourly.

Carranza's forces are estimated to number three thousand with a goodly supply of machine guns and three firing pieces, while the Villistas have from three to six thousand men.