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VOL. 120. NO. 114.

KEOKUK, IOWA, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915

EIGHT PAGES

TURKS TORPEDO SHIP, 500 KILLED

TURKS IN WILD FRENZY WHEN THEY LEARN TRUTH

Thirteen Thousand Wounded Soldiers Brought Into Constantinople, Horrify the Citizens Who Had Been Kept in the Dark.

CROWDS PARADE AND CURSE THE WAR

Young Turks are Determined to Continue Their Resistance Against Allies Who Have Made Substantial Gains.

[United Press Leased Wire Service] LONDON, May 13.—The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles with a loss of 500 lives, according to an official announcement from the admiralty this afternoon, made by Winston Churchill in the house of commons. The first announcement put the casualties at 700. A later cablegram to the admiralty said that twenty officers and 160 men had been saved. The British submarine E-14, Churchill announced, reported that she sank two Turkish gunboats and a large transport in an engagement inside the strait. The loss of life aboard the Turkish ships was not estimated.

The announcement from the first lord of the admiralty was the first official word that the allied fleet has again been actively engaged inside the Dardanelles. Though early dispatches to the admiralty did not say exactly how the battleship was torpedoed, it was reported that a torpedo was shot against her side by one of the shore batteries. The Turks have mounted for that specific purpose. The Goliath is the third British battleship known to have been sunk in the Dardanelles operations. On March 15, the British battleships Ocean and Irresistible and the French battleship Bouvet were sunk in an engagement inside the strait. The British and French naval officials reported that

they were destroyed by mines. An official statement from Constantinople said they were torpedoed, but did not say by warships or by land batteries. Berlin, on April 5, reported that the British battleship Lord Nelson, was stranded inside the strait and destroyed by Turkish guns. This report was never confirmed by the admiralty.

Thousands of Wounded. [By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.] [Copyright, 1915, by the United Press.] [Copyright in Great Britain.] CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11. (By courier to Athens, thence by cable via London.)—Arrival of 13,000 Turkish wounded this morning, converted Constantinople into a city of terror. Crowds—mostly women—this afternoon paraded the streets, cursing the war and those responsible for Turkey's participation. Sultan Mohamed, according to a report reaching the American quarter, has threatened to abdicate.

The young Turks have given the city authorities carte blanche to prevent uprisings directed against the present government by the muslim population opposed to Enver Pasha's domination. It is persistently reported that the city authorities have promised the loyal muslim population permission to enrich themselves by looting Christians' properties and institutions in the event of a big Turkish victory.

The wounded brought in today have horrified the city with their stories of terrible Turkish losses—the first confirmation the population has had of what it has for some time suspected. Those today—the first big batch brought into the city—bring the total of Turkish wounded up to 40,000. The dead are not known and the extent of casualties from wounds are only ascertainable because overcrowding of

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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 13.—(11 a. m.)—The continued defeats of the Russians in Galicia may be the final factor necessary to carry Italy into the war. Since the Austro-German drive across Galicia from the west began, the Slavs have been unable to hold their lines. They have lost not only their long maintained positions east of Cracow, but also the territory gained during the Carpathian battles. The Austrians and Germans are now approaching the environs of Przemyśl and there is a very real danger that the Russians may be expelled entirely from Galicia. Under these conditions the Petrograd government may be compelled to make terms with Italy almost immediately, or be prepared to forfeit all the alien territory the Slavs have won. Russia has been the most serious stumbling block to Italy's entrance into the war. It is now practically certain that Austria is willing to grant Italy extensive territorial concessions along the northern Italian border. Italy, therefore, is in a position to obtain a valuable return for her neutrality. But, far more important to the Italians than the inland Trentino and Udine, are Istria and Dalmatia which form Austria's northern and eastern shores of the Adriatic.

To the present time, Russia has supported Austria's resistance. That is to say, Russia has let it be known she objects to Italian predominance along the eastern Adriatic. The population of Austria's seaboard provinces is predominantly Slavonic. If Austria is to be broken up as a result of the war, Russia wants the Adriatic to continue to be partly Slav and wants her protégé, Serbia, to be the guardian of this extension of pan-Slavism. Italy, therefore, has been unable to make sure that even if her armies conquered Istria and Dalmatia, the peace conference after the war would ratify the conquest. This uncertainty has greatly strengthened the hands of the non-interventionists in Italy and has probably been the deciding influence which has kept Italy out of the war.

Now, however, Russia is being driven into a corner and an Italian diversion may prove to be essential to prevent the most serious Slav catastrophe of the war. Here may be Italy's opportunity. Russia's plight may compel the allies to give every assurance Italy desires that what Italians conquer they can keep. In this case, the last barrier preventing the Adriatic from becoming an Italian lake will be removed as far as Roman statesmanship can foresee. The question of Italy's entrance into the war will then become one of measuring the military considerations and deciding whether the losses of life and money compensate for the occupation of Istria and Dalmatia.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, May 13.—A heavy downpour of rain early today dispersed anti-German mobs that ran amuck all over London during the night, defying the police and smashing German and Austrian shops and eating houses. Following a night of terror, frightened German residents today were barricading their homes in many districts. Strict orders were given to the police to use drastic means to prevent a repetition of riotous scenes and the authorities promised severe punishment for the mob leaders arrested last night. Particularly in the east end did the rioters vent their wrath against the Germans, though hardly a section of London is left untouched. Practically every German shop of every description is in ruins today. The crowd smashed furniture, wrecked telephones and even tore rugs and pictures to bits in their rage over the sinking of the Lusitania. Towns north of London are now being shelled by German butchers shops, bakeries and restaurants have been closed and are under heavy police guard. Special constables were in constant clash today in the provincial districts with maddened throngs that pursued Germans and Austrians, regardless of whether they had been naturalized or not. A special cabinet order for the internment of all male enemy aliens was to be promulgated today in response to demands from all sections of the country since the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Authorities expressed the opinion that the issuance of this order would put a stop to mob scenes occurring all over England.

ZEPPELIN IS SIGHTED. LONDON, May 13.—A Zeppelin, sighted off Northumberland last night was believed today to have been on a reconnoitering expedition. Dispatches from the Tyne district today said that the sinking of the Zeppelin about several miles off the mouth of the Tyne, but did not approach the coast.

IN SOUTH AFRICA. JOHANNESBURG, S. A., May 13.—Serious rioting by anti-German mobs broke out here today. Police are having the greatest difficulty restraining the angry crowds. The authorities attribute the outbursts to the prominence given by the newspapers to cable dispatches telling of anti-German outbursts in England.

Several fires were discovered in sections peopled largely by Germans today. During the night many German beer halls and shops were wrecked. Fifty-one buildings owned or occupied by Germans have been completely wrecked thus far. The total damage is estimated at \$1,250,000.

WAVE OF INDIGNATION. JOHANNESBURG, S. A., May 13.—In a mad wave of indignation, mobs today wrecked scores of buildings owned by Germans or German sympathizers and ran riot over the city. The police thus far have been unable to hold the rioters in check and damage of nearly a million and a half dollars has been done.

Ten large warehouses, three hotels, seven saloons, three moving picture theatres and many shops, the property of Germans, were either wrecked or burned. Several hundred men forced their way into the German club and in less than five minutes the interior had been wrecked. The mob then formed in front of the town hall and burned a large German flag.

WILL INTERN ALIENS. LONDON, May 13.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons this afternoon that all adult alien enemy males will be interned.

S. W. A. IS ENGLISH NOW. CAPE TOWN, S. W. A., May 13.—German Southwest Africa, comprising an area of 322,450 square miles, is now almost entirely in the hands of the British according to official dispatches from General Botha today. Martial law has been declared in Windhoek, captured by the colonial troops yesterday and the last German wireless station outside Europe is now under British control.

Peace Plans for Strike. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—At a secret conference in Mayor Marx's office this afternoon at which the mayor, board of commerce officials and a committee of strikers were present, terms of settlement of the Detroit street car strike were proposed by the mayor and accepted by the strikers' representatives. The terms will be submitted to a vote of the men at 3:30 this afternoon. In the meantime Mayor Marx will confer with officers of the company and attempt to gain their approval to the settlement plans. Terms of the proposed agreement were not made public.

Deep-Seated Objection. "Our boy has such a refined sense of humor!" "Yes; I've noticed he evinces the greatest dislike to anything resembling the slapstick." Judge.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, May 13.—Reinforcements are being rushed to the support of the Russian army east of the San, according to semi-official statement given out here today. Though the Slavs continue to fall back at some points, the main offensive of the Austro-Germans apparently has nearly spent itself in exhausting attacks against the Russian lines.

The idea that Przemysl might again fall into the hands of the enemy, was scouted by war office officials. "There is no fear of a final defeat," said the semi-official statement. "Our lines are now being rearranged and reinforced. We are ready to take revenge upon the enemy whose losses already have totaled 100,000."

The war office today minimized the importance of the Austro-German offensive in the Uszok pass region. It was asserted that while the Russian army in this section withdrew to positions northwest of Uszok, it successfully resisted every effort by the enemy to press on. The main object of the Austro-German strategy—to force the Russians to retire from the Carpathians—has not been accomplished, the war office asserted.

Heavy emphasis was laid upon the continued successes of the Russian left wing operating north of the Bukovina frontier. Having retaken the town of Zaleszkyk, the Slav left wing is pressing southward upon Kryszczatek, twenty-three miles north of Czernowitz.

There is an equally firm belief in the success of the German offensive against Ypres. Officers told me that the fighting in that locality has been the bloodiest of the war. The British troops, they said, bore the brunt of the fighting and suffered unparalleled losses.

I spent a day in the first line trenches in northern France. Our party breakfasted in the woods during hot artillery fire.

I noticed a decidedly favorable change in the attitude of the German officers toward America. Six Germans and one Bavarian prince formed a party of neutral correspondents who were alternately escorted everywhere along these sectors of the battle front. The highest officers referred repeatedly to Germany's cordial relations with America.

During one of the trips a colonel picked up an exploded shell stamped "U. S."

The German officers commented regretfully on the loss of life aboard the Lusitania, but added it was imperative that Americans avoid belligerent ships.

Weather Conditions. There has been rain from the northern portion of the Mississippi valley through the lake region to the north-eastern states, which was heavy at New York City, and cooler weather has followed in Minnesota and upper Michigan, where the temperature fell to 35 at Marquette last night.

Conditions indicate generally fair weather, with slight change in temperature for this section tonight and Friday.

River Bulletin. Flood Stage. Stage Changes. St. Paul 14 5.9 -0.2 La Crosse 12 6.7 x0.1 Dubuque 18 7.9 0.0 Davenport 15 6.0 -0.1 Keokuk 14 6.4 -0.4 St. Louis 20 12.7 -0.4 The river will fall slowly from Davenport to Keokuk until there are heavy rains.

Local Observations. May. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. 12 7 p. m. . 29.95 86 NW Clear 13 7 a. m. . 29.99 70 NW Clear Mean temperature, May 12, 75. Highest, 90. Lowest, 60. Lowest last night, 62. FRED Z. GOSEWISCH.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, May 13.—Italy today was very close to a declaration of war. What was heralded as Austria's final proposal in the interests of peace has been definitely rejected. In official circles it was said the government will not keep the world long in suspense—that an important announcement may be made within forty-eight hours.

Baron Sonnino today was closeted in an informal meeting with several members of the cabinet. It was stated positively, however, that the Austrian proposals were not up for reconsideration. Following the formal session of the cabinet yesterday, Sonnino announced that the concessions offered by Austria had proven unacceptable to the cabinet, and hinted that Italy was about to end negotiations by a drastic step.

What will be contained in the announcement which it was reported is about to be made by the government, was a secret today. In some quarters it was said the cabinet would give to the public a statement justifying its course in the negotiations with Austria. The intended effect of this would be to crystallize public sympathy in support of the government's position before the meeting of parliament one week from today when Italy's declaration is expected formally to be made known.

From authoritative sources it was learned that Austria in her last proposal to Italy, offered these concessions: The cession of all portions of Trentino inhabited by Italians; home rule for Trieste; the cession of the Isonzo district with Gradizza and a free hand for Italy in southern Albania.

In addition Italy was told that Germany and Austria were willing to make further concessions at the end of the war.

REFUSE PASSENGERS. NEW YORK, May 13.—Representatives of big Italian steamships today admitted they have received instructions that hereafter they shall refuse passage to men, women and children of German, Austrian or Turkish nationality and also naturalized Americans of German, Turkish or Austrian birth. The information was made public by Hartford, Solar and Co., agents in New York, for five of the largest Italian lines.

PLANS FOR HOSPITALS. FLORENCE, Italy, May 13.—Arrangements were completed today for turning Florence into a great hospital center in case Italy declares war on Austria.

Government officials have finished a house to house canvass to see what hotels and private homes would be placed at the disposal of the nation for hospital purposes. At the same time, all women willing to serve as nurses or to take the place of men as tramway conductors, chauffeurs, ushers, or in countless other positions, have been enrolled.

Of hope that Berlin would unqualifiedly yield, there was little talk. Fears of a refusal were numerous, the general opinion in official quarters where this view was taken being that the teutonic answer would courteously express regret for what Americans have suffered, but would maintain that no modifications can be made in the teutonic plan of campaign against the allies and especially the British, unless the latter discontinue their "starving out" policy against Germany, or the United States complies with the German demand for an embargo on American munitions shipments to the allies.

Since these qualifications cannot be complied with, officials stated, such a reply would constitute as positive a rejection of the Washington administration's demands as the most exacting could desire.

Consideration of the United States' course, it was believed, was unnecessary, except on the theory of German rejection. Complications might be only delayed, it was agreed, in the event of a prolongation of negotiations, but there was not much disposition to look ahead in case of such complication. What would the administration do if its demands were turned down finally and conclusively? It was the consensus of opinion that diplomatic relations between the two countries would then be broken off by the president.

As to what this would lead to—the president was understood to hold that a break in relations would not necessarily mean a German declaration of war; that the United States would not take the initiative in declaring hostilities was deemed a foregone conclusion. The next question which would naturally suggest itself to the official mind was—what would follow a German declaration of war? Most authorities took the stand that declaration or no declaration, there could not be much in the way of actual fighting under existing circumstances. The United States was not regarded as likely to send troops to Europe; Germany, it was felt, was in

WHAT WILL GERMANY REPLY TO PRESIDENT?

Wilson's Message to Berlin Has Been Sent and the Answer is Eagerly Awaited With Greatest of Anticipation.

WILL THE ANSWER BE PEACE OR WAR?

Rather a Critical Moment in American Diplomacy, But no Alarm is Being Considered Over the Outcome.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, May 13.—How will Germany answer? Interest in this question overshadowed early today curiosity concerning the contents of President Wilson's message to the Berlin foreign office.

The latter had not been made public early today, but it was pretty well understood what it contained—in brief a demand for reparation for the destruction, already suffered, of American lives and property, through German submarine activity in the European war zone and assurances that such occurrences would not be repeated, so far as Americans are concerned.

The German attitude, however, was wholly an unknown quantity. Three possible forms of response were seen by officials here—acquiescence in America's demands, such reply as would lead to further negotiation.

A definite refusal, politely worded or otherwise, to grant what President Wilson asks. Perhaps the second of these theories had the greatest number of supporters. That the kaiser would go so far as to admit himself in the wrong and promise not to err again, was not very generally believed. Yet in his latest note relative to "mistaken" German submarine attacks on neutral vessels, some thought they saw an inclination on his part not to assume an entirely defiant attitude toward all the world.

The persons who took this view, thought he would grant indemnity readily. Otherwise, it was their view to call, no matter how urgently the Washington administration might wish to expedite matters, for further exchanges of notes, possibly extending the negotiations out over a considerable period of time.

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no position to carry warfare to the shores of the United States.

Officialdom accordingly "guessed" that the country would simply begin preparation for an active struggle as some future time, in case Germany, at the European struggle's end, should be so situated as to make an attack.

As this period of preparation would extend it was said, over months or a year or more, officials who speculated concerning a contingency of the kind, declared it would find the United States in a state of readiness, at its end, which would make any would-be belligerent pause.

In one respect, it was conceded, the Germans could cause trouble. Their submarine attacks on American shipping in the war zone, hitherto accidental where they have occurred or are suspected to have occurred, naturally would become intentional and the losses which Americans have sustained thus far, presumably would increase in large proportion.

The suggestion that the American navy might be engaged, even though clashes on land between American and German troops, were in the nature of things, impossible, was scouted by experts. Inasmuch as the allies have been unable to draw the kaiser's sea force into the open, they said, there was no probability that the allies and the Americans combined would be able to do so. All, they opined, that might be expected, was the torpedoing of an occasional American warship, would it enter the war zone just as the allied warships have been torpedoed—a serious matter, but not on a large scale significant.

The president did not after all, dispatch his note to Berlin Wednesday night. Deciding on certain changes in detail though none of material importance, he recalled the message from the state department to the white house and revised it. It was expected it would be forwarded today and made public soon afterward.

News was anxiously awaited of the British liner Transylvania, which leaving New York last Saturday with many American passengers was expected soon to be in the war zone. It was accepted that torpedoing of this ship, too, would add danger of an unsatisfactory end of negotiations. There also was much speculation concerning the reasons behind the German embassy's cancellation of the advertisement it has published the past two Saturdays in many American papers, warning American against transatlantic travel in ships under any of the allies' flags. At the embassy it was said cancellation was simply because everyone had seen the ad who was likely to do so, and there was no use in continuing it. However, there were those who thought they saw in the action, a German recession from the kaiser's recent submarine policy.

A good deal of nervousness was expressed at news of violent rioting in Constantinople.

President Takes Rest. WASHINGTON, May 13.—His work on America's note to Germany finished, President Wilson left the white house for a short automobile ride at 10:15 a. m. today.

The note had been sent to the state department. Experts there were preparing it as rapidly as possible for transmission to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. There were reports that a portion which had already been put into the diplomatic code, had already started.

It was believed the communication would reach the Berlin foreign office by tonight, Europe time. The latest information was that it would not be made public until known to have been delivered. Its general purport had already been unofficially outlined, and officials tacitly admitted that these forecasts were substantially correct.

One point, however, was emphasized.

(Continued on page 2.)