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# The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER  
Generally fair and warmer.  
Local temp—7 p. m. 68; 7 a. m. 60.

VOL. 121. NO. 30.

KEOKUK, IOWA, THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1915

EIGHT PAGES

## THE GERMANS HAVE TAKEN WARSAW

### WARSAW HAS FALLEN, GERMANS ENTERING TODAY

First Troops Entered the Suburbs Last Night and Today the City is in Complete Possession of the Enemy.

### SLAVS ARE RETREATING EVERYWHERE

Collapse of Russian Army is Hailed With Delight in Berlin Where People Rejoice and Church Bells Ring.

High Spots in Victorious Sweep of Austro-Germans.  
March 22—Russians take Przemysl, while holding Carpathian line, the last Russian victory in the east.  
April 18—Austro-Germans take Tarnow, marking the beginning of the new Austro-German offensive.  
June 8—Austro-Germans recapture Przemysl.  
June 23—Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.  
June 28—Austro-Germans take Halicz and Russians fall back across the Dniester.  
July 16—Germans take Przasnysz.  
July 24—Germans take fortresses of Pultusk and Rozan.  
August 5—Capture of Warsaw officially announced.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
BERLIN, Aug. 5. (Via London).—Warsaw has fallen. German troops have entered the city, it was officially announced this afternoon.  
The Russian garrison fell back over the three Vistula bridges to Praga, Warsaw's eastern suburb, after only a brief resistance. Bavarian troops under Prince Leopold, stormed the last line of Russian defenses and entered the city on the Kolisch and Dedom roads.  
Continuing their retreat from Praga, the Russian center is falling back along the railway leading to Novo Minsk and over the plain north of the railway, keeping in contact with its right wing near Novo Georgiewsk.  
German troops are pursuing the retreating Slavs and have cut off and captured bodies of stragglers.  
Rumors that the city had fallen or was about to fall were circulated here early in the day. Everywhere the news was discounted by the knowledge that the Russians must surrender the city within a few hours at least, but church bells were tolled and there was general rejoicing throughout Berlin when newspaper extras brought the word to the public.  
The first bulletin from the war office contained few details of the final battle at the gates of Warsaw or of the greater engagement on the wings of the German armies seeking to envelop the Slavs. That the struggle was a short, fierce one is evidenced by the fact that Prince Leopold's armies arrived before the Warsaw outer forts only thirty-six hours ago.  
Though the complete story probably will not be received here for several hours, it was the belief here

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[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]  
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The Kaiser is expected to return to Berlin on Sunday. An important conference is to be held next week by government officials. It was reported today that the ministry will discuss with the emperor the moves Germany is to make immediately after the successful ending of the Warsaw campaign. The decision will be reached before the reichstag reassembles on August 17 and it promises to have a far reaching effect on the outcome of the war.  
The belief that Germany's enemies, despite their public announcements of unpreparedness to fight to the end, are in reality tiring of the war and about ready to talk peace, is based upon the growing conviction in official circles here that the allies have about "reached the end of their string," so far as offensive movements are concerned. The German viewpoint is:  
First—That Russia has been dealt a blow that will nullify her offensive power for a long time to come.  
Second—That England and France realize their inability to push the Germans out of France and Belgium, as evidenced by their inactivity while Germany concentrates against the Slavs.  
Third—That the Dardanelles can never be forced.  
Fourth—That the Balkan situation is satisfactory inasmuch as Bulgaria, according to best information, has given out that she will remain neutral until the end of the war.  
The spirit of optimism is shared equally by both Germany and Austria. Constantinople advices report the situation from the Turkish standpoint. The scarcity of shells which hindered the Turks operations earlier in the war has been remedied. The Turks are now able to produce enough shells in their own munition factories to supply their needs.  
The situation at Athens is being watched closely by German diplomats but political circles here have little fear that Greece will abandon her neutrality. Various reports have reached here that the Venizelos party which is shortly to come into power at Athens, does not control the former premier following the recent elections, and that in all events he would be unable to obtain a majority behind a war program. Other reports indicate that the Venizelos who was for war several months ago, is not the same Venizelos today.  
It is said that both he and King Constantine now agree that Greece should remain neutral. The recent Austro-German success have worked a profound and sobering effect upon the smaller Balkan units.  
Advices received here indicate that the people of Greece are in no hurry to ally themselves with Great Britain, despite reports from English sources. The native Greeks on the islands of Crete and Cyprus have filed voluminous protests to Athens against British interference with commerce. Greeks in Egypt are reported to have protested to their home government against British mistreatment. Out of these situations there has come a new Grecian state of mind. One report received here is that British Admiral Mark Kerr, who with twelve other British officers had been schooling the Greek navy, returned home at the invitation of the Greek government, changed popular sentiment toward England.

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THE CASTLE OF DANTE.  
ROME, Aug. 5.—Austrian artillerymen have "wantonly destroyed" the historic castle of Lizzana, near Rovereto, where the poet Dante spent his exile, according to the Idea Nazionale.  
The castle of Dante is located on the left bank of the Adige valley, between Mori and Rovereto, where the Austrian and Italian forces are now in clash, and was a spot of great interest to tourists. Dante went there to live about 1302 when he was banished from Florence.  
SLIGHT GAINS MADE.  
ROME, Aug. 5.—Severe fighting on the Carso plateau, in which bersaglieri registered slight gains in the face of hot fire from the enemy, was reported in dispatches from General Cadorna today, dealing with yesterday's fighting.

### RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.—Less than six miles from the town hall, the Russian garrison was making its last stand in a furious battle at the city limits of Warsaw, when the last dispatches were filed to the war office today.  
Falling back from Bionie, in answer to previously arranged plans, the Slav forces retired behind the outer forts at the western borders of the city. The Germans pressed slowly forward, taking up positions on the Gola-Moczydz line, about nine miles from the heart of the Polish capital. From these new positions they opened a bombardment of the forts defending Warsaw from the west and south.  
Shells were screaming across the four miles of open plain intervening between the two armies when the last reports were sent from the Warsaw telegraph office. It was thought possible today that the Russian garrison already has fallen, back across the Vistula, leaving Warsaw to the Germans, but the war office did not share this opinion. Military men said that from the outer forts the Slav garrison could sweep the western approaches with a fire that would hold off the Germans indefinitely unless they chose to sacrifice thousands of lives by massed assaults. They pro-

### TURKEY

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]  
BRUZA, Asiatic Turkey, July 24. (By courier to Dedeagatch, Bulgaria, and thence by cable).—Daring English submarine commanders by burrowing beneath the thickly mined waters of the Dardanelles and eluding the Turkish fleet, have created a reign of terror from the western entrance to the sea of Marmora to the very gates of Constantinople.  
Exactly how many Turkish ships have been sent to the bottom by British submarines probably is known only to the Turkish ministry of marine. The under sea craft have been particularly successful in striking at Turkish transports. Enroute here from Constantinople I learned that aboard one sunk recently were 500 wounded Turks who had just been discharged from Constantinople hospital and were returning to the Gallipoli front. Only 150 were saved. The news was suppressed by the Turkish government, but the disaster occurred in full view of another transport laden with wounded soldiers, who made the facts known.  
Bruza is the Asia Minor city to which it was proposed to move the Turkish capital in case Constantinople was threatened. I came here first on Friday boats of three times a week service from Constantinople across the sea of Marmora. A few days previous the boat from Bruza to Constantinople had actually been stopped and boarded by officers of a British submarine within a few miles of Islam's capital. The British officers were looking for Turkish soldiers. They found none, but took off what food supplies there were aboard, paying for them in English gold and saluting courteously as they left the ship.  
Because of the fear inspired by this visit, our boat left the Bosphorus with life boats swung out and with hundreds of life preservers hanging over the rail ready for instant use. Instead of heading directly across the sea of Marmora, the usual course, we crept along the coast for the entire distance, never getting more than 200 or 300 yards from shore.  
On the following Monday, no more submarines having been sighted, the captain took courage and we headed directly across the little sea on the return to Constantinople. Peasants and provincial officers aboard the boat did not share the captain's optimism and we had sorely left the last protecting point of land when a shout rang out from the bridge. The signal bells clanged, the boat turned tall for shore and there was a wild scurry for life belts.  
The excitement lasted only a moment. There were countermanning orders from the bridge and we resumed our course. Two miles off to the left a porpoise had leaped from the water. The imagination of an officer thought he saw the periscope of a submarine. I shared the same feeling of uneasiness on my second trip here. Farther south in the sea of Marmora where transports are steaming to and from Gallipoli peninsula, the greatest precautions are taken against the English submarines. Armed soldiers line the rails with orders to shoot at everything appearing on the surface. This is the season for the porpoises to show their greatest activity and the porpoise mortality, consequently, is without precedent in the history of the sea.  
To safeguard them against submarine attack, the hospital transports are all painted white with stripes of red running the full length. The Red Crescent is the official symbol of the Turkish Red Crescent society, which corresponds to the Red Cross. But the Turks have more faith in the Red Cross than in the Red Crescent and fly the Red Cross flag as soon as they are out of sight of Constantinople. Returning to the capital the hospital ships hoist the Red Crescent as they approach the Bosphorus.  
The police are confident that the British submarines have a base somewhere in the sea of Marmora and that some one of the few hundred Englishmen remaining in Constantinople is supplying this base with petrol. Hardly a day passes that some Englishman is seized and hauled off to undergo a "third degree."

### FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
PARIS, Aug. 5.—German troops in the Vosges literally swarmed over the French trenches on Lingkopf in overwhelming numbers and forced the French to retire at certain points. It was officially admitted this afternoon.  
The struggle continued throughout last night. Under cover of a heavy bombardment, the Germans charged up the slopes. They disregarded a hot fire from the French machine guns and swept on to the crest of the ridge.  
This afternoon's official communique reported artillery duels all along the Aisne and throughout the Argonne region during the night. Grenade fighting and cannonading continues in the Artois region.

### ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British steamer Costello has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Captain Penwill and seven of her crew were landed today.  
The Costello was a 1,591 ton steel steamer owned by the Atlantic and Eastern Steamship company and registered at Liverpool. She was built in 1903 and was 245 feet long.  
One member of the crew was drowned in getting into the second boat, which later landed the chief officer and twelve others of the crew.

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### A DOZEN MORE BODIES ARE HIDDEN IN WRECKAGE

Squad of Rescuers is Busy in Debris on Erie Streets While Funerals of Twenty Victims Already Found, Are Arranged.

### FEAR OF AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID

Atlantic Coast is Recovering from the Worst Storm in Years and Attempting to Count its Dead and Reckon the Damage.

The Storm Toll.  
Fifty to one hundred lives lost.  
Property loss at Erie, Pa., \$3,000,000.  
Property loss along the Jersey coast, \$2,000,000.  
Millions of dollars damage to crops.  
Several schooners and tugs lost.  
Hundreds of small boats smashed or driven out to sea.  
Loss on great lakes not yet estimated.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
ERIE, Pa., Aug. 5.—While funeral arrangements were being made for the twenty victims of Erie's greatest catastrophe, a squad of rescuers was working feverishly today to clear away the wreckage that chokes the streets and probably conceals a dozen more bodies. Eighteen persons still are missing today, according to a revised list made by city officials.  
A committee with \$5,000 raised by popular subscriptions was busy arranging for homes for the homeless today. Real estate dealers threw open the doors of empty houses and citizens furnished blankets and cooking utensils for the sufferers.  
The heavy property loss extends for twenty miles along the shore and probably will reach \$3,000,000.  
State inspectors of the Pennsylvania health department came into Erie today to oversee the removal of debris and take sanitary measures. The stench that arose from the pile sickened many of the workers and led to orders that all who had been immersed in the waters should be treated to prevent typhoid fever. With all natural gas shut off until this evening and food supplies at the lowest, the city water supply is being guarded closely to prevent contamination.  
Because bodies may be found in unexpected places in the debris, the searchers have been directed to use teams and hoisting tackle in lifting the masses.  
During the entire night Erie was in darkness. Searchers of the ruins worked mostly with large headlights from autos and temporary electric connections to searchlights.  
Armed militiamen are still aiding the police in enforcing safety on the crowds of spectators and preventing looting and possible fires.  
Louis B. Jones, attorney, died this morning from shock caused by Tuesday night's flood. He was stricken with heart disease when he found his home on East Sixth street about to be carried away in the swirling waters.  
His death makes the twenty-second known victim of the flood, the body of an unidentified Russian having been taken from the debris at 10 o'clock.  
On the Atlantic Coast.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Under clearing skies, the Atlantic coast was beginning to right itself today from the effects of one of the worst storms in years. The damage in dollars will probably not be known accurately for a week, as the storm king laid a heavy hand on the outlying districts where transportation and communication facilities are slow. The loss is admittedly great.  
At Erie, Pa., hardest hit of all, rescue parties were working feverishly today to clear the streets of wreckage that covers many bodies. Latest reports have twenty bodies recovered in the debris. No estimate of the toll of injured has been attempted.  
Nine lives were taken in Greater New York and millions of dollars worth of damage done. Most of the lives were lost in accidents directly attributable to the storm. Trees were uprooted, roofs blown off and traffic everywhere delayed.  
In New York harbor and along the Jersey coast for one hundred miles, an estimate of the damage is difficult. The fishing folk lost heavily. Boats were torn loose from their moorings and either driven out to sea or smashed against the shore.

### The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—How to end anarchy in Mexico was a question to be settled by Secretary Lansing and the Latin American diplomats, he called in to confer on the subject this afternoon. The conferees were to assemble at the state department at 2:30 p. m. Those expected were:  
Secretary of State Lansing; Paul Fuller, a close student of Mexican affairs and one of President Wilson's most trusted advisers on the subject; Ambassadors Naon, DeGams and Suarez, respectively of Argentina, Brazil and Chile; Ministers Calderon, Depena and Mendez, respectively of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala.  
Secretary Lansing explained that, in choosing the representatives of the six diplomatically ranking Latin-American republics, it was his view that the conference would be made unwieldy if an attempt were made to include all the new world legation heads in Washington in its deliberations. He wanted it understood that not only was there no disposition to disregard the other's wishes, but that their active approval of and cooperation in the conferees' program were deemed essential to the plan's success.  
The meeting, it was said, will be strictly secret, so far as its actual progress is concerned, though its upshot will be made public as speedily as possible. It was believed the conferees already know pretty accurately what views each holds, so it was expected a definite policy would be very swiftly mapped out.  
There was little question that the Mexican factional leaders would be given a last chance to settle their own differences.  
It was denied today that General Hugh Scott, army chief of staff, and famous as a conciliator in the Philippines, on the Mexican border and among the Indians, has been chosen definitely as an envoy to present to the rival groups the necessity for an agreement. It was admitted, however, that he would be an excellent person for the mission and stood a good chance of being chosen.  
The factions will not be given an indefinite period to agree, it was stated. A time limit is a certainty.  
If chaos still reigns when this limit expires,—the pan-American conferees will put their own candidate into the field.  
In the event of a factional agreement on General Carranza, it was said the conferees unquestionably would

### What the War Moves Mean

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

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]  
NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The final phase of the defense of the Vistula battle front has now begun. The Russians are fighting with their backs against the river about Warsaw and have been driven across the river at Ivanogrod.  
The surrender of the Blonie-Nadaris line protecting Warsaw, announced today, permits the Germans to move within easy sight of the Polish capital. The Blonie-Nadaris line formed an arc west and southwest of Warsaw about fifteen miles away. There are no other outlying positions protecting the capital from the same direction. The Russians are now simply holding the suburbs and these must be quickly surrendered if they are not to be reduced to ashes by the German artillery.  
The entrance of the first German troops into Warsaw therefore can be expected almost at any moment. The Germans are operating sufficiently far to the southwest of Warsaw to be beyond the range of the guns of the giant fortress of Novo Georgiewsk and yet by advancing on the arc of a circle, they are keeping their entire line as near to the obtuse angled Vistula as if they had silenced the Novo Georgiewsk batteries.  
Whether or not shells are now falling into Warsaw is a question solely at the discretion of the Germans. The invaders are now well within artillery range of Warsaw and can bombard the city if they wish to do so. It is not probable this is being done, for the present, because the military advantage would not be sufficient to warrant the play of artillery fire on the civilian residents of the city. Warsaw itself is not a first class fortress and apart from Novo Georgiewsk to the northwest and Ivanogrod to the south, its principal defense must be undertaken by a mobile field army.  
By moving upon Warsaw just outside the range of Novo Georgiewsk, the Germans have counteracted the effectiveness of that fortress, which under the circumstances of the present campaign can serve only to prevent Warsaw's complete envelopment. Since Warsaw is not being besieged, in the proper sense of the term, Novo Georgiewsk is practically useless. The rapid crumbling of the Ivanogrod defenses is opening the Vistula to the Austro-Germans further to the south and Warsaw's evacuation probably will occur almost simultaneously with the seizure of the southern Vistula.

### HONORS PASSED OUT.

BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville), Aug. 5.—The Austrian Archduke Frederick, commander in chief of the Austrian armies, has been made a field marshal in the Prussian army. It was officially announced today.  
Emperor William in person delivered the field marshal's baton to the archduke in a little Galician town serving as headquarters. The village was richly decorated for the occasion. The inhabitants, despite a downpour of rain, gathered at headquarters and gave the Kaiser a cordial greeting. He made a brief address in response to their welcome. Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line has been awarded an iron cross of the second class, it was officially announced, for his activities in directing Germany's transportation systems since the war began.

### ALLIES REALIZE DANGER

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville), Aug. 5.—Russian military critics fully realize the importance of the battle now raging around Warsaw. The well known military critic, Colonel Schmuisky, writing in a Petrograd paper, received here today, declared:  
"A crisis is approaching for the French and English when the massed German armies hasten west after the Polish campaign and compel their enemies to fight a battle which may decide not only the French campaign, but the whole war."

(Continued on page 2.)