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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy tonight. Local temp—7 p. m. 75; 7 a. m. 67.

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KEOKUK, IOWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915.

TEN PAGES

FRIENDLY GERMAN NOTE WILL BE SENT NEXT WEEK

It is Said That it Will Even Intimate That Germany Perhaps Had Been Misinformed About Lusitania Being Armed.

ENGLAND DENIES SHE HARMED AMERICA

United States Will Not Accept Assertion Which Evades the Main Point, the Right of Neutral Nation to the Sea.

[By Carl W. Akerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

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[The preliminary draft of the German reply to the second American note, subject to change, I am authoritatively informed, contains the following representations:]

First—That Germany is fighting for the freedom of the seas, but does not desire in any way to jeopardize the interests of neutrals.

Second—An expression of appreciation of the friendship of America.

Third—Acceptance of President Wilson's suggestion of a willingness to mediate between Germany and Great Britain to obtain a modification of the British blockades in return for a modification of Germany's methods of submarine warfare.

Fourth—An indication that Germany probably was misinformed in her contention that the Lusitania was armed.

Fifth—An indication that Germany is willing to negotiate with America along the lines laid down by President Wilson in his "humanity" plea, without entirely giving up submarine war on enemy merchantmen which many regard as Germany's most effective sea weapon.

Sixth—An indication that any compromise to which Germany may agree regarding belligerent ships must secure to Germany the safety of her submarines from their attacks. In this connection the death of Commander Otto Weddigen and the crew of the U-29 who are alleged to have lost their lives when a British tank steamer flying the Swedish flag rammed the submersible, probably will be cited.

The German reply, in all probability will be completed by the end of next week.

England's Denial.
[By John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, June 25.—England's denial that she has harmed

American trade will not be accepted by the United States. Issue will be taken with the assertions in the British note. In addition, the United States will call the British foreign office's attention to the fact that the reply evades the main point—the right of neutral nations to carry on their trade with each other unmolested by any belligerent.

It is expected that Secretary of State Lansing will begin preparing the reply note early next week. The detailed memorandum dealing with all interference with American commerce has been compiled for him by Acting Counsellor Chandler Anderson.

The present intention is to have the note ready for President Wilson when he returns from his vacation trip. The German reply will be here by that time and if it is satisfactory as is hoped the president will turn his attention to the matters in dispute with Germany's enemies.

A delegation of New York importers is to confer with Secretary Lansing tomorrow. They will explain in detail how their business has been hampered by the British and French warships, which have diverted practically all vessels from neutral nations into British seaports.

In Potter's Field.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 25.—Relatives of Thomas King, Yale University, son of a rich New York family, decided today to exhume his body from the potter's field here for shipment east and reinterment in the family plot at Albany.

King died here in January, a pauper, in the county hospital, after squandering half a million dollars. His remains were buried in a Red Cross nurse with the British army, wrote to Judge Welsh, of Sacramento requesting him to take charge of the transfer of the remains.

When King died all he had was an I. W. W. card. He is said to be a descendant of General Rufus King, of Massachusetts.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BERLIN, (via wireless to London) June 25.—For the first time in history an aeroplane has sunk a submarine. German airmen bombarded a Russian submarine in the Baltic near Gotland island, on May 31. The success of the bombardment was not known until today, when positive advice reached the German war office from Petrograd that the submarine had been sunk.

GALICIAN REPORT.
BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville) June 25.—The German war office admitted this afternoon slight reverses for the Austro-Germans in southeast Galicia, but declared that the left wing of General Von Linsingen's army is advancing on Chodorow, a railway center, thirty-two miles southeast of Lemberg.

"Part of General Von Linsingen's army has withdrawn to the south bank of the Dniester, northwest of Halicz," the war office admitted, "but farther up the river the German attacks continue to make progress." "We have evacuated the village of Kopyczyska. West of Stegwa we have conquered a part of the enemy's lines. The situation around Lemberg, where Field Marshal Mackensen's armies are operating, is unchanged. The war office declared that all Anglo-French attacks in the western war theatre in the last twenty-four hours have been repulsed.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, June 25.—Premier Asquith announced today that "certain steps" are being taken by the government to influence the people of England to adopt habits of economy during the remainder of the war.

TORPEDOED AND SUNK.
LONDON, June 25.—The Norwegian vessel Truma has been submarined. The Truma is a 1,557 ton steamer, owned by the Truma Steamship company and registered from the Norwegian port of Arendal. She was built in 1896, and is 255 feet long. The Truma was bound from Archangel for London with a cargo of timber. She was torpedoed and sunk off the Shetland islands. Her crew was rescued.

IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.
PRETORIA, June 25.—General Botha's forces have occupied the town of Kalkfeld, in German Southwest Africa, without resistance. It was officially announced today.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PETROGRAD, June 25.—Russian troops in southeast Galicia have inflicted heavy losses on Austrian troops attempting to cross the Dniester.

"In the region of Komlerzhyn on Wednesday we stormed with the bayonet a strong Austrian position on the mountain side," said an official statement today. "Our troops annihilated most of the enemy garrison, taking the survivors prisoners."

"Near Roudzdwany we repulsed enemy forces who crossed the Dniester Wednesday morning, capturing forty officers and seventeen hundred men. The enemy is now attempting to maintain his position in a group of houses on the opposite bank and is offering desperate resistance. A terrific struggle is going on at this point."

The war office admitted that at certain points German troops succeeded in crossing the Dniester, but declared that at other points the enemy has been thrown back across the stream in great confusion.

IOWA DAY AT THE EXPOSITION

Governor Clarke Planted a Tree in the Grove of States During Exercises.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Iowa day will be celebrated at the Panama-Pacific exposition today. Governor Clarke of Iowa and his personal staff were escorted to the fair grounds by the directors of the exposition where formal exercises will be held this afternoon. Following the example of other states, Governor Clarke planted Iowa's tree in the "Grove of States" on the fair grounds. Samuel Shortridge was chairman of the day.

Indiana Day.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Indiana day will be celebrated at the Panama-Pacific exposition tomorrow. The Indiana state building will be formally dedicated and a representative of the hoosier state will plant a commemorative tree.

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ROME, June 25.—Two hundred thousand Austrian troops are concentrated around Trieste, according to the Giornale D'Italia, which cited refugees arriving at Ancona as its authority.

"Mr. Jun batteries command the approach to the city," the newspaper reported. "From the outskirts of Trieste, the boom of Italian guns and Montefalcone may be heard." "An Italian dirigible recently bombed and seriously damaged the ammunition factory at Trieste."

ATTACK ON POPE.
ROME, June 25.—The newspaper Messaggero today violently attacked Pope Benedict for the views he is said to have expressed in his interview with a correspondent of the Paris newspaper La Liberté, characterizing him as hollow as pro-German and anti-Italian.

"Italy knows how to defend herself against her external enemies," said the Messaggero. "She will learn how to defend herself with equal success against her internal opponents."

THE FIRST FLAG.
GENEVA, June 25.—King Victor Emanuel probably will decorate an Italian infantryman who captured the first Austrian standard since the beginning of the war in the fierce fighting around Plava.

The Italian engaged in an encounter with the Austrian flag bearer. He was stabbed in the hand, but finally killed his adversary and returned to the Italian lines with the enemy flag.

FORT DESTROYED.
ROME, June 25.—Fort Hensel, one of the principal works of the Austrian fortress of Malborget, has been destroyed by Italian shell fire, General Cadorna reported today. He also announced the capture of the Austrian town of Glorna, north of Plava.

All along the Isonzo, particularly around Goritz, the battle has been renewed with great intensity after a lull of several days in infantry fighting. Around Plava the bersaglieri who crossed the Isonzo have been heavily reinforced and are consolidating their positions, preparatory to a descent upon the Austrian fortress.

South of Goritz, between Sagrado and Montefalcone, Italian troops are fighting their way over a lofty plateau on the east bank of the Isonzo. The border of the plateau already is in Italian hands.

"In the Monte Nero zone, we have made further progress northward on the eastern slopes of Jarozeh," reported General Cadorna. "Our artillery has begun bombarding Conca Piazze."

"Along the entire Tyrol-Trentino front our long range bombardment continues with some success. Combats around Carzano, toward the plateau of Vezzena have resulted favorably to us."

"Along the Carnia frontier, an intense artillery duel is in progress, especially at Malborget, where our guns have destroyed the cupola fort of Rensel."

THE REAL ENEMY.
ROME, June 25.—"Italy's real enemy is not Austria, but Germany," declared Giuseppe Garibaldi today. "If Germany wins, she will next attempt to conquer the United States and Italy and make herself the ruler of the world."

THE WEATHER.
For Keokuk and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday.

For Iowa: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday. Slightly warmer north portion tonight.

For Missouri: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, with possibly showers west portion. Slightly warmer south portion tonight.

For Illinois: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday. Warmer extreme north portion.

Weather Conditions.
With the exception of local showers in portions of Arkansas and Tennessee, the weather is generally fair from the Mississippi valley to the eastern coast.

In the west the pressure is low, with a marked depression central in Utah this morning, which is attended by somewhat warmer weather, and there have been local showers in some of the plains states which have extended eastward to Des Moines.

Conditions indicate partly cloudy weather, with slight change in temperature for this section tonight and Saturday.

River Bulletin.
Flood Stage. Stage Change
St. Paul 14 8.3 x0.1
La Crosse 12 7.9 x0.1
Dubuque 18 8.6 -0.1
Davenport 15 6.9 -0.1
Keokuk 14 8.8 x0.2
St. Louis 20 31.5 -0.1
The river will fall slightly from Davenport to below Keokuk until there are heavy rains.

Local Temperature.
June. Bar. Ther. Wind W'th't
24 7 p. m.—29.95 75 SE PLCLY'd
35 7 a. m.—29.97 67 SE Clear
Mean temperature 24th, 74.
Highest, 84.
Lowest, 63.
Lowest last night, 65.
FRED Z. GOSEWISCH,
Observer.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, June 25.—With fiery liquids and asphyxiating bombs, the Germans are violently attacking the French trenches on the Meuse heights near Caillon. The battle raged all day yesterday and at midnight the enemy re-attacked in large force.

The first onslaught drove the French from a row of trenches they captured from the teutons several days ago, the French troops retiring in good order when their positions were sprayed with liquid flame. Immediately afterward a counter-attack threw the enemy out of the works and they fled.

At midnight the attack was resumed by large bodies of enemy troops. The French lighted up the ground before their positions with illuminating bombs and searchlights and turned a score of machine guns on the charging columns. The Germans were caught under a deadly cross fire and retreated with heavy losses.

An official communique from the war office this afternoon reported that two German attacks along the Lorraine frontier were repulsed.

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ATHENS, June 25.—Turkish casualties thus far in the fighting on Gallipoli peninsula are estimated at 143,000.

A Mytilene dispatch today said that in three days of fierce fighting on the peninsula, the allies carried several enemy trenches, the second French division bearing the brunt of the attack.

SULTAN UNDER THE KNIFE.
CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Berlin, wireless), June 25.—Professor Israel, Berlin surgeon operated on the sultan of Turkey yesterday, removing gall stones. The sultan's condition was pronounced satisfactory today.

AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
GENEVA, June 25.—Conditions at Vienna are rapidly growing worse, according to private advices received here today. The city is surrounded by a cordon of temporary structures for housing cholera victims.

The Viennese are said to be complaining that the Hungarians now control the government. Hungary has forbidden the exportation of wheat to Austria. Budapest enjoys the luxury of white bread while Vienna's war bread is constantly growing dearer in shade and more unpalatable.

HAZING PRACTISED BY THE MIDDIES

Made to Stand on His Head While Mucilage was Poured Down His Legs.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 25.—Newly examination cheating at the naval academy, but hazing in all its old time vigor were charged before the "cribbing" investigation today by Midshipman C. M. Raegel. The midshipman had promised to make a confession and was as good as his word.

Reasel had told before of his possession of keys to various academy departments and of midnight visits he paid them, but represented he was merely sky-larking and gained no advantage so far as examinations were concerned from his escapades. Today he admitted that he often secured information concerning questions to be asked and selections of work to be done. At this point counsel for the defense suggested that Reasel clearly had perjured himself and asked if his testimony was to be received. Captain Russell, president of the court, answered affirmatively.

The witness said he had tried to protect the accused midshipmen, but had finally decided to tell all he knew. Those involved were "middies," said to have profited by his activities.

Referring to hazing, Reasel declared "cussing out"—profane abuse of under-classes—common. He referred also to continued physical exercise under compulsion, speaking of it as "torture." Things of this kind went on, he asserted, in the mess hall at mealtime and almost under the eyes of officers.

Among the things he said "plebes" were required to do were the "leaning rest," the "knee stoop," the "stoop forward"—regular setting up exercises, but prolonged to the point of exhaustion—and "standing on the beam"—or head. "I have been made to go on my beam" and had mucilage poured down my legs," said Reasel, "and I have been made to go on my beam" under the shower." This testimony was developed by counsel for the defense which sought to show that upper-classes made their juniors secure information for them by hazing or threats of hazing.

WIFE MURDER CASES IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE

Trial of George Joseph Smith Turns to the Mysterious Death of His Second Wife, Found Dead in the Bath Tub.

CHARLTON'S TRIAL IS SET FOR JULY 4

Young American is Charged With Killing His Wife, Placing Her in Trunk and Sinking it in Lake Como.

[By Wilbur S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, June 25.—The trial of George Joseph Smith, charged with the murder of three of his six wives, turned today to the mysterious death of his second alleged victim, Alice Burnham, at the fashionable seaside resort of Blackpool, on December 12, 1913.

Miss Burnham, like Beatrice Mundy, the first of Smith's wives to die mysteriously, was found dead in a bath tub in a boarding house at Blackpool. The landlady ran upstairs in response to Smith's cry and found him bending over the tub, holding the head of the nude, dead woman.

Alice Burnham was a beautiful nurse. She met Smith a year after he had collected Beatrice Mundy's \$10,000 and married him two months later. She gave him \$500, according to the crown's witnesses, and insured her life for \$2,500 in Smith's favor.

Dr. Harold Barrows, medical examiner at South Sea, near Blackpool, testified today that he examined Miss Burnham when she obtained the insurance policy. He found her in splendid physical condition, he said.

James Knowles, manager of a bank at Landport, another resort, near South sea, was the next witness. He testified that Smith had at various times made deposit in the bank. He particularly recalled two deposits of \$2,500 each.

Charlton's Trial.
[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

COMO, Italy, June 25.—Porter Charlton's court room here when he is placed on trial July 4 for the murder of his beautiful actress wife, Mary Scott Charlton.

The young American's name is a household word in the Como lake region. The story of the honeymoon murder is well known. And the Italians, like the French, sympathize with both the slain and the slayer in a "crime passionelle."

The sympathy extends even to the officials and is indicated by their willingness in having the question of Charlton's sanity introduced in the trial.

It was not permitted to talk with Charlton, but I saw his quarters in the asylum. They look down upon Lake Como and upon the hillsides where he and the woman years older than himself lived in a modest little house that has been flattered by the name of villa. In fact, from his window it is possible to see the roof of the little house, and the spot in Lake Como where the trunk bearing the battered

body of the dead woman was discovered by the Como fishermen.

At every hand he sees the hills of Como which he and his strange and beautiful mate used to range in the early days of their torrid love affair, when he was only a youth out of the grind of a Wall street bank, and she was a world-weary adventuress, seeking peace and love in the mountains with the fresh young boy.

I talked today with the state prosecutor, Signor Millesi, and with the judge of instruction, who will try the case, but whose name, under the Italian law, I am not permitted to divulge. The war, they said, will make no difference in the date of the trial. It has been set for July 4 and there is little likelihood that it will be changed.

Charlton's chances for a fair trial seem every bit as good as they would be in the United States. The question of his sanity has been brought up and for some months he has been living in St. Martin's asylum. In well furnished quarters under the observation of Dr. Valotta and two other Italian alienists. One of these alienists already has asserted that he believes young Charlton was deranged at the time of the murder, but the other two are withholding their opinions.

Anniversary of Murder.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, June 25.—The anniversary of the date on which Harry K. Thaw shot and killed Stanford White on the Madison Square roof garden June 25, 1906, found the Pittsburgh millionaires today in the midst of what lawyers concede to be the best fight for freedom. After a nine year struggle with the law, which has held him so securely in its iron grip, Thaw believes that today his chance for liberty are brighter than at any time since the tragedy.

Legislators Have Battle.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PHOENIX, Ariz., June 25.—As the culmination of the legislature's five months bitter discussion of a prohibition amendment, Representatives J. C. Goodwin and W. P. Mahoney engaged in a fist fight on the floor of the assembly today. Goodwin's assertion that the stenographer was not copying his remarks was an insult to the young woman, according to Mahoney and he followed by his physical defense with a smash that Goodwin's jaw. Goodwin peeled off his coat, when other members interferred.

Only two members speak to each other, so bitter has been the fight over the liquor law.

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WASHINGTON, June 25.—Severe fighting between the Mexican factions has at least temporarily ended efforts to arrange a peace conference. It was again emphasized today that the president set no time limit with which the European belligerents are smoothed out, there will be no attempt to force a new crisis in Mexico.

A number of persons interested in Mexican affairs are endeavoring to get the president to recognize a faction led by General Urbide, formerly commander of the Mexico City military district.

Further fighting between the Zapatistas and the forces of General Gonzales for possession of the suburbs of Mexico City was reported today.

Carranza Driven Off.
WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Carranzistas under General Gonzales have been driven back from Mexico City according to state department advices from Vera Cruz today. It was understood that the Carranza government was much worried by the Gonzales reverse. It had been

Huerta is Liberal.
NEW YORK, June 25.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta, late dictator of Mexico's destiny, is causing trouble among the transient people of Forest Hills because of lavish tips. His latest beneficiary is a barber, who today received \$6 for shaving the general and cutting his son's hair.

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 25.—(11 a. m.)—

A period of criticism is developing among the allies which reveals the form of popular disappointment at the indicative progress of the war. In Germany, too, though a military government quickly suppresses all comments not favorably regarded by the authorities, there are growing indications that a triumphal termination of the war is beginning to be doubted. Pessimism is in fact growing into the dominant international note.

Discouragement has prevailed in England since the failure of the Anglo-French forces to develop the promised spring offensive, and since the inability of the allies to make progress toward Constantinople became increasingly apparent. The most recent expression of the feeling of gloom was uttered in the house of commons this week by the Hon. "Fredy" Guest.

General French's personal aide and a member of parliament, Captain Guest returned from the front to speak in the house of commons in favor of Lloyd-George's bill increasing authority of the minister of munitions. He suggested British forces might have been overwhelmed during the past six weeks if it had not been for indescribable gallantry of the French.

While this statement emphasized France's accumulation of ammunition, the French people are nevertheless becoming as dissatisfied with the delays of victory as the British. Criticisms of General Joffre have been audible and the higher command is being blamed because the Germans seem to have come to a permanent rest within French territory. Yesterday this feeling of gloom grew more ferocious in the chamber of deputies and an open attack made on the government for what was described as

incompetence and short-sightedness. Socialists applauded the denunciation and although a sharp rebuff by the premier brought the scene to a close, there was much confusion at the end. Undoubtedly the occurrence is symptomatic of the feeling of pessimism now prevalent. Despite the government's ability to rally a vast majority to its support, this fact cannot discount the disquietude which is national and not partisan in its feeling.

A very similar parliamentary outbreak has just occurred in the Prussian diet. Socialist members announced their peace proclivities and started an uproar when Dr. Delbruck, Prussian minister of interior tried to answer them. When the minister asserted the war could only be successful if differing parties ceased reproaching one another, a new commotion broke out and Dr. Delbruck had to plead for a further hearing. It cannot be questioned but that the German peace agitators are emboldened by their disbelief in any satisfactory ending of the war, no matter how long it continues.

Thus public opinion in the three principal countries at war is beginning, at the very least, to doubt whether any nation can emerge from the conflict a triumphant victor. This is the first essential basis for peace. It is possible diplomats of the warring nations might be able to find a basis for peace at this moment, which would be measurably satisfactory to them. But the terms would necessitate so many compromises that public opinion everywhere would be inclined to accuse the diplomats of betrayal of national interests. The popular will, must first become accustomed to the idea of a compromise peace before such termination of war is possible. First steps in this direction are now being taken.