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# The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER  
Partly Cloudy. Cooler. Local temp—7 p. m. 76; 7 a. m. 69.

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EIGHT PAGES

## WILL ASK EXPLANATION OF ATTACK ON ORDUNA

### Germany May be Quizzed as to Why Unarmed Ship With Americans on Board Was Fired Upon Without Warning.

## THE NOTE TO KAISER MAY BE CHANGED

### President Wilson Returns to the White House Today and Takes up Work of Framing Note to be Sent Germany.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 19.—A report by Germany on the Orduña incident will be asked by the United States government, it was predicted here today by persons in close touch with the administration.

The German-American situation was expected to be taken up between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing directly following the former's arrival from Cornish.

Both were known to have prepared tentative drafts of notes to be sent to the German government. It is believed, however, that there would be radical changes in them, as a result of the attack on the Orduña.

Both the president and his premier were said to have mapped out their notes under the impression that while still adhering to the theory that her submarine activities were legitimate, Germany had modified them in actual practice.

The firing by a submarine—supposedly German, also supposedly without warning—on a British merchant vessel on which there were American passengers was believed likely to compel a complete reconsideration of their views by the executive and his cabinet advisers.

Officials who had been speculating concerning the character of the next communication to Berlin were completely upset in their calculations by the latest development. The chances were, they said, that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing themselves did not yet know just how they would meet the situation.

The upshot, it was predicted, would be a hastening of the German note's dispatch. They did not think it so certain, however, that a draft would be laid before the cabinet Tuesday. On the theory that the drafts already prepared would have to go into the discard as a result of the Orduña affair, it was pointed out that substitute drafts to be put in shape today. It was questioned if this could be done satisfactorily with so short notice. Its submission to the cabinet accordingly, was thought likelier next Friday than tomorrow.

were said to have their ideas very fully formulated before they met. Evidently there was no material difference between them. Submission of the matter to the cabinet, it was generally thought, would be more or less perfunctory. The members, it was said, on good authority, were all unqualifiedly behind the president, and from any decision he and Secretary Lansing reached, there was no prospect of a word of dissent.

"Will the Orduña case figure in the note and if so to what extent?" was a question frequently asked. The answer to the first clause of the question appeared to be the one thing, which, perhaps had not been settled. As to the latter clause, it was understood that the incident even if discussed in the communication, would be referred to only casually as one of the instances of the sort of thing the United States can put up with no longer.

The Orduña matter said Secretary Lansing is not officially before the government at all.

From this statement it was thought the case might be ignored.

In substance, there seemed to be no question that the note would simmer down to a reiteration of the last one. It was not believed it would be stiffer in tone or that it would contain anything in the nature of an ultimatum. It was believed, however, that incorporated in it, would be a paragraph calling Germany's attention to the fact that in her previous answers to President Wilson, the main issue had been avoided and that the United States would like a direct answer.

Some possibility was said to exist that the note would be dispatched to Berlin before the end of this week. This was more rapid work than had been anticipated, but having actually settled down to their task, the president and secretary were surprisingly speedy, fully agreeing as it was they did in putting it through.

President Returns to Work. WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Wilson arrived in Washington at 8:35 a. m. today and went at once from the railway station to the white house. Secretary Honston was with the president on his arrival.

The night on the train was hot and the executive who lost considerable sleep during the early hours, did not arise until late.

Washington style, he donned a suit of spotless white.

Before Cabinet Tomorrow. [By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, July 19.—The German note almost certainly will be laid before the cabinet Tuesday.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were understood to have made quick work of it today. They were in conference at the white house for about an hour.

Not much but silence was obtainable after the talk was over, but an atmosphere of finality prevailed which left little doubt that the preparation had been whipped pretty well into the shape the chief executive and his premier wanted. Both

Lansing at White House. WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Lansing called at the white house at 11:10 a. m., to confer with the president concerning the German note.

He carried a valise in which were the papers relating to the matter.

The Orduña case, said the secretary, might delay the note a little, but not for long.

Strike is Close at Hand. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, July 19.—Matters had reached a crisis in the garment industry today. Eight thousand citizen clothing makers announced definitely they would strike today or tomorrow and 70,000 clothing workers in other departments were holding themselves in readiness. Private mediators were making eleventh hour attempts to avert a general strike here which if called, will be the forerunner of a clothing strike all over the United States, according to union officials.

The Fergus Suit. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—Plans to go before Judge Creighton in the Sangamon county circuit court late this afternoon to ask for a speedy hearing of the J. B. Fergus injunction suit which has tied up state appropriations, were argued today.

officially said famine conditions in his territory were frightful. City Evacuated Again. EL PASO, Texas, July 19.—Mexico City has been evacuated by the Carranzistas under General Pablo Gonzalez, was the unconfirmed report circulated by local Willista officials here today. The approach of an expeditionary column under General Rodolfo Fierro from the north is said to have caused Gonzalez to give up control of the capital.

Wanted President to Investigate. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, July 19.—The Chicago Federation of Labor today wired President Wilson a copy of resolutions adopted by the federation, calling on the president to investigate the trial and sentence to life imprisonment of John R. Lawson.

Candidate for "Lady Cops." SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—More than 100 women in San Francisco want to be "lady cops." There are three positions as women policemen to be filled here, but 100 applicants took the examination for the places recently. All had to tell their ages, for the regulations require that applicants must not be less than thirty nor more than forty-four years of age.

## The War in Mexico

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

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 19.—General Villa is throwing up heavy defenses at Torreon, according to state department advices received today. Prospects were said to be that he would still put up a desperate fight.

By ripping up the railroad and destroying the bridges, Villa was said to have hampered the Carranzistas northward advance so seriously as to make it possible he would ward off the attack for several weeks. Un-

safety of Petrograd, cannot possibly be on a major scale if at the same time the Germans persist in their drives against Warsaw from north-west and southeast, and continue as well the final operations in eastern Galicia. There is not enough ammunition in Austro-Hungary and Germany to permit so gigantic an undertaking to succeed.

Nor is it at all likely that there is even enough ammunition to permit advances to be made on Warsaw from two directions. Either Von Mackensen must remain quiescent in the southeast or the northwestern offensive must be content with purely local gains. In all probability Von Mackensen will try to go forward again and his offensive will continue to be the major thrust against the Russian line. In that case, the northwestern activity now being credited in London to Von Hindenburg is no more than a diversion planned for the purpose of preventing the Russians concentrating the greater part of their forces against Von Mackensen's advance.

## ENGLAND

[By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LONDON, July 19.—That the gravest crisis England has faced since the war can only be averted by the government taking over the South Wales coal mines, was the growing conviction in official circles today when the cabinet met in special session to discuss the great coal strike.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the situation, every member attended today's cabinet session. Government investigators believed that the miners will not object seriously to the temporary nationalization of the mines. They pointed out that this would remove the chief bone of contention—the belief on the part of the miners that the owners are piling up huge fortunes by selling at "war prices." Unless, this is done, a settlement appears remote, the investigators frankly told President Runciman, of the government board of trade today.

In some quarters it was suggested today that the government force the mine owners to grant the full demands of the men, pending future negotiations while the men return to work. Several cabinet officials, however, rejected this idea on the ground that it indicated governmental weakness.

Thousands of miners who spent the week's end at seaside resorts, following calling of the strike, poured into Cardiff today. Dispatches from Cardiff said the majority of the men stood firmly behind their leaders in their negotiations with the government. The coal situation is rapidly becoming serious with the south Wales mines remaining idle. The available supplies are diminishing rapidly every twenty-four hours. The railways and industrial concerns already have taken steps to conserve their supplies and discharges from industrial centers today, said the production of war munitions is gravely jeopardized.

The closing of the mines cuts off a daily output of hundreds of thousands of tons.

LOSSES IN TURKEY. LONDON, July 19.—British losses in killed, wounded and missing at the Dardanelles since the operations began, total 42,431, Premier Asquith stated in commons this afternoon.

WILL APPEAL TO MINERS. [By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LONDON, July 19.—Minister of Munitions David Lloyd George will leave for Cardiff tonight to make a personal appeal to the Welsh coal miners, his fellow countrymen, to return to work and prevent slackening of the production of war munitions.

This announcement was made this afternoon, following a special session of the cabinet at which the most serious internal crisis of the war was discussed. Lloyd George's popularity among the working men, the cabinet will bring about a settlement if the board of trade's final proposals submitted to the miners' council today, fail. Several members of parliament sought to quiz the ministers in the commons immediately after adjournment of the cabinet session.

They were asked particularly about the report that the government is planning to take over the mines. President Runciman of the board of trade replied that it would serve no good purpose to make public any of the facts in the hands of the government at this time.

## RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, July 19.—Defeat of General Mackensen's right wing in the great battle south of the Lublin-Cholm railway, has at least temporarily checked the new German offensive in Warsaw.

Special dispatches today reported that the Germans are rapidly shifting from all fronts to the support of Mackensen, whose center is endangered by furious Russian attacks. Both the German wedge whose rear rests near Krasnotaf are being eroded by the reinforced Slav line and continuation of the Russian advance threatens to cut off a body of German troops.

Desperate fighting around Przasnysz and in the Riga region to the north has resulted in severe losses on both sides in the last twenty-four hours. The war office admits that the Russian retreat still continues at some sectors of this front, but military men see no menace in Von Hindenburg's offensive.

On the contrary, the belief prevails here that Von Hindenburg's dash from the north is a feint to conceal the major operation of Mackensen in the region south of Lublin. Reports that Von Hindenburg is aiming at Warsaw with an army of a million men, the war office believes, have been purposely sent out from Berlin in an attempt to cover up the shifting of troops to the aid of Mackensen.

Since the withdrawal of German divisions from Galicia, the Austrians have made no perceptible gains in their attacks against the Russian positions. Though greatly outnumbered at several portions of the southeastern front, the Russian troops have had no difficulty in beating back Austrian attacks.

## FRANCE

[By William Phillip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, July 19.—Quick capture of Warsaw, then a crushing drive southward to the French channel ports, and finally a triumphal entry into Paris—that is what the Kaiser is believed to have meant when he said a few days ago, "Germany will win the war by October."

But France is amply prepared for any mad en-masse drive on the capital. Military men and strategic writers here are not worrying over the Kaiser's plans.

"Let the Germans start," said a high official today. "Joffre will be there and when they drop their guard he'll send in the knock-out punch."

Because of its close connection with future developments on the Franco-Flanders front the great battle being waged for Warsaw holds Paris tense with excitement. Not since the German attempt to reach Paris last summer have the streets crowded with the bulletin boards so closely. The map fans are following every move of the Russian and German armies with their pins and flags.

From Swiss sources it is learned here that General Von Hindenburg, far from "being in disgrace" is really in high favor with the German emperor. Before the Warsaw campaign was started he held two important conferences with the Kaiser. It is reported here that he was told if he could squeeze the Russians out of Warsaw he would be given supreme command of the German forces in the west for the great drive on Calais and Paris, while other commanders were assigned to the task of sweeping the French out of Alsace.

The Kaiser, according to Swiss reports, is said to have declared that even the defeat of a new dash on Paris would bring the allies to terms. He argued that the French must withdraw their forces from Alsace to meet the new German offensive and that the allies thereby would lose their last hold on German soil and be willing to make peace.

Austria, the Kaiser is understood to believe, can take care of Italy without German assistance.

General Joffre has not been asleep while Germany was mapping out her campaign to end the war. Paris is protected by ring after ring of new defenses. The same is true of Calais and other coast towns. The French commander is determined to continue playing his own game and to make Germany play his game, too. Like General Grant, he "will fight it out on those lines," not only all summer, but all next winter, too, if necessary.

Estrategists here point out that Joffre really had forced Germany to play his game since Charleroi and the victory of the Marne early in the war. He stopped the German drive toward the French coast by refusing to play the German game. At present he is less occupied in attempting to drive the Germans back with great sacrifices than in conserving his men for a great smashing blow the moment the enemy drops his guard.

## LIFE PRISONER HOVERING BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

### Leo M. Frank Whose Throat Was Cut Saturday Night by Cell Mate Has Chance of Surviving the Wound.

## EVERYTHING IS AGAINST HIM HOWEVER

### Convict Who Slashed Him with Butcher Knife, is Chained to Concrete Post and Says He Had an Inspiration.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 19.—Leo M. Frank hovered between life and death today.

During Sunday night he was but half conscious and raved frequently of the attack on him by his fellow life prisoner, Wm. H. Green.

Today, however, his head was clear.

His wife was at his bedside. Doctors J. W. Rosenburg and Compton and other prominent Atlanta and Macon physicians attended him.

The wound in his throat where Green slashed him showed a slight infection from the rusty blade of the knife the would-be murderer used. The doctors admitted that blood poisoning was what they feared most. There was danger also, that the patient, who vomits frequently, would break the stitches in his neck, and with his jugular partly severed, they admitted the fresh bleeding almost certainly will kill him in such an event.

The physicians complained, too, of the risk of infection from other patients, one of whom has typhoid, and arrangements were being made to move Frank from the infirmary, to a private room.

His hands, as well as his throat were gashed in his struggle with Green, but these wounds were of minor importance.

Green, chained to a concrete post,

refused to talk today except to deny that he was influenced by anyone else and to assert that he had an "inspiration."

His wife, an employe in a Columbus, Ga., lunch room, asserts that her husband has been insane since childhood when he was injured by a blow on the head.

Members of the prison commission also are inclined to the opinion that Green is a maniac.

Gave Him the Idea. READING, Pa., July 19.—After reading an account of the attempt on the life of Leo M. Frank, Mike Dittinger, in the local jail, cut the throat of Frank S. Wavely, a fellow prisoner, killing him. He then killed himself with the same knife.

Promises Not to Suicide. NEW YORK, July 19.—Charles Becker, sentenced to be electrocuted July 28, for instigating the murder of Gambler Herman Rosenthal, will not cheat the chair by committing suicide. The convicted police lieutenant assured Warden Osborne of that today when the warden demurred at allowing Becker to wear shoes, fearing that he might use the metal arch support to kill himself.

"Warden," said Becker, "I won't kill myself, although if I wanted to, nothing on earth could stop me." He got the shoes.

## BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, July 19.—Montenegrin troops have occupied Dravovo after defeating the Austrians in a severe engagement, according to dispatches to the Tribuna.

SERBIA AND ITALY. GENEVA, July 19.—Relations between Serbia and Italy are rapidly becoming more unpleasant because of Serbia's aggressive campaign in Albania, according to Rome advices today.

When the Serbians occupied Durazzo, Italy demanded that the Serbians evacuate the city. The Serbians withdrew, but the Serbian government is understood to have protested to the other allies. Serbian troops have taken up strategic positions just outside Durazzo.

The Italian censor passed a cable dispatch from the Rome bureau of the United Press last night, stating that Serbian troops following Italy's advice, have evacuated Durazzo.

GREECE IS ALARMED. ATHENS, July 19.—The Greek government today took cognizance of reports that Greek residents of Turkish cities have been mistreated by Turkish officials, and ordered to leave their homes. The Greek charge d'affaires at Constantinople was instructed to inquire if it is true 12,000 Greeks have been ordered to evacuate the town of Avilaik and go to the interior of Asia Minor. If the Turkish foreign office answers in the affirmative, Greece will demand that the order be cancelled.

Dispatches from Salonika today said officials there fear the massacre of Greeks and Armenians should relations between Turkey and Greece grow more serious.

## TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, July 19.—Twelve hundred Austrian officers, including three generals, have been killed since the beginning of the Austro-Italian war, according to estimates made here today.

SANK ITALIAN CRUISER. VIENNA, (via Berlin wireless) July 19.—An Austrian submarine yesterday morning torpedoed and sunk the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, south of Ragusa. The cruiser sank in fifteen minutes.

SUBMARINES OVERDUE. ROME, July 19.—Two Austrian submarines engaged in reconnoitering along the Italian coast may have days overdue at the Austrian naval base at Pola, and have been given up as lost. Pola refugees reported on arriving at the Italian frontier today.

Announce Names Tomorrow. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 19.—Manning his mind again today, Secretary Daniels said he would wait until Tuesday before announcing who would be asked to serve with Thomas A. Edison on his new naval board of invention and development. It was understood the delay was to enable him to receive answers from men he had asked to take places on the board.

One of those from whom he was understood to be especially anxious for a favorable reply was Henry Ford. Of Orville Wright's selection, there was no doubt, but inasmuch as he had already informally signified his willingness to serve, it was not believed the secretary was holding back on account of him.

## CANADA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WINDSOR, Ont., July 19.—Wm. Lonney and Max Lakrytz are under arrest here today charged with high treason. It is alleged the men have been smuggling Austrians into the United States by ferrying them from Amherstburg and Bois Blanc island.

—Read The Daily Gate City.

## WARSHIP SENT TO SANTO DOMINGO

Revolutionary Troubles There Have Caused Apprehension for the Foreigners.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 19.—The warship Nashville was ordered today from San Juan, P. R., to Santo Domingo City.

This was at the request of the state department, which was worried concerning foreigners' safety owing to revolutionary troubles.

The Paducah was sent to San Juan, where there are several interned German ships to be watched.

Decisions Issued Today. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, July 19.—The interstate commerce commission today re-held that of rates, California, Kansas and Texas to Arizona are unreasonable.

Set aside as unreasonable, rates on lumber and other commodities in a large southern and southeastern territory.

Upheld cancellation of elevation allowances on grain and seeds for domestic use at Kansas City and other points.

Confesses Four Murders. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, July 19.—State's Attorney Hoyne today prepared papers to petition authorities at Buffalo, N. Y., to send Casimir Arzeszewski back here for trial on charges of murdering Jacob Mielich, his wife, daughter and granddaughter with an axe in July, 1911. Arzeszewski is the man who gave himself up to the Buffalo police, who said the man told them his confession tortured him so he was compelled to confess the so-called Blue Island murders.

## 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 19.—(11 a. m.)—Reports that the Germans are now on the offensive along the entire eastern battle front of a thousand miles, are probably untrue. A tendency is discernible in London greatly to magnify the collapse that has overtaken the Russians. The Germans apparently are being credited by Englishmen with possessing superhuman ability and even Petrograd's fall is being mentioned as a future possibility.

No such interpretation of the military events in the east is possible, except under stress of deep pessimism. If the Germans attempt to advance in four widely separated areas, as is said to be their present purpose, they must fail. The lack of success which has followed the division of Marshal Von Mackensen's forces after the fall of Lemberg is a warning to the Germans as to what they must expect if they increase the two objectives which Von Mackensen attempted, to four.

The operations now proceeding in the Baltic provinces, and which are the cause of England's fear for the

—Read The Daily Gate City.