

THE PAPER THAT BOOSTS KEOKUK ALL THE TIME.
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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair. Local temp—7 p. m. 77; 7 a. m. 63.

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EIGHT PAGES

AUTO TIRE FACTORY LOCATES HERE

STANDARD FOUR TIRE CO., FACTORY COMES TO KEOKUK

Announcement is Made This Morning From Industrial Association of Securing Live Concern For the City.

TIRES AND TUBES WILL BE ITS OUTPUT

Proposition Which Was Submitted by Marion, Ind., Concern Has Been Accepted and Location is Secured.

The promise of the Industrial association, made less than a month ago, at the time the future policy was determined, that they would have something worth while for Keokuk, has been fulfilled. The Industrial association this morning announced the securing of a large factory for this city. It is the Standard Four Tire company of Marion, Ind. A plant will be established in Keokuk for the manufacture of automobile tires and tubes. The association approved the proposition made by the Standard Four people this morning, authorized the gift of a tract of land of three acres on the Rein tract, and approves and recommends the plan for raising the first amount of money through the purchase of preferred stock by the citizens of Keokuk.

EVERYBODY BOOST NOW.
"It is needless to say that the directors of the Industrial association are very much pleased with the very favorable agreement reached with the Standard Four Tire Co. This proposition came up to us less than four weeks ago and by sticking constantly on the job it has been brought to the point where the citizens of Keokuk will certainly handle it. The getting of one factory on the industrial field means much to the future of Keokuk and the Industrial association as it makes available other factory sites at a great deal less expense for trackage, roadways, water, etc., than the initial factory. The directors feel that the people of Keokuk are with them and that Keokuk has secured today a most valuable addition to its labor employing industries.
"Before all of the directors had left the Industrial association rooms this morning, after consummating this agreement, Mr. Fulton had already received by telephone an order for ten shares of stock from a local enthusiast. From the interest shown in this project by all people who have heard of it, it appears as though the factory may be started even before the time specified in the agreement."
"J. ALBERT KIEDAISCH, "President."

The Standard Four Tire company comes to Keokuk after careful investigation of the field here, and after the company and its promoters and the proposition that was offered here were given close scrutiny by the Industrial association of Keokuk. The men behind the company are all solid business men of Marion, Indiana. They felt that Keokuk had great possibilities for the field which they expect to cover. The result is that the Industrial association, after a little less than thirty days of negotiations, is able to announce the first of the really big factories which are coming to Keokuk, and to this section of the power zone.
The reason for the Marion company's coming here is to put its product right in the very center of the demand. There are over 150,000 automobiles in Iowa. They make

four standard sizes of tires. With a co-operative scheme for selling, it was felt that the logical point for the factory was where power could be secured and where the avenue to the consumer was wide open.

Men Behind the Company
The men behind the Standard Four company are J. R. Beaver, president of the Goldthwait Loan and Trust Co., of Marion, Ind. Mr. Beaver will be president of the Standard Four Tire company. Fred M. Sweetster, treasurer Standard Four Tire company, and cashier of the Marion State bank. I. V. Maclean, of Toledo, Ohio, general manager of the Standard Four Tire company. He has just completed the establishment of the Toledo Ford
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A SCORE MORE BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED

Lusitania Life Boat With Six Corpses Has Been Picked Up at Sea.

United Press Leased Wire Service.] QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—The steamer Flying Fish has arrived with seventeen additional bodies. The only one identified is that of Percy Seamba, of Boston, whose father commanded the Cunarder Cephalonia. There have been no further identifications up to the present time. Cir-

cumstantial reports of the recovery of the body of Alfred G. Vanderbilt are circulated, but not confirmed. It is pointed out that all reports agree Vanderbilt wore no life belt and that because of this his body may never be found.

Corpses in Life Boat.
CORK, May 12.—One of the Lusitania's life boats, containing the bodies of four women and two children who had perished of exposure according to reports received yesterday, was picked up off Fastnet yesterday. The boat was floating in good condition.

FRANCE

[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, May 12.—German troops in strong force, by a series of night attacks, succeeded in re-taking a part of the trenches before Loos, which were carried by the French yesterday, according to today's official communique. This, however, was the only point where the French have not either maintained the territory taken in yesterday's fighting or made additional slight gains.

The French are continuing today their efforts to break through the German lines between Lens and Arras. Already material progress has been made, the French holding the first and second lines of German trenches and having been able to bring up additional artillery to break down the entanglements which prevent the carrying of the enemy's lines by storm. The Germans have been rushing reinforcements from their positions north of Lens. They have been unable to check the general French offensive which is being maintained with the utmost enthusiasm.
Advices received here today show that all along the battle line from a point just west of Rheims, the French are on the offensive. Because of the nature of the ground and almost impregnable positions held by the enemy, progress must be made by yards. And at every point the artillery must break a way for the infantry who are held, chafing in the trenches, until a pathway can be made in the barricades.
Up to the present, the Germans seem to have reserved their asphyxiating gases for use against the British, French and Belgians in the battle line between the Belgian frontier and the North sea. No attempt has been made to use it against the French lines inside of France or even in the Vosges operations.
From Rheims to the Vosges, there have been only artillery duels for the last few days, but reports indicate

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, May 12.—Serious anti-German rioting was renewed in London today. Crowds of men and women paraded the streets, breaking windows of several butcher shops conducted by men with German names, and throwing the furniture and supplies into the streets. The crowd also threatened Germans with physical violence. The police were temporarily powerless.

Several German butchers were mobbed in Smithfield Market and thrown into the street. One was chased to the Farringdon street station and finally drew a revolver with which he withstood the crowd that was threatening him with death until a train came along which he boarded and escaped.

The rioting and anti-German demonstrations seem to be spreading throughout the islands. At Liverpool Germans are unable to appear on the streets and many have voluntarily sought interment in the prison camps to protect themselves from violence.

SERIOUS QUESTION.
LONDON, May 12.—So serious has the "alien enemy" problem become, that a special cabinet meeting was called today to discuss it. There is a growing feeling that the time has arrived when all persons of German, Turkish or Austrian birth, whether naturalized or not should be interned until the end of the war. It is believed that the cabinet will authorize such action if for no other reason than as a peace measure. The growing anti-German riots throughout the country are putting the police to the

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ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, May 12.—The socialist group in parliament has decided to oppose Italy's entrance into the war. Following a two days conference, it has been decided that the party as an organization must oppose intervention. If war comes, the members of the group will continue to work for peace. In the meantime they are using their influence to prevent any hasty action while Austria shows a desire to make material concessions.

KING OF GREECE TALKS OF WAR

His Country Will Not Enter Conflict Until the Nation as a Whole, Demands It.

NO PROMISED PROSPECTS

Latest General in the Balkan Wars is Interviewed by United Press Correspondent on Topic of Neutrality.

[Following is the first authoritative statement of Greece's position in the world war crisis. It comes from the king of Greece himself—the dominant figure in an old world monarchy whose history has been identified with civilization's progress for centuries. It should be of particular interest to Americans.]

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

[Copyrighted in Great Britain.] ATHENS, Greece, May 12.—"Greece can only abandon her neutrality in the event that the interests of Hellenism as a whole may at some future moment demand it. The interests of Hellenism as a whole have been the one and only policy of Greece to the present moment. This policy she will continue to the end."
In these words, spoken in quick energetic English, King Constantine of Greece, outlined to me the attitude of his country regarding the great war. He had received me in his study in his palace which he occupied while crown prince and which he now retains by preference. This palace is smaller than the main royal palace and has a more home-like character and atmosphere. There he lives surrounded by the queen, sister of the kaiser and their six children—three princes and three princesses—in perhaps the most domestic life that any European monarch enjoys. His majesty wore the uniform of a Greek general and his entire manner and conversation was essentially that of a military man.

At all times he displayed the quickness of thought and action which won him a wonderful reputation during the Balkan wars as the greatest of modern military strategists.
"In the recent decision of the crown," he continued, "that Greece could not accept the invitation of the allies to enter the war at that time, which resulted in the resignation of my prime minister, I had only that honest difference of opinion to the effect that every man is entitled. With Greece situated between two contending blocks of powers, I have had but one policy, one desire for the future, and that was to act for the best interests of Hellenism. The moment was not opportune for Greece to abandon her neutrality nor would her interests have been served by so doing at that time. Should Premier Venizelos later be returned to power, we will work together harmoniously as before for the common realization of Greece's national aspirations."
"What might be those aspirations, your majesty?" I asked.
"They are merely the desires for national unity to which the Greek people, by reason of their long historical past, believe they are entitled," was the reply. "It ever has been the mission of Greece to carry civilization to the entire world. As Greece expands now and in her future capacity, that mission will be increased."
In passing from the subject of Greece's war attitude the king spoke of the Greek immigration to the United States, saying:
"Your capacity for absorption of the races is marvellous. Already 300,000 of our Greeks have found ample opportunity for education and development in the United States. The best evidence of all this is the fact that hardly a day passes, but that some of my former subjects write me, not in their native Greek as you would imagine, but in English. While becoming good American citizens they have not forgotten their love for the mother-land. During the Balkan wars everyone who could possibly do so, returned to take up arms for the home country. Those who could not come sent their equally important moral support."

"Modern Greece has also developed the same capacity for absorption and has made rapid progress in the new provinces which came back to us as a result of the above wars. There is now hardly a single man in them who does not speak Greek."

The king spoke with the utmost enthusiasm about the battleships Mississippi and Idaho which Greece purchased.

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BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, May 12.—"Murder, lust and pillage on a scale unparalleled in any war between civilized nations during the last three centuries" are alleged against Germany in connection with her operations in Belgium in the report of the British government commission, headed by Former Ambassador James Bryce, which was put on sale by MacMillan & Co., today. The document, an extremely lengthy one, rehearses again the various atrocities cited by the Belgian commission and then explains in detail the proof furnished the commission which convinced it that the charges are true. Many of the outrages are declared to have been due to drunkenness on the part of the soldiers, turned loose without restraint of their brutal and bestial natures and confusion of orders, killing and destruction of natives attacking German soldiers. The commission cites cases where German soldiers were killed for attacking women. Summing up its conclusions, the commission says: "It has been proven there have been in many parts of Belgium, deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages."

"That in the conduct of war generally, innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated and children murdered."

"That looting, house burning and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German army, that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of war and that burning and destruction were frequent where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed a part of a system of general terrorization."

"That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians including women and children as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a large degree by killing wounded and prisoners and in the frequent abuse of Red Cross and the white flag."

Commenting on their conclusions, the commission members say: "Sensible as they are of the gravely

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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, May 12.—Admitting a gradual retreat and very heavy losses to their own forces, the Russian war office today declared that the losses of the Germans already are overwhelming. For nine days the war office says a general frontal assault on fortified positions has been maintained by the Germans and Austrians. The enemy has come on in irresistible numbers, the report says, and it has been necessary for the Russians gradually to retire. In the movement the Russians have taken all of their cannon, munitions and camp equipment with them.

Many Russian prisoners taken by the Germans are said to have been for the most part wounded, who were unable to follow the gradual Russian retreat. The Russian lines in Galicia are now said to be holding new positions and checking the German advance.

In the Baltic provinces, the Germans are now reported to be slowly retreating, the Russian forces there having been heavily reinforced.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, May 12.—A semi-official statement issued here today declares that the need for making an apology for the loss of the American lives on the Lusitania such as Germany already has made, should be plain to England.

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, May 12.—The Russian Black sea fleet has sunk three large Turkish ships near Soungal, according to advices received here today from Sebastopol.
Soungal is on the Turkish Black sea coast about 150 miles east of the Bosphorus.

WILL ASK EXPLANATION OF LUSITANIA ATTACK

No Threat to be Made to Germany by America, But President Will be Firm and Insist on What He Thinks Right.

A FRIENDLY REPLY IS EXPECTED

Protection of American Lives and Property in the Future, Will be Requested, With no Hint at What Further Action Might be Taken.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, May 12.—Within a few days—possibly within forty-eight hours—President Wilson will ask Germany to explain the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of 115 American lives. He will ask also some assurance that the incident will not be repeated. He will make no threats, it was said, but will stand firm in his insistence that no unarmed merchant vessel carrying non-combatants be attacked in the future without being visited and searched, according to the rules of international law. The death of an American through the torpedoing of the English liner Falua, all will be brought to the Berlin government's attention. They will be massed as collective evidence in support of the complaint of German disregard for American lives and property in the recent activities of submarines and aircraft around the British Isles. Upon the manner in which Germany receives this communication, it was admitted, subsequent developments will largely depend.

many. Bryan and Burleson, it was said, were not opposed, but wanted more time to consider this plan. Garrison feared that it might lead to war, but the president is said to have pointed out that the majority of instances where ambassadors have been recalled, that act alone has not been sufficient to bring war declarations.

Withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard from Berlin, it was pointed out here today probably would at once put a stop to American relief work in those portions of Belgium now under German control. The German government naturally would request the withdrawal of relief commission officers from Belgium at once. This is one of the secondary factors to be reckoned with before the government makes its decision, if it becomes necessary to decide so grave a matter.

Administration officials emphasized today that while the German circular received at the state department yesterday did indicate a willingness on the part of Germany to recede at least a step in her submarine policy, it in no way affected the Lusitania matter.

On the question of torpedoing unarmed merchant vessels carrying non-combatants, the two nations are still far apart.

The report that the president would make a personal appeal to Emperor William instead of proceeding through usual diplomatic channels, was revived today. It received no official confirmation.

What Will be Asked.
WASHINGTON, May 12.—Washington believed today that at last it had a fairly accurate idea of President Wilson's plans relative to the European war situation. He would call on Germany, it was deemed certain, for a more accurate definition of its policy toward American shipping, cargoes and lives in the zone of hostilities; he would point out that in all three respects the United States has lost heavily and so far as the evidence indicated, through German operations;

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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, May 12 (11 a. m.)—About three weeks have passed since the British army, under General Hamilton, landed on the Gallipoli peninsula. During that time little progress has been made in the effort to capture the Dardanelles fortifications from the rear and England is being warned the work will be long and tedious.

It is probable the allies once more have under-estimated the power of their opponents. The attempt to force the Dardanelles showed the admiralties at London and Paris had not rightly judged the defensive power of the Turkish forts; and now it is beginning to appear as if the war departments of France and England have been similarly remiss. Coincidentally with the beginning of the Gallipoli campaign, a large British force, estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 men, was thrown ashore at Enos, the nearest point to Adrianople, on the Gulf of Saros. This army seems to have been swallowed up. Its disappearance from the news of the Levantine operations, is complete. It cannot have met with any success, or the British government, desirous of giving Englishmen all possible encouragement, would not have failed to announce the fact. Nor can the Turks have inflicted a crushing de-

feat on the invaders and now be keeping the matter secret. It is more probable that the force at Enos is stuck in its trenches and a deadlock has resulted which gives neither belligerent an opportunity to make official announcements.

The Enos expedition is therefore in all probability too weak to exert any influence on the campaign against Constantinople. It is known that the French force sent to dominate the Asiatic coast of the Dardanelles was unable even to hold its landing point and was driven back to the anchored transports. Thus the French must have been even worse prepared for serious resistance than the English, since the British troops at least have held tenaciously to their shore lines.
At the very beginning of the land operations against Constantinople, it was pointed out that the greatest danger to the allies was the possibility that the Turks would be held in contempt as a fighting force. This blunder now seems to have been committed. After delaying the movement of troops to the levant a sufficient time to permit the Turks to prepare elaborate entrenchments, the allies now seem reluctant to spare enough men from the west to ensure Constantinople's downfall. Luck is being trusted to do the work of efficiency.