

Subscribers of The Daily Gate City are served the full Leased Wire Service of the United Press Associations.

# The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER  
Partly Cloudy. Slightly Cooler.  
Local temp—7 p. m. 72; 7 a. m. 65.

VOL. 120, NO. 146.

KEOKUK, IOWA, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915.

EIGHT PAGES

## FRIGHTFUL MISDEEDS OF ALL WARRING NATIONS

### Pope Benedict Knows of Nothing More Frightful Than the Mistake Made in the Sinking of the Lusitania.

## ALL HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF ATROCITIES

### Pontiff's Heart is Heavy and Torn at the Horrors of the War Which He Declares to be Inhumane Acts.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, June 21.—Pope Benedict holds the opinion that belligerents on both sides have been guilty of so called "atrocities" and is not inclined to place all the blame on the Austro-Germans, according to Louis Latapie, correspondent of the Paris newspaper La Liberte, who was granted an interview by his holiness. The interview was published today.

Latapie told the pope that the people of France regarded his silence on alleged war crimes as "strange." "Then the people of France are unjust or rather misinformed," responded his holiness, "and I blame you journalists for this. I first addressed a letter favoring a peace settlement; then I proposed a truce; then I next endeavored to exchange prisoners, obtaining appreciable results."

## ONE OF ELEVEN BROKE HIS PLEDGE

### News of Prison Murder Not Told to Convicts, But They All Know It.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] JOLIET, Ill., June 21.—An honor prisoner killed Mrs. Odette Bordeaux Allen, wife of Warden Edmund M. Allen, and the "angel of Joliet penitentiary." The murderer is one of eleven "trusties" who had fairly free run of the warden's suite, and who have been under third degree grilling all body was found half burned early Sunday morning in her burning bedroom.

While eleven men are being held, penitentiary officials this afternoon centered their efforts on one man. This man has several times contradicted himself after offering a ready alibi even before one had been returned. It was declared a confession was expected momentarily.

While the inquest into Mrs. Allen's death was being conducted this afternoon, every effort was being made to prevent news of the murder reaching the 1,800 convicts. Orders for the strictest secrecy were given and while it outwardly appears that the prisoners know only that "something" has happened, the otherwise clocklike regularity of the comparative free routine of things, guards frankly admitted "grapevine" telegraph and the lip signs and gestures have carried the news to most prisoners that one of their number who shared more than the average of the bounties and freedom for which the good "angel" of the prison was in part responsible, had murdered her.

And because they realized that act might result in an end to Warden Allen's radically advanced honor system, there was sufficient muttering among them to warrant an order to suspend all regular routine of the shops and work rooms. Instead, the men were kept in their cells and exercised a few at a time in the big

yard. It was feared they might attempt violence against the man who is expected to confess.

Mrs. Allen was 38 years old, but she retained the beauty and vivaciousness that had made her a favorite when she understood Ethel Jackson in the original "Merry Widow" company. She was Warden Allen's second wife, and had been married herself once before. A divorce separated her from her first husband, a New York business man. She was a native of New Orleans.

She was absolutely fearless of any of the men at the penitentiary, always saying that no man lived, but that a spark of good in him might be appealed to.

Campbell, who, like the two other suspects, was imprisoned for manslaughter, was the only trustee who had the run of the warden's living rooms. He has admitted that Sunday morning about five o'clock he took the papers to Mr. and Mrs. Allen's room, as was his custom before Mrs. Allen had arisen.

Thaw's Trial Tomorrow. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, June 21.—Harry K. Thaw will be his own most important witness in his sanity trial, which begins tomorrow before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick. The slayer of Stanford White is confident he can convince a jury that he is sane.

Mrs. Mary Copely Thaw, the prisoner's mother, is here to attend the trial.

Members of the Alimony club at the Ludlow street jail where Thaw has been staying recently will be among the Thaw witnesses.

Siegel Goes to Prison. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] GENESSEO, N. Y., June 21.—Henry Siegel, former merchant prince and millionaire, convicted of bank wrecking in connection with the financial failure of his vast enterprises, left today for Rochester, N. Y., to serve his ten months sentence in the Monroe county pen.

## GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, (via The Hague), June 21.—Lemberg is about to fall into the hands of the Kaiser. The city is preparing to evacuate. A dispatch from Przemysl early today reported that Austrian elements are storming the last line of Russian defenses on a ridge eleven miles from the city and that Austrian shells are falling in Cracow, the western suburb of the Galician capital.

Since early yesterday train loads of Russian wounded have been hurrying out of Lemberg northeast towards Brody. Aviators have brought word that several trainloads of heavy guns are moving out of Lemberg.

Hotly pursued by the Austro-Germans, the Russians who were driven out of Grodek fell back toward Lemberg. Through the gap between Lakes Drozdowleicki and Czernianski, General Mackensen rushed flying columns of cavalry and infantry. They drove the enemy eastward so rapidly that the Slavs made only a feeble attempt at resistance at their first line of trenches three miles east of the lakes. The Russian center retreated so rapidly that the right flank had to give away and began falling back in confusion from the Wereszyca river north of Grodek as daybreak Sunday.

Throughout Saturday night and early Sunday, the Russians continued to give ground, abandoning one row after another of trenches on the hills east of Grodek. They are making their final stand on a four mile ridge of hills.

The battle for the ridge began yesterday morning, the Austrians making the first onslaught. The Russians held the early attacks, fighting desperately. When the last dispatches were filed from the battle front, Mackensen was hurling one regiment after another into the attack.

Once this ridge is taken, Mackensen is expected to sweep on into Lemberg over the low plain without serious opposition.

The final stages of the battle for Lemberg finds two armies closing in, each within striking distance of the city. One force, made up largely of Bavarians, is descending upon Lemberg from Janof, eleven miles northwest of the capital, on the railway to Kavorov.

Unofficial reports say that the Kaiser has moved forward close to the battle front and plans to enter Lemberg with the Austro-German troops.

Further Argument. [By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

BERLIN, (via The Hague), June 21.—Germany intends to discuss several points, covering the whole question of naval warfare, with the United States, before making a definite statement of her future policy concerning submarine operations. The next communication sent to Washington probably will open this discussion.

Germany's reply is still in the conversational stage. I learned today that thus far there have been no informal exchanges between the American embassy and the German foreign office such as prefaced the reply to the first American note.

The Kaiser is still at the Galician battle front. It is possible that he will not confer with Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, Ambassador Bernstorff's spokesman.

(Continued on page 2.)

## FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, June 21.—Nearly a mile of German trenches have been taken by French troops in Lorraine in a determined rush through wire entanglements and barriers.

The enemy was caught by surprise, but has hurried reinforcements to the Lorraine line. Several counter attacks have broken down, and additional trenches have been gained. The war office reported this afternoon that "our troops found the occupied trenches filled with German bodies."

Important successes in the battle north of Arras and also in Alsace, west of the German town of Colmar were reported to the war office today. The French are holding captured positions at Calonne, despite strong enemy counter attacks.

"Our troops took several more trenches in the direction of Souchez," said the official communiqué. "A heavy artillery duel proceeded throughout the night."

Northwest of Colmar, French cavalry has driven in the German lines along what is known as Bonhomme spur.

## BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, (via Amsterdam), June 21.—Professor Kraas, the German specialist who was called to Athens to attend King Constantine, today denied Paris report that the Greek monarch had been stabbed or poisoned.

## AMERICAN FLAG USED BY ALLIES

### Germany Complains to United States That the Stars and Stripes Were Borrowed

### HALF A DOZEN CASES

### Reply, Is Expected Some Time Between July 3 and 10 and Will Likely Contain This New Feature

[By John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, June 21.—Serious charges of abuse by the allies of the American flag have been made by Germany to the state department it became known today.

They covered at least half a dozen instances in the past two months. The American embassy at London was asked for a report, but has not yet replied.

It was learned on high authority that in addition to these complaints, cases were cited where other neutral flags have been flown by British merchantmen sent out disguised to comb the seas for German submarines.

It was expected these charges would figure prominently in Germany's reply to the latest American note. Germany taking the position that with such methods in vogue it would be impossible for German submarine commanders to observe the ordinary usages of stoppage and search of suspected merchant vessels.

The German government's charge that Commander Weddigen, with the crew of submarine U-28, lost their lives when their boat was attacked by a British vessel flying the Swedish flag, has already been taken cognizance of by the state department.

Inasmuch as the U-28, entire crew was said to have perished when their craft was rammed and sunk, officials admitted they were puzzled to understand how the German government got its information.

The various German accusations were also to figure largely in America's next note to England. Officials admitted it has been charged that among vessels which have displayed the stars and stripes on their way through St. George's channel were freighters carrying cargoes consisting entirely of munitions.

Germany was expected today to ask American aid in affording the protection demanded by President Wilson for American citizens on the high seas. Advice from Berlin all indicated that the government considers the American note has raised a hard problem.

Ambassador Gerard has reported that German officials have interrogated the latest Washington communication as dealing only with the American right to non-interference passing through the war zone, and that they have told him unofficially that the Kaiser is very anxious to meet this request, the only obstacle being how to accomplish it.

The suggestion is believed under consideration in the Berlin foreign office to recognize as an undisputed principle that American citizens have the right to go where they please on unarmed merchant vessels and then to ask the United States to take steps to force them either to ride on vessels under the American flag or on those known not to be carrying munitions.

It was believed the German reply will reach here some time between July 3 and 10.

There is a growing opinion here that Germany has not abandoned suggestions of mediating its differences with the United States.

## ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, June 21.—The Cunard liner Cameronia arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday, it was announced here this afternoon and has docked.

The Cameronia carried large supplies of war munitions. Because of the renewed activities of German submarines, it was feared a serious attack would be made to send her to the bottom.

ENORMOUS DEFICIT. LONDON, June 21.—The British government now faces a deficit of more than two and one-half billion dollars in excess of revenues, Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna announced this afternoon in introducing a war bill to the house of commons, calls for supplemental loan of \$1,256,000,000.

## AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, June 21.—Since their defeat at Plava several days ago, the Italians have not resumed their attacks around Goritz. A war office statement reported small skirmishes in the Carnic Alps, the Austrians taking a number of prisoners.

"Fairlyland" Will Be Staged. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 21.—"Fairlyland," a \$10,000 prize opera, will be presented before the biennial gathering of the National Federation of Musical Clubs which met here today. Horatio W. Parker was the winner of the prize which is offered every four years for the best work of any American citizen. Alfred Hertz, former director of the Metropolitan Opera company, will produce the prize opera. The expense of the production will be \$50,000.

## ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, June 21.—Violent fighting for the hills around Plava has resulted in heavy enemy losses, General Cadorna reported to the war office today.

"Our troops took several more trenches in the direction of Souchez," said the official communiqué. "A heavy artillery duel proceeded throughout the night."

Northwest of Colmar, French cavalry has driven in the German lines along what is known as Bonhomme spur.

## CANADA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—An attempt to blow up the armory at Windsor, Ont., was made early today, simultaneously with the wrecking of the overall manufacturing plant of the Peabody Company, limited.

Two hundred Canadian soldiers were asleep in the armory, when a guard accidentally stumbled over twenty-two sticks of dynamite with the fuse partly burned.

It is believed on the Windsor side that a German spy smuggled himself across the border during the night and set the bombs.

The watchman declared he heard a slight explosion about 5:00 o'clock this morning, which he believes was the dynamite cap on the fuse. It failed to work properly. The dynamite was placed at the southeast corner of the armory and if the firing had been successful, many lives would have been lost.

The entire police force of Windsor is working on the case in the hope that they can round up some of those implicated before they escape across the border into the United States.

August Frank, 28, a German-American, held in Windsor, declared he lived in Fraser, Bay City, Mich., and was returning from a call when he was arrested. His story has been partly verified and officials on this side believe he had nothing to do with the bombs.

The force of the Peabody factory explosion was so terrific that the uproar seemed to be on the American side. Detroit police, fearing another black hand outrage such as occurred last week, rushed to the Sicilian district. The residents of this portion of the city were also under the impression that the explosion was near there.

THREE SUSPECTS. WINDSOR, Ont., June 21.—The entire civil and military force of Windsor and Walkerville was scouring this section today for a woman and two men suspected of being the dynamiters who early today wrecked the plant of the Peabody company in Walkerville and attempted to destroy the Windsor armory.

A suitcase containing twenty-six sticks of dynamite connected with an alarm clock set for 3:45 a. m., afforded a slender clue to the bomb setters. This evidence was found under the northeast corner of the armory after a terrific explosion had shattered the overall factory in Walkerville.

## ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, June 21.—The Cunard liner Cameronia arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday, it was announced here this afternoon and has docked.

The Cameronia carried large supplies of war munitions. Because of the renewed activities of German submarines, it was feared a serious attack would be made to send her to the bottom.

## ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, June 21.—The British government now faces a deficit of more than two and one-half billion dollars in excess of revenues, Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna announced this afternoon in introducing a war bill to the house of commons, calls for supplemental loan of \$1,256,000,000.

## AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, June 21.—Since their defeat at Plava several days ago, the Italians have not resumed their attacks around Goritz. A war office statement reported small skirmishes in the Carnic Alps, the Austrians taking a number of prisoners.

## AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, June 21.—Since their defeat at Plava several days ago, the Italians have not resumed their attacks around Goritz. A war office statement reported small skirmishes in the Carnic Alps, the Austrians taking a number of prisoners.

## AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, June 21.—Since their defeat at Plava several days ago, the Italians have not resumed their attacks around Goritz. A war office statement reported small skirmishes in the Carnic Alps, the Austrians taking a number of prisoners.

## AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, June 21.—Since their defeat at Plava several days ago, the Italians have not resumed their attacks around Goritz. A war office statement reported small skirmishes in the Carnic Alps, the Austrians taking a number of prisoners.

## AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, June 21.—Since their defeat at Plava several days ago, the Italians have not resumed their attacks around Goritz. A war office statement reported small skirmishes in the Carnic Alps, the Austrians taking a number of prisoners.

## AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] VIENNA, June 21.—Since their defeat at Plava several days ago, the Italians have not resumed their attacks around Goritz. A war office statement reported small skirmishes in the Carnic Alps, the Austrians taking a number of prisoners.

—Read The Daily Gate City, 19 cents a week.

## FRANK ESCAPES NOOSE AT THE LAST MOMENT

### Governor Slaton Commuted Death Sentence to Life Imprisonment and Prisoner is Sent to State Farm to Work.

## HE LEFT ON THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN

### Fears That Lynching Might be Attempted Made Officials Most Diligent in Moving Their Man in Secret.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—His sentence commuted from death to life imprisonment, Leo M. Frank left for the state prison farm at Milledgeville at midnight.

What he said could not immediately be learned. Indeed he left the jail so quietly that except the officers who accompanied him, few of the attendants knew he was going until he actually was gone.

Sheriff Mangum was notified of the commutation only a short time before the train left. He put the prisoner in an automobile at once and rushed him to the train.

Speculation was already rife as to what steps Frank's friends would take next. The fear of the noose having been removed, it was considered a foregone conclusion that the next effort would be to secure a reopening of the case in some way.

It was expected he would begin work on the farm Tuesday.

That it would be a long time before a pardon could be sought for him with any show of success was deemed certain, unless, indeed, new evidence of an overwhelming character could be found in support of claims of his innocence.

Governor Slaton, besieged for a statement, refused to talk yet.

Persons familiar with Frank's friends' views, were of the opinion, however, that the latter would make a determined attempt to save him from a long term of imprisonment.

The delay in the announcement today was unexplained, but no secret was made of the fact that it was held up originally because it was feared an attempt might be made at a lynching if the news became public while Frank was still in Atlanta.

Their judgment was that his lawyers would undertake simultaneously to find stronger evidence as a basis for asking a pardon and to get the case again into the courts.

The governor announced later that he would make a long statement in the course of the day.

Though it was known Frank was no longer there, there was a crowd around the Atlanta jail early today.

Frank was accompanied to the prison farm by Sheriff Mangum and a strong posse of deputies. His departure from the jail was so secret that even his own friends did not know of it.

The name of Mary Phagan, whom Frank was convicted of murdering, was frequently heard. Expressions of dissatisfaction with the commutation were common also, but there was nothing like the violence of tone which had been feared and expected.

Atlanta, contrary to fears of mob violence, was relieved by the unexpected news of Frank's commutation.

The strain of the situation has been tremendous and the feeling of relief at the snapping of the tension probably had something to do with the almost apathetic reception of the outcome. The suddenness of the authorities' action also took the people by surprise and it was evident that they had hardly had time to adjust themselves to the latest development.

Jail attendants were nearly as much surprised as were outsiders. All arrangements had been made to make the execution go off as smoothly as possible. It would have been the eighth hanging of Sheriff Mangum's career. Governor Slaton, in anticipation of a violent protest against his action, spent the morning preparing his statement giving reasons for his decision.

Threats of trouble began to develop as the day progressed.

Frank, in the meantime, was already on the prison farm, his life sentence having actually begun.

By mid-forenoon it was evident that the lack of a hostile demonstration was due to the slowness with which the news spread.

The sheriff was known to have been unacquainted as late, at any rate, as 8 p. m. Sunday, with what would be done. At midnight, however, he and his prisoner were stepping from their closed automobile at the union terminal station. The train left at 12:01 a. m.

Down town streets began to be congested, especially about the city hall and postoffice.

At Macon the party changed to another automobile and the rest of the trip was made in that way to the state farm.

At the Henry Grady monument five arrests were made when officers to "move on" were disregarded by mountaineers from Marietta county, Mary Phagan's home.

Frank was said to have taken the news of his commutation with iron composure, which has marked him ever since his arrest. Jail officials said he hardly even seemed to show relief. That he really felt the confidence he has all along expressed that he would escape the gallows, was generally believed.

Marietta and Forsyth streets were packed and the city hall and postoffice were filled with policemen. In the thoroughfares, mounted officers did

## What the War Moves Mean

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

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, June 21. (11 a. m.)—Reports circulating in London that as soon as Galicia is restored to Austria-Hungary, the Germans will begin a new offensive in France and Belgium are probably untrue. The most important objective before the teutonic allies at the present time is to lessen the number of their foes. It is utterly inconceivable that either England or France will ever agree to a separate peace; and Italy has come too recently out of the war to begin to think of getting out of it. But there are several possible circumstances under which Russia might be willing to agree to peace and for this reason it has become the paramount strategic aim of Germany to realize these circumstances. To abandon the offensive against Russia, therefore, after the Slavs have been driven from Galicia, would be to give up the attempt to bring a peace treaty from the czar just when success begins to seem possible.

front in France and Flanders is holding as well in fact as it is in appearance, and if there is no secret weakening, it is improbable the Germans will give the Russians any respite.

The czar's troops are now in a sorry plight. The huge numbers of captured constantly being made by the Germans, show that the Russian morale, never of the best, is fast vanishing, along with the scarcity of munition supplies. If Galicia must be evacuated and the last hold of the enemy's territory surrendered, profound pessimism must begin to prevail among the Russians, and much of this spirit surely will make itself felt among the czar's advisers.

If the terrible driving power of General Mackensen's armies relentlessly continues, desperation and panic may appear at Petrograd.

In the years before the present war began, the Kaiser exerted an almost hypnotic influence over the czar. The Kaiser's headquarters are now at the Galician border, and his presence is becoming associated with the victory which the Germans seemed bound to win in Galicia. It is not by any means impossible that the mystic temperament of the Russian autocrat may be fore long carry him back to the ranks of the Kaiser's admirers.

If the Germans limit their desires in the east simply to the recovery of Galicia and thereafter begin a new campaign in France, the operation will most probably signify that German lines in the west are in danger of breaking. But if the German battle

## The War in Mexico

### Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, June 21.—The acute Mexican situation threatened today to interfere with President Wilson's hopes of a brief vacation, commencing the latter part of this week.

Reports from every section of the troubled republic indicated that conditions were growing rapidly worse. Carranza seemed to have been practically eliminated, his place having been taken by Obregon. Villa appeared definitely to have broken with Felipe Angeles, and the latter, for some time considered a possible important figure in a new regime, was reported in the United States.

The American warship, Colorado, with a marine battalion, in readiness for instant action, was off the Mexican west coast. General Maytorena, Villa commander there, has declared he would attack any American landing expedition.

Admiral Howard, in personal command, has elastic orders. It was said he would not try to land unless con-

vinced his men's presence was absolutely necessary to save foreigners' lives from the Yaquis.

Reports to the Red Cross showed the food situation much worse than even earlier estimates indicated. Officials who have investigated, have reported direct to headquarters here that unless food is rushed immediately to a score of points in Mexico many hundreds, mostly women and children, will die.

The state department was expecting today a complete report from Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz, giving the facts of the break between Carranza and his cabinet.

President Wilson was understood partly to have determined the policy to be followed, should his demand that the factions get together be ignored. It is expected that the Mexican situation will be considered at tomorrow's cabinet meeting at which full information regarding Carranza and his troubles will be available and Admiral Howard will have reported on the situation in the Yaqui valley.