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# The Daily Gate City

THE WEATHER  
Fair. Cooler tonight. Local temp—7 p. m. 79; 7 a. m. 66.

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KEOKUK, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915

EIGHT PAGES

## PROF. HOLT IDENTIFIED AS MUENTER

### HOLT ENDS HIS LIFE BY LEAP IN PRISON

Made Dive Head First to Stone Flagging Beneath His Cell Tier and Died Instantly When Skull Was Crushed.

### UNRAVELING THE PAST OF THIS MANIAC

Was an Expert on Making Bombs and May Have Placed One on Steamer Which Left New York a Few Days Ago.

What Holt Has Done in Five Days. Attempted to blow up the United States capitol. Tried to kill the biggest financier in the country. Solved one of the country's big murder mysteries. Placed trunk full of dynamite aboard trans-Atlantic liner with a time clock arrangement to blow it up. Ended his own life.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] MINEOLA, L. I., July 7.—It seems unlikely today that the mystery surrounding Frank Holt, the assailant of J. P. Morgan and confessed dynamiter of the capitol at Washington, would ever be cleared up. Holt's suicide in the jail here last night has stopped, temporarily at least, all efforts to identify him as Erich Muentzer, the long sought Harvard professor, who murdered his wife. Holt's leap of twenty feet to the stone flagging beneath his cell tier mutilated his head, making it very improbable that old friends of Muentzer now on their way here, can identify the peace fanatic and the wife murderer as the same man.

Holt's suicide came with the discovery of one of the most important clues in the case—the finding of a cottage near Hicksville, where Holt had lived apparently for weeks and constructed the bomb that partly wrecked the capitol, and practiced shooting at a target for the Morgan attack.

From the Long Island cottage the detectives traced Holt's black trunk to a warehouse in East Thirty-eight street in which enough explosives to wreck several blocks were found. In the Long Island cottage were found much paraphernalia that showed Holt had experimented for weeks with his combustibles. Burnt matches, corks and acid stains and fuses, galore were found. Inspector Eagen of the bureau of combustibles, said today that Holt must have been a student of bomb making for years, and that his equipment was the most thorough he had ever seen. Holt's neighbors who knew him there as "Totten," told the police today he had been there several weeks.

Coroner Walter R. Jones, of Nassau county, who held an autopsy over Holt's body early this morning, stated today that Holt must have jumped thirty feet. The coroner's report shows that Holt died from cerebral hemorrhage, induced by a fractured skull. "The entire skull from just above

the eyes to the base, was broken and crushed," said Coroner Jones. "His death was practically instantaneous." The coroner received the story of Holt's death from Jerry O'Ryan, Holt's special guard. "I was sitting at the door of his cell about 10:45," said O'Ryan, "and apparently Holt was asleep. I heard a funny noise down at the far end of the cell tier. I went down to investigate and just as I reached the far end, I heard a crash. I ran back. Holt's body was lying on the flagging below. He was dead when Dr. Clegghorn, the jail physician, reached him a few minutes later."

At a late hour this morning, Coroner Jones was holding the body at the county morgue and said he had received no requests from Holt's friends or relatives for the body. It would be held two days, he said, and if unclaimed at that time it would be buried in the county burial plot.

It was learned today that a detective who had been placed in Holt's cell, had secured additional information about Holt's early life. Holt told the officer that he was born in a little town on the outskirts of Berlin, and was educated in Berlin. His father, he said, was born in America and his mother came from Germany.

Efforts of the police today centered largely in seeking for Holt's accomplices. They think Holt's work was too colossal for him to have done alone and that belief is strengthened by the discovery that the bomb that partly wrecked police headquarters is very similar to that used by Holt in Washington.

**Bomb on Steamer.**—That Frank Holt hid a bomb on a steamer now bound from here to England, was feared by the authorities here today. Before his attack on J. P. Morgan he sent a letter to the authorities, saying a vessel which sailed from New York July 3 would be blown up July 7. Much secrecy was observed concerning the letter, but it was known that authorities here and secret service officials in Washington were informed concerning it.

Whether or not it was an empty one, police had no way of knowing. It is known wireless warnings had been flashed to sea from government stations but officials were so reticent this was hardly conclusive. Four steamers sailed from New York Saturday, July 3.

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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, July 7.—(11 a. m.)—British statesmanship is approaching the point where it may begin to question openly whether an indefinite continuation of the war is worth the cost of the conflict. This query must be put sooner or later as a preliminary to peace, unless a decisive victory becomes probable. Victory, however, for either side is growing fainter and fainter, and the governing class of England is giving evidence of realizing this fact. The first open indication of growing suspicion as to whether the war is worth its price, is apparent in the British house of lords. Three of England's older statesmen have united in the upper house to warn the country of the financial dangers which are threatening Great Britain's future economic post in the world. Lord St. Aldyn, former chancellor of exchequer, pointed out yesterday the severe burden thrown on posterity through

the war loan. Lord Haldane told England she will be a poorer country after war and will be deprived of many commercial advantages. Lord Loreburn, Haldane's predecessor as lord chancellor declared Europe was heading straight for bankruptcy.

No other triumvirate of British statesmen possess keener judgment than these three. In war time it is necessary to suggest compromise proposals seriously. The first requisite is to convince the country at large that compromise is necessary to prevent future losses. The effect of Lord St. Aldyn's, Haldane's and Loreburn's aspect of war must be to stimulate victory is too costly a prize even if it can be won. Not only must this suspicion grow in England, but also in Germany. The Germans are approaching financial distress as inevitably as are the allies. Germany's war expenditures have not been as high as England's, but proportionately to the wealth of the two nations the difference is not great.

### FRANCE

[By Wm. Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, July 7.—The Germans are planning a mighty stroke in Alsace according to reliable reports that reached the war office today. The withdrawal of rolling stock from the German railways leading into Switzerland is preliminary to a new German offensive. The Germans will attempt to sweep the French back out of Alsace upon their own frontier. Small bodies of German reinforcements already have arrived in the valley of the Fecht. Presumably they came from other sectors of the Franco-Flanders battle line, but the war office has reason to believe that German troops from the Gallician battle fields will be in action in the Vosges within a short time.

The German war program according to reports brought here today now calls for these steps: First—Completion of the drive to sweep the Russians entirely out of Galicia.

Second—Isolation of the Russian army in eastern and southeastern Poland from the Russian forces in Galicia and a probable new offensive against Warsaw.

Third—An offensive to free German soil completely of the enemy by driving the French out of Alsace.

Fourth—Peace overtures. Advice from several sources agree that Germany is tiring of the war and has determined to bring it to an end, if possible within a few months while she is in the most advantageous position since the battle of the Marne.

Experience has taught the German staff that they can scarcely hope to batter their way through the strong Anglo-French defensive lines in northern France even at tremendous cost in human lives. On the other hand, Germany believes that she can clear Galicia of the Russians within a fortnight, hurl the French out of Alsace, and then suggest peace with her enemies everywhere beyond her frontiers.

French military men, however, declared today that the Germans have made their greatest miscalculation in their plans for a sudden, rushing victory in Alsace. The mistakes of the first French invasion of the "lost" province when the French, at the beginning of the war, entered Alsace and were quickly driven out will not be repeated.

Since the last French offensive captured Metz and drove the Germans out of important positions, the French have "dug themselves in" behind fortified works even stronger than those north of Arras. Consequently the word that Alsace is to be the new battle ground for the German armies from Galicia has aroused no fears here.

**400,000 KILLED.**—French casualties totaled 1,400,000 from the beginning of the war until June 1, 1915, according to an appeal issued today by the French relief society. Of this number 400,000 were reported killed; 700,000 wounded and 300,000 taken prisoners.

### AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, July 7.—The Austrians continue to distribute circulars along the battle front by means of balloons. General Cadorna reported today, "The last circular exalts the Austro-German victory at Przemyśl and calls upon the Austrian soldiers to oppose the unjust war waged by Italy."

**IN FIRST LINE TRENCHES.**—PARIS, July 7.—A determined attack by the Germans upon the French positions east of the Ailly woods carried the enemy into the first line trenches, the war office admitted this afternoon. By the subsequent counter-attacks, the communique declared the enemy was ejected with heavy losses.

Heavy bombardment continued all along the line north of Arras throughout the night.

**Morgan Out of Danger.**—[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, July 7.—J. P. Morgan's condition continues to "be most excellent," it was announced today from his New York offices.

"He has now passed all danger," it was stated, "and now it is merely a matter of waiting for the wounds to heal."

**Worse Than Last Fourth.**—[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, July 7.—In a completed compilation of 1915 fatalities and accidents due directly to Independence day celebrations, including Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the Tribune today announced a death list of 29 and 1,110 injured. The figures are for the whole country. \$139,025 fire loss. Last year there were 12 dead, 879 injured and a fire loss of \$99,545.

### ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, July 7.—Great gaps have been torn in the field defenses surrounding Goritz by the incessant pounding of Italian shells. Official dispatches today reported that the bombardment of the last four days has damaged the Austrian works at the Isonzo bridge head.

A general attack on Goritz from all sides was begun early yesterday. In the region of Plava, bersaglieri are assailing the Austrian trenches with great fury, attempting to break through and attack the fortress from the north. Italian guns on the Plava heights dominate the country south of Goritz and have dispersed several bodies of enemy reinforcements.

The bombardment of the Goritz bridge head is the heaviest artillery action along the Isonzo since the war began. Naval officers who escorted Prince Amedeo on a trip of inspection to an

**PRINCE LIKES FLYING.**—[By Alice Rohe, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ROME, July 7.—The sixteen year old Prince Amedeo, whose father, Duke D'Aosta is first cousin to the king, and John Lansing Callan, young American aviator, have become close friends, through the prince's interest in flying. Naval officers who escorted Prince Amedeo on a trip of inspection to an

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### GERMANY

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.] BERLIN, (via The Hague), July 7.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg who returned to Berlin from his daughter's wedding yesterday conferred with Foreign Secretary Von Jagow until an early hour today, regarding the German reply. Following this sign office that the communication probably will be handed to Ambassador Gerard on Saturday.

Excepting Count Von Reventlow, editorial writers here, have refrained from discussing the probable content of the reply for several days. The German press on the whole continues to adopt a friendly attitude toward America. Without exception the newspapers for instance condemned the attempt to assassinate J. P. Morgan as the act of a crazy man.

**CATHEDRAL BURNED.**—BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), July 7.—The Arras cathedral was set afire and practically destroyed during the German bombardment of the city last night, the war office reported today.

The Germans found it necessary to shell the city. It was explained, being large bodies of French troops concentrated there during the fighting.

The official statement admitted that the English captured a German trench in the fighting north of Ypres, but declared that the earthwork was recaptured by the Germans in a counter-attack last night. West of Souchez, two French attacks were repulsed. Between the Meuse and the Moselle, heavy fighting is proceeding. The war office declared, "Half way between Ailly woods and the forest of Apremont, the Germans stormed and occupied enemy positions on a front of nearly a mile. At Eparges, the French have continued their efforts to win back the positions they lost recently."

"Near Croix Des Carmes, on the Depre forest, the enemy made an unexpected counter attack against the positions we had won but were repulsed. In the Vosges we stormed an enemy trench on Sudelkopf and after making it of no further use for defensive purposes withdrew."

**AIRSHIP FELL.**—AMSTERDAM, July 7.—A Zeppelin airship became unmanageable because of defective motors and fell several thousand feet alighting on a farm house near Assenave, according to Ghent advices today. The German authorities suppressed details as to the casualties and the damage to the airship.

**AVIATOR SHELLED CAMP.**—BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), July 7.—A German aviator successfully shelled a French training camp south west of Sulpes, in the Champagne region, the war office reported this afternoon.

### TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ATHENS, July 7.—The sultan of Turkey has passed the danger point and is now convalescing, according to reports to the Turkish legation here today.

**180,000 MEN LOST.**—ATHENS, July 7.—Turkish losses in the Dardanelles fighting both on land and sea now total 180,000, according to Constantinople advices today.

**TRANSPORT SUNK.**—BERLIN, (via wireless to London) July 7.—A German submarine sank a large French transport near the entrance of the Dardanelles last Sunday morning, according to official dispatches from Constantinople.

**SEVEN GREAT SUBMARINES.**—BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), July 7.—Anglo-French naval circles are greatly alarmed at the report that seven great German submarines have arrived at the Dardanelles, an Athens dispatch declared today. The Athens correspondent wired that if the report were true the U boats would force the warships to cease their operations close along the shore of Gallipoli peninsula and leave the allied land forces without support from the battle fleet's heavy guns.

**FLEET TAKES PART.**—PARIS, July 7.—For the first time since the Dardanelles operations began, the Turkish fleet has participated in a violent assault on the allied land forces in an attempt to hurl the expeditionary troops into the sea.

An official statement from the war office this afternoon reported that the allies Monday afternoon, Turkish battleships steamed into the strait and shelled the allied lines for several hours.

The Turkish forts on the Asiatic side of the strait joined in the bombardment, hurling shells across the strait. A flotilla of Turkish and German aviators flew over the southern tip of the Gallipoli peninsula, showering bombs on the French and English trenches.

The artillery attack began at 4 p. m. Toward dusk, enemy infantry moved along the southern shore of Gallipoli and attempted to attack the Anglo-French positions in the rear. From strong positions on the cliffs, French field guns poured down a frightful fire upon the advancing Turks. The enemy hastily retreated. The Anglo-French battle fleet, meanwhile responded to the fire from the Turkish fleet and the Asiatic forts, sending projectiles curving over the peninsula toward the Turkish squadron in the narrows. The fire evidently was effective. Aviators brought word that the direction of the sea of Marmora. In their pursuit of the Turkish armor, fifteen allied aviators bombarded an enemy aerodrome.

### ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, July 7.—Today was France's day in London. An organization formed by the duchess of Somerset sold a million of tri-colors and brooches in the hotels, the theatres and all places, the proceeds to be turned over to the French Red Cross.

Special services were held in Westminster Abbey, at noon. In the evening, a concert in London and played all day in the theatres, the restaurants and the movie houses. Premier Asquith and Lord Curzon addressed a meeting held in Montague House this afternoon attended by Queens Mary and Alexandra and the mother queen, Amelia of Portugal.

French novelties of all sorts were on sale all over the city.

**Two Thousand Per Day.**—[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—The legalized liquor traffic is killing men in the United States at the rate of 2,000 a day, according to Rev. A. W. Leonard, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, at Seattle, Wash., addressing delegates to the Anti-Saloon League of America convention today. He added that the liquor death rate for the world is 3,500,000 a year.

"The liquor traffic is a greater foe to this world than any plague or epidemic of which the race of man has known. It is the greatest and deadliest foe of man," he declared. Rev. Leonard told of the northwest's fight against knowledge.

"Prohibition did not come suddenly to that northwest commonwealth," he said. "It came first as a result of years of education and second as the result of aggressive but sane temperance legislation."

—Read The Daily Gate City.

### WIRELESS WARNING SENT TO SHIPS OUT AT SEA

Professor Holt Planted Dynamite Bomb, Timed to Explode Today on One of the Steamers Leaving on July 3.

### IT PROBABLY WAS ON THE SAXONIA

Man Who Took His Life in Jail on Second Attempt, Holds the Record as Most Destructive Fanatic.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 7.—That the navy department sent wireless messages to the steamships Philadelphia and Saxonia, warning them that Frank Holt had declared a ship which sailed from New York, July 3 would be sunk July 7, was confirmed today. It was stated that the department expected the warning would be picked up by any other boats which sailed the same day.

The first wireless messages were sent Tuesday night and the stations continued to send further flashes throughout the night. The warning letter was one he wrote his wife and was forwarded to the state department by Joseph E. Cockrell, of Dallas. The letter follows: "The steamer leaving New York for Liverpool on July 3, should sink on the seventh, God willing. I think it is the Philadelphia or Saxonia but am not quite sure, as according to schedule these two left on the third."

Holt had written on the margin of his letter, opposite the warning message—"tear this off until this happened."

It is believed he left out the word "has" before the word "happened." This letter Mrs. Holt immediately turned over to the Texas authorities who instantly telegraphed to Washington. As soon as the message was received, it was transmitted to Superintendent Pullman of the Washington police. He asked the navy department to get its wireless into play. Pullman also communicated with Police Commissioner Woods of New York who immediately started a search of all vessels in the harbor for bombs which Holt might have planted.

The navy wireless station at Arlington is not tuned to communicate either with the Philadelphia or the Saxonia so the commercial wireless was requisitioned and the sea was at once swept with warnings. It was stated that the authorities have no means of knowing whether or not either ship was reached, but they believed the calls were received by them.

The New York police were also asked to do every thing possible to de-

termine whether Holt had an opportunity to plant a bomb on either ship, or, if not, whether a possible confederate could have done it for him. When the message to Holt's wife was received in Washington, it was at first believed the writer was merely prophesying disaster, but the marginal caution to his wife to tear off that part of the letter is accepted as ominous. The fact that he seemed doubtful which ship was in danger led the authorities to believe he had an accomplice whose task was to plant the bombs.

Police Commissioner Woods telephoned Superintendent Pullman that Holt had been shot by some one from outside his cell, but a later telephone message this morning corrected the statement although Woods admitted that "considerable muddle" was still surrounding the whole affair.

Holt's letter to his wife apparently was written after he left Washington for New York late Friday night. Mrs. Holt passed it on to the authorities with the statement she and her father wished the state department to know the facts and perhaps save the lives of persons on board the vessel.

**Probably on Saxonia.**—NEW YORK, July 7.—Interest in the whereabouts of the "dynamite trunk" Frank Holt declared he placed aboard a trans-Atlantic liner, centered today on the Cunard liner Saxonia, steaming across the Atlantic in the direction of Liverpool.

A wireless from Captain Mills of the American liner, Philadelphia, directly disposed of the possibility that the trunk was aboard his vessel. Mills messaged that every piece of baggage was identified, following receipt of a wireless message of warning.

The Cunard officials frankly admitted this afternoon that they have heard nothing from Captain Diggle of the Saxonia, in response to the warning flashed him.

But they were positive, they declared, that Holt's trunk of explosives could never have been smuggled aboard the Saxonia. They pointed out that the inspection of baggage at their piers, particularly since the outbreak

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### The War in Mexico Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LAREDO, Texas, July 7.—Early reports indicated today that the Carranzistas onslaught against Paredon continues, though with heavy losses. Semi-official figures today show both sides have lost heavily. The Carranzas dead number fully 600, while the dead and wounded on both sides are placed at 2,900.

**Villistas Defeated.**—GALVESTON, Texas, July 7.—Vera Cruz official advices to the Carranza consul today reported an overwhelming defeat of Villistas in an attack on Coahuila City. Several hundred Villistas were reported killed. Villa, the message said, had sentenced General Juan Medina to death for failing to take Guadalupe.

**Red Cross Interference.**—WASHINGTON, July 7.—Interference by Mexican officials with American Red Cross agents may yet force President Wilson's hand in Mexico. Red Cross officials here today declared they intended to lay the facts regarding Mexican interference with their relief work before the president.

The conflict between the Red Cross workers and the Mexican officials was emphasized today in a statement from the Carranza agency. Charles O'Connor, Red Cross agent

in Mexico City, reported conditions there as "pitiful."

The Carranzistas declared today that O'Connor has been misinformed and said reports of hundreds of persons dying daily of starvation are false. Reports received here today indicated that Villa is pushing his campaign hard and has been victorious at Monterey. Villa, it is believed, is attempting to score a decisive victory that will force Carranza to agree to a compromise.

**Big Battle Impending.**—LAREDO, Texas, July 7.—One of the fiercest battles of the northern Mexico revolution is impending in the Monterey section. Train service on the constitutionalist lines between Nuevo Laredo and Monterey has been suspended, while trains carry big troop reinforcements to a mobilization point south of Monterey. There General Trevino is assembling a large Carranzista force to meet the Villistas now advancing northward on Monterey.

Villa's army is said to contain ten thousand men, while the Carranzistas are expected to have an equal number when all reinforcements arrive. These are going forward from several points, including both Tampico and Nuevo Laredo.