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KEOKUK, IOWA, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915

EIGHT PAGES

ITALY PREPARES TO ENTER WAR

ITALY WILL BE AT WAR BEFORE THE WEEK ENDS

Parliament by Vote of 365 to 54 Gives Approval to the War Program of Salandra Cabinet Which Now Has Power to Act.

PEOPLE DELIGHTED WITH THE NEWS

Unless Austria Backs Down Now, Another Nation Will Join the Allies in the Struggle Against the Austro-German Forces.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ROME, May 20.—Parliament by a vote of 365 to 54 this afternoon, passed the bill giving the government full power to act.

The news was immediately flashed to the great crowd awaiting the deputies' decision and massed about the chamber. Roars of cheers sped through the city and the message went rushing on to the Italian frontier towns. Everywhere the people greeted the action of parliament as a certain forerunner of war.

The government measure was introduced shortly after parliament went into session. With scarcely any debate, it was hurried to a vote, many socialist deputies voting against it.

Parliament thus gave formal approval to the war program of the Salandra cabinet. The decision now rests with the ministry. Definite announcement, perhaps an ultimatum to Austria, is expected within twenty-four hours.

The procedure today was identical with that used in 1859, when the government, after first receiving power to act from parliament, declared war against Austria.

It was two p. m. when the chamber convened. By that time the crowd around the building had become so tremendous that troops were called out to preserve order. Since early morning the streets had been filled with wildly cheering throngs.

Many deputies pressed their way through the crowd, wearing military uniforms and apparently ready for the front. These were given separate ovations as they moved into the building. The galleries were crowded when the deputies went into formal session.

The entire personnel of the American embassy was present.

Blame on Austria.
ROME, May 20.—Italy will charge Austria with responsibility for starting the world's greatest and most terrible war, in a public document explaining why she found it necessary to enter the conflict on the side of the allies.

An official summary of the Italian green book was made public today just before parliament convened to approve the government's war program. It charges that Austria broke faith with Italy when she sent the ultimatum to Serbia that tumbled Europe into war. Austria's action disturbed the whole Balkan states to the detriment of Italy and her invasion of Serbia violated the triple alliance agreement between Germany, Austria and Italy, the full text of the green book will say.

"This infringement of the triple alliance agreement convinces Italy that she had the right to resume full liberty of action," said the summary. "She acted on this belief and on May fourth, denounced the triple alliance treaty as void."

New Line of Attack.
ROME, May 20.—Italy's expected entrance into the war will result in a general readjustment of the allies' plans of attack against Germany and Austria, it was stated authoritatively today.

The recent tour of General Paul Pau, France's one-armed hero, resulted in a perfect understanding as to the part Italy will play in the war. Pau conferred with the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, with the Serbia military leaders, and finally with General Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army. An entirely new marshalling of forces against the Austro-Germans is said to have been planned.

WAITING FOR THE CHICKENS TO COME HOME TO ROOST

Airmen of the Army Are Always Anxious When Twilight Falls.

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
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HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, NORTH-EASTERN FRANCE, April 28. (By mail to New York.)—I stood out on the flying field at dusk this evening with a score of General French's young flying men and saw the chickens come home to roost.

Of all the tense hours, on the flying grounds, the one hour of twilight and dusk, before the nightfall, is the hour that tues hardest at the nerves of the British flying men. Whoever a flying man may be, you will see a certain nervousness and distraction come over him about sunset. Soon he will stir himself and whether he walks along the French roads to where his flying grounds are situated, or whether he is lucky enough to get a lift in a passing automobile, you will find him, some times before darkness begins to fall, on his own particular flying field. He is "waiting for the chickens to come home to roost," as he calls it.

I walked out of town, early this evening with two flying men. "I've got a couple of pals who've been up in the sky all afternoon," explained one of the flyers. "I want to see whether they've come in or not."

"Yes," assented the other, "there are four fellows from my mess who went out this afternoon and you rather want to know if they're in before dark, don't you see?"

When we got to the field we found thirty or more of the young, lithe Brits who make up General French's flying squad at this particular place. They stood about in groups, cutting nervously at the ground with their canes, or sitting in the lee of the hangars, to protect themselves from the cold fifty mile an hour wind. I noticed that with all their seeming idleness and pre-occupation, their sharp trained glances were raking the evening skies.

"There's — I think," said one young fellow. "I followed his gaze and what I saw was a dot in the sky no larger than the head of a pin."

"No, I think that's —" said another youth.
"Right you are," said the first one. "I was mistaken. He was mistaken, as I couldn't understand. Neither could the flying men explain to me how they had developed the ability to distinguish one aeroplane from another. They have simply developed it, that's all."

The spot grew bigger; suddenly the machine tilted and spiraled down. Within a minute or two it had alighted and two heavily furred young Brits climbed from it.

One after another the spots appeared in the sky. The machine alighted, — or — climbed out and came over to join our group.
"Who isn't in yet?" was always the question they asked. From the battle line where daily shrapnel had been broken about them, they were as cur-

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, May 20.—The official inquiry into the torpedoing of the African liner Falaba, March 28, with the loss of 111 lives, including one American, opened here today with Lord Mersey presiding.

The solicitor general said there was no doubt that the crew of the German submarine acted "with great callousness, cruelty and inhumanity." He said witnesses would be presented to show that the submarine fired on the Falaba while her passengers were trying to get into the boats.

SPY KILLS HIMSELF.
LONDON, May 20.—Anton Kuepferle, former resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., on trial here as a German spy, committed suicide by hanging early today in his cell in Brixton prison.

Anton Kuepferle, who claimed to be an American and a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., was on secret trial in Old Bailey court, London, on the charge of giving military information to the enemies of Great Britain.

Kuepferle left a note, addressed "To whom it may concern."
"I am a soldier, with a rank I don't desire to state," he wrote. "I have had a fair trial, but I am unable to stand the strain longer, so I take the law in my own hands. Death is my only saviour. I would have preferred to have been shot. I don't wish to ascend the scaffold."

A Masonic sign was interposed here and Kuepferle continued: "I hope the grand architect of the universe will lead me to the unknown land in the east. I'm not dying as a spy, but as a soldier who stood his fate as a man. I can't be a liar or a perjurer. What I have done was for my country."

It is understood that Kuepferle testified in his own behalf at yesterday's secret session.

Kuepferle, the British authorities charged, gave to the German admiralty information about the location of British warships, by interlining letters with invisible ink. The authorities said he was unable to prove he was a naturalized American.

When reconvened in Old Bailey today, four wardens flanked the empty dock while the crowd waited expectantly for the arrival of the prisoner. The attorney general then addressed the lord chief justice, dramatically announcing that Kuepferle had committed suicide.

"The prisoner occupied a special cell under practically continuous observation," said the attorney general. "But during a brief interval, he seized the opportunity to end his life."
Principal Warden Cook testified that he found Kuepferle hanging to a ventilator, a silk scarf wound tightly about his neck.

TRAWLER TORPEDOED.
HULL, England, May 20.—The trawler Chrysolite was torpedoed yesterday by a German submarine off Kinnaird Head, it was announced today.

THE NEW CABINET.
LONDON, May 20.—Premier Asquith today took up the task of forming the new coalition cabinet which is to supplant the present liberal ministry. The cabinet will not be completed for several days and it is expected formal announcements of its composition will be withheld until just before parliament convenes June 2.

At his official residence in Downing street, the prime minister today conferred with Arthur Balfour, who is said to be slated to become first lord of the admiralty; Bonar Law, unionist leader who is certain of a portfolio; Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, David Lloyd George and Home Secretary McKenna.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, May 20.—Heavy rains have converted the trench country in northern France and Flanders into a sea of mud and rendered military operations out of the question. The war office announced this afternoon that because of this fact "there is nothing new to report."

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.
PARIS, May 20.—Infuriated at being driven back, a German officer fired his revolver into the ranks of his own men in the recent fighting around Arras. This was made known today in an official "eye witness" report.

French successes in this vicinity were attributed to the Germans' lack of efficient officers and the fact that the morale of the German troops was below par. The German losses were described as severe.
"The fighting was over atrocious around," said the report.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ROME, May 20.—Italy today was ready to strike. Her troops were massed along the Austrian frontier. Great cheering crowds surrounded the chamber of deputies building where the government is to make its declaration today. Unless the debate is long drawn out, the parliament, before midnight, will pass a bill entrusting the nation's fate to the Salandra cabinet.

These are the developments of the last twelve hours:
Pope Benedict has cast the weight of his influence on the side of his native country; his holiness has approved the text of a prayer to be recited by Italian soldiers on the battlefield and has added his hope for a victory for Italian arms.

The Italian foreign office today issued a summary of the green book explaining Italy's position to the world. The summary confirms the report that Italy on May 4 denounced her treaty with Austria, thus paving the way for war. The summary declared the concessions Austria was willing to make were entirely inadequate.

General Cadorna, chief of general staff, arrived at Vincenza, near the Austrian frontier and immediately assumed active charge of the Italian army. With other staff officers he is awaiting the signal to open hostilities.

Pro-war newspapers announced that a canvass of the deputies showed an overwhelming majority in favor of war. Nearly 300 of the 508 deputies will enlist, it was announced, and the only opposition to the government's war program will come from a portion of the socialist group. Following the announcement made yesterday, the military today assumed control of all Italian railways. The government at the same time issued strict orders to the newspapers to publish no reports of troop movements.

The official summary of the green book issued today declared that Austria at the beginning of negotiations was extremely reticent and would not even accept the suggestion of Italy that she discuss territory concessions. Finally on March 5, pourparlers commenced under article 7, of the triple alliance agreement of Italy, Austria and Germany. Germany promised to guarantee the execution of any agreement entered into by Austria and Italy after the conclusion of peace.

Austria first demanded that in return for the concessions she proposed to make, Italy guarantee political and economic neutrality and free hand in the Balkans and in Albania.

"These conditions were at once rejected," said the official summary.
On April 8, Baron Nonno, the Italian foreign minister, demanded that Austria cede Trentino with the 1811 frontier of the old kingdom of Italy. He further demanded that Austria cede to Italy the eastern Friuli valley, Borghetto, Pontalco, Tolmino, Gradisca, Gorizia, Monfalcone, Nebresina and the Burzolari islands.

Italy further demanded the maintenance of Italian occupation of the city of Valona, Albania. She demanded that Trieste and the country immediately surrounding it and the district of Istria be constituted an independent state.

"Austria declined to meet these demands," said the summary. "Her reply was most firm. Italy accordingly on May 4, denounced the treaty with Austria."

The full text of the green book was to be presented to the deputies when parliament convened today. It was understood that following the reading of "Italy's case," the government would at once move the passage of a bill giving it full plenary powers. Opposition by the socialist group was expected to prolong the debate for several hours. The bill it was confidently predicted, would be passed before night. What the government's next step would be, was in doubt. One suggestion was that Italy will at once forward an ultimatum to Austria setting a time limit of a few hours in which Franz Josef may give final answer to Italy's demands. Another report was that the Italian ambassador to Vienna would first be recalled, and mobilization orders issued immediately after parliament acts. There were rumors that secret orders for mobilization already had been promulgated.

The pope's approval of the war prayer distributed among Italian troops was regarded as of immense significance. In all quarters it was pointed out the king, pope and people stand firm for the pope's action is considered tremendous. A million copies of the war prayer have been printed and were distributed today among the troops at the front, including the crown prince. The prayer will first be recited immediately after the expected declaration of war. Copies will then be distributed to the civilian population.

The general tenor of the prayer, it is understood, is a plea for a victory for civilization over barbarism and for the blessings of a future peace. The full text has not yet been made public.
With steam up, special trains were

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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, May 20.—Przemysl is about to fall before the Austro-German armies under General Mackensen. Crushed by successive defeats, the Russians must either abandon the Galician fortress they captured two months ago or risk the danger of being surrounded and captured. Only the arrival of large bodies of Slav reinforcements, reported hurrying westward through Lemberg, can save the city.

This was the opinion of military critics here today, following admission by the Russian war office that the enemy had crossed the San in large force. The only reassuring note was the announcement that "we still retain both banks of the river between Jaroslau and Przemysl."

Semi-official advices received here today confirmed the report that the Austro-German enveloping movement is sweeping forward. Having pierced the Russian line at Sienliava, ten miles north of Jaroslau, Mackensen's left wing is mowing down the right bank of the San to attack Przemysl in the rear. In front of the fortress, the bombardment by Austrian siege howitzers continues, today's official statement from Petrograd asserted. The forces of Jaroslau, twenty miles north of Przemysl, still remains in the hands of the Russians according to best information available here. The Austrian claim that Jaroslau has been stormed and captured by the Germans, is now generally credited. It is believed the Germans hold only the bridge head on the opposite side of the river.

To offset admitted defeat in the Jaroslau district, the Russian war office today announced successes in southeastern Poland.
"An intense battle continues in the region of Opatow," said the official statement. "We have defeated considerable columns of the enemy, pursuing them beyond Ivaniska."
"Along the entire Galician front fighting continues."

GERMANY

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
BERLIN, May 20. (Via The Hague.)—Germany's reply to the American note regarding the Lusitania and similar incidents, in all probability will be completed by Monday. Unless there is some unforeseen delay, it will be delivered to Washington early next week.

I am informed that because of the length of the American note and because of the detailed requests it contains, the German reply requires the most careful drafting. But I am officially assured that there is no reason for any apprehension concerning German-American relations.

The German reply, I am told, will be polite and friendly. It was em-

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TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin, wireless), May 20.—Hidden Turkish batteries along the shore inside the Dardanelles, bombarded the English battleships so effectively in a hot Monday afternoon engagement, that the warships withdrew, it was officially announced today. The following day French ships bombarded the forts on the Asiatic side, but were driven off.

French warships have been active for several days south of Smyrna and along the coast of Konieh, Asia Minor. A French cruiser seized two Turkish ships in the harbor of Marmora, and several ships in the gulf of Adalia. Another war ship landed troops and bombarded the coast town of Isagull, but the troops were repulsed.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, May 20.—The dispatches from Bucharest today expressed doubt that Roumania will immediately follow Italy into the war. The collapse of the Russian attempt to invade Hungary caused Roumania to halt in her preparations for immediate participation in the conflict, these dispatches said. Roumania statesmen were reported to favor waiting to see what effect Italy's entrance will have upon the fortune of the allies.

GERMAN PAPERS DEMAND KAISER DEFY AMERICA

It is Thought Now That Germany's Reply to the President's Note Will Propose Something in Nature of a Compromise.

AMERICAN LIVES ARE SAFE NOW

Von Bernstorff Warned His Government That Another Case Like the Lusitania Would be Sure to Bring Declaration of War.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, May 20.—With President Wilson back at his desk, interest in the international situation became acute again today. The fact that German newspapers, which, while he was away, inclined to be conciliatory, are all reported today to be demanding that the Kaiser defy the United States, was considered significant. It was intimated here that this change was in response to hints from the German government and indicated that the reply will propose something in the nature of a compromise. In fact, the semi-official Vossler Zeitung forecast of the reply suggested this. It says Germany will agree to the American terms on condition that British merchantmen abandon the use of false flags, that England cease arming merchant vessels and that England be forced to stop carrying passengers on vessels transporting munitions.

As viewed by officials here, the first two points have no connection with the situation at all. They recalled that when the Lusitania displayed the stars and stripes running from the Irish coast to Liverpool, the United States protested, Captain Dow lost his command for admitting the story's truth, thus proving the American case, though he acted under the British admiralty's orders. Since then so far as is known here, there has been no abuse of neutral flags. Since the early days of the war, it was stated also no armed British vessels have been permitted to clear from this country. Concerning the question of prohibiting passengers and munitions on the same boat, it has practically been decided that the United States has no authority to act. Various sections of existing laws have been examined, but none has been found to apply.

Aside from all such controversies, it is pointed out in official quarters that President Wilson took the position that humanity demanded that vessels suspected of carrying contraband be held up and examined and then, if sunk, that ample time be given passengers and crews to get off; he held that submarines cannot do this, so the only way to safeguard Americans and other neutrals was to abandon submarine warfare.

It was again insisted today on white house authority that the United States was fully determined that it should be no bargaining. The demands made upon Germany are believed, it was said, to be in strict accord with the principles of international law and all the United States has asked is what it considers its legal rights. If Germany tenders a counter proposal which apparently is the best the German newspapers expect, it was understood the United States will reject it, unless it acknowledges the justice of the general American position and will ask Italy for the acceptance or rejection of that position. It was conceded that this will immediately precipitate a crisis, though officials said they believed, in such a case, Germany would make the best of the situation and agree to the American demands.

Several dispatches from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, were placed before the president today. They were understood to have told of various official conferences between the ambassador, the imperial chancellor and the foreign minister. It was said with authority, however, that the ambassador explained he had no information as to what the final German position would be.

Germany has requested Switzerland to act for her instead of the United States in Italy when the expected break comes, it was reported here. Comments were refused. At Secretary Bryan's direct orders, officials were quiet regarding the Italian crisis.

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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 20. (11 a. m.)—Negotiations between Italy and Austria have been terminated because Austria refused to main herself beyond repairs to serve Italy's illegitimate ambitions. The Italian government's green book shows the irreconcilable differences between Rome and Vienna have arisen because Italy wanted to make Austria practically an inland power. Italy's chief demand has been that Trieste, which is Austria's chief port, and Istria, which is Austria's chief maritime province, be consolidated into an independent state. This is the point at which the negotiations have broken.

Italy's racial right to Trieste is unquestioned, although Austria's agreement to make it a free city would have served legitimate Italian desires and at the same time would not have interfered with Austria's use of the port for mercantile purposes. Hungary's chief port, Fiume, is a free city, but Italy has no right, except the right of might, to demand that Istria be made an independent state. Most of the inhabitants of Istria are Slavs. The Italian minority are ambitious to control the culture of Istria, but have been opposed by the Austrian government. With Istria a free state, this opposition would vanish and the Italians believe they could do as they like with the passive Slav provincials of the peninsula.

If Italy decides it is worth a war to separate Istria from Austria and if Austria decides it is worth a war to

keep her seaboard intact, the outcome of hostilities cannot be predicted with any probability. The topography of the Austro-Italian borderlands will play the most important part in the campaign. Mountains bar the northern and western entrances into Austria, but a wide plain sweeps from Italy into Trieste and Istria to the east and marks the probable direction of Italian advance.

But these same plains approach northwest to the mountains that form Austria's southern barrier. The Italians in all probability, cannot move through these frontier mountains into the further mountains behind, but the Austro-Germans might be able to advance through their own passes and debauch into the Italian plains of Lombardy and Venetia. Thus while the Italian strategy calls for an easy movement to Trieste and Istria, the Austro-German offensive will doubtless be southward, over the frontier mountains into the northern Italian plains.

Speculation on the number of opposing forces must be mere guess work at present. The men available for service in the battle lines is a matter for common calculation. But men cannot be used as soldiers without equipment, and it is impossible to say how successful the Italians have been during the past nine months in equipping their forces. Great Britain has been unable adequately to supply her own troops with war munitions. Whether the Italians have bettered the British, can become known only on the battlefield.