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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Probably Showers Tonight.
Local temp—7 p. m. 77; 7 a. m. 66.

VOL. 121. NO. 34.

KEOKUK, IOWA, TUESDAY, AUG. 10, 1915

EIGHT PAGES

TROUBLE IS BREWING WITH MEXICO

FIRST LOAD OF GOLD IS SENT OVER BY ENGLAND

One Hundred Millions in Cold, Hard Cash Received in New York Today and Placed in the Bank to the Credit of J. P. Morgan.

PAYMENT FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Greatest Secrecy Observed Regarding the Shipment Which Came on Canadian Ship and Then Sent by Train Across the Border.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Unheralded, but accompanied by a squad of silent men whose hip pockets bulged suspiciously, a long steel car slid into Grand Central station here today and stood unnoticed among the hurrying thousands. In the car was \$100,000,000 in gold. Shortly after it arrived, the gold was quietly transferred to motor trucks and still accompanied by the squad of silent men, taken to the United States sub-treasury, where it was placed to the credit of J. P. Morgan. It was the first direct shipment of gold to this country from England since the war broke out, and it paid for the shipload after shipload of arms and ammunition that have left these shores for British ports. Strictest secrecy was observed regarding the shipment. The bullion was shipped from England on Canadian ships and escorted by Canadian guards to the border, where express guards took it to Bangor, Maine, and thence to New York.

Drastic Strike Law.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.] DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10.—Colorado suddenly awoke today to the fact that it has the most drastic strike and lockout law in the United States. The mere act of a local cracker company reducing wages and its two hundred employees thereupon striking, revealed the operation of the state industrial law factor by the state legislature, passed at the last session. The commission promptly demands restoration of the old wage scale and the workers to return to their places. Employers may not strike and employees may not lock out or reduce the wages of their workers. Both sides must give the commission thirty days' notice of their intentions. If the employers or employees do not accept the commission's recommendations, it would be universally approved that neither side will dare oppose public opinion supporting the commission's findings. Union leaders pointed out today that the employers will have thirty days to import strike breakers and private armed guards if the employers have made up their minds from the beginning to refuse the workers' demands. The law is certain to be the subject of discussion at the next legislature. Its enactment was inspired by the recent Colorado labor wars.

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Steps were taken today to back up President Wilson's new Mexican policy with force. They were naval steps. The border military force was being strengthened but this was gradually. There was border fighting, too, but it was desultory. The navy's plans developed more rapidly. General Carranza gave every evidence of intending to resist desperately any effort to oust him. Foreigners, Americans particularly, were gravely threatened at Vera Cruz. Commander McNamee, in charge of the American squadron there, reported the danger. He did not ask reinforcements, but it was clear they would be needed if matters grew worse. No orders were actually issued to any warships to sail for Vera Cruz, but it was reported such orders had been prepared and were ready to be issued at any instant's notice. In the meantime the battleships New Hampshire and Louisiana made ready for sea, that there might not be a second's loss of time if orders came. It was said the armored cruiser Tennessee about to leave Philadelphia for Haiti might join them. Some accounts had it that the tentative orders included the rest of the Atlantic fleet. It was not a mere demonstration which was planned. It was a prospective resort to back up the president. What would be done, it was stated, depended on Carranza. The United States armed forces were ready for him.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 10.—Greetings having been exchanged in yesterday's twenty minute meeting, General Hugh Scott and Gen. Francisco Villa were to get down today to the real business which brought the U. S. chief of staff to the border. That he could persuade the Mexican rebel chieftain to make peace with the other warring factions was considered an open question. General Scott's long standing friendship with Villa and the low condition of Villa's fortunes together with such assurances as General Scott bore from Secretary of

State Lansing were believed to promise some results. General Scott stated he would report to Lansing and that all announcements relating to the local conferences would have to come from Washington. The spectacle of the United States chief of staff going almost unescorted into a none too friendly foreign country torn with civil strife, occasioned hardly any notice here. General Villa has chosen some of his better equipped followers to act as General Scott's escort from the end of the international bridge to Villa's headquarters in Juarez, where the conference will be held. All Quiet Today. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 10.—Cavalry patrols are stationed today along the railroad near here and on the Alice stage route, while four infantry companies are protecting Harlingen, San Benito, Sebastiano and Raymondville from Mexican raids. Reports early today indicated the situation quiet. The Yturria ranch property was under special guard last night while ten infantrymen were sent to Kingsville. Two Battleships Ready. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—The battleships New Hampshire and Louisiana are under rush orders to leave today for Vera Cruz to guard against an expected anti-foreign demonstration there. The warships at once began taking on coal and provisions, preparing to sail this afternoon. The Louisiana is the flagship of the fourth division of the North Atlantic fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral McLane. Whole Fleet May go. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In addition to the battleships New Hampshire and Louisiana, orders were believed here to have been prepared, ready for issuance, to the rest of the Atlantic fleet, to steam for Vera Cruz on short notice. Ortega is Safe. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Guatemalan Minister Ortega and his family took refuge on the United States gun

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Aug. 10. (Via wireless to Sayville).—Prince Leopold of Bavaria, commander of the army that captured Warsaw, has issued a proclamation promising ample protection for all the citizens of Warsaw and their property. The prince announced that the Germans would do everything in their power to maintain order, and that their purpose was to make war only on hostile armies. He added that he expected the inhabitants would follow the fighting in Poland with intense interest. LOMZA FORTRESS CAPTURED. BERLIN, (via wireless to London), Aug. 10.—German troops have stormed and captured the fortress of Lomza. Official announcement of the taking of Lomza, seventy-eight miles north-east of Warsaw, was made at the war office this afternoon. This latest German victory gives Von Hindenburg possession of four of five Russian fortresses guarding the Warsaw-Petrograd railway between Novo Georgiewsk and Grodno. The fortress of Osowetz is now the only important stronghold delaying the German advance on the railway at the Bielostok junction, forty-eight miles east of Lomza.

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British east coast was raided today by a German air squad. It was officially announced this afternoon that thirteen persons were killed and twelve wounded. A Zeppelin participating in the air raid was brought down and destroyed.

SEEN IN HOLLAND. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.—Five Zeppelins were sighted today off the island of Vlieland, near the entrance to the Zuider Zee, cruising in a north westerly direction, according to dispatches received here. Their course, if maintained, would take them to the coast of Scotland.

[By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LONDON, Aug. 10.—The allies will fight to the finish and make peace only on their own terms. This was the general tone of the angry comments that came from the British press today in response to a message sent to the United Press yesterday by the German chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, regarding the terms on which the kaiser would consent to peace negotiations.

Bethmann-Hollweg's statement was published in full throughout England. All the papers gave it prominent display, some even subordinating the war news and making the German chancellor's message the most important news of the day. The majority of the London papers in addition, carried lengthy editorial comments, expressing indignation at what they termed the "impudence" of Germany's proposals. The Daily Telegraph in a column editorial, said in part: "Bethmann-Hollweg's formula, in his message to the United Press, was anything so conceived as to cover any message from the lowest terms Germany considers she could make without owning herself beaten to the utmost limits of extortion. This will scarcely commend itself to neutral influences seeking the basis for pacificatory action indefinite and just terms."

"Bethmann-Hollweg's difficulty is indeed hopeless. He knows, neutral opinion is generally immovable on one point, viz: the relinquishment of Belgian territory and full compensation to Belgium. He also knows that the ruling classes in Germany, especially the new omnipotent military caste, would now regard abandonment of Belgium as an admission that Germany's appalling and ruinous losses were endured in vain. "The plain truth is that Germany cannot propose any peace terms which neutrals could approve. The allies are fighting to secure justice, liberty and exact retribution. Unless Germany will yield these points voluntarily, the peace she gets in the end will be such as seems just and politic to her conquerors. The making of peace overtures is a hopeless task for a government which proved to the world that its pledged word is a thing of naught."

The Times also devoted a column of editorial to the same theme, remarking on the fact that the kaiser did not comply with the request for a message to United Press papers. "We sympathize with the United Press and also with the kaiser over the inevitable failure of this gushing effort at a splendid journalistic

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Aug. 10.—Aphyxiating shells and high power explosive projectiles of all calibres were employed by the Germans in a violent attack upon the French works in Le Pretre forest last night. This afternoon's communique reported the repulse of the attempts against the French lines. German infantry attempted to take the French positions by storm after an hour's bombardment. Their charge broke down under heavy rifle fire and a play of shrapnel. Driven back to their trenches, the teutons resorted to the gas shells and then launched another attack. The French gave ground when the gas clouds poured down upon them, but re-occupied their trenches when the gas had been carried off by the wind. Bomb fighting on the plateau near Vaucouais and rifle fusillades and cannonading elsewhere in the Argonne without important results, occurred throughout the night. The war office reported the repulse of two German attacks north of Souchez.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.—Several Russian warships are reported to have been trapped in the Gulf of Riga by the sudden appearance off the entrance on Sunday of a large German battle squadron. Dispatches received here today predicted that the Germans would repeat their attempt to penetrate the gulf and not only destroy the Russian's ships, but support the land attack on Riga by bombardment from the sea. Official despatches from Petrograd, detailing the Sunday sea fight off the gulf of Riga, declared that Russian warships helped repel the German attack, strengthening the belief here that several Slav naval units have been caught inside the gulf. The whereabouts of the dreadnoughts of the Russian Baltic fleet is a mystery. Berlin advices early today were silent on the Russian claim that three German ships were damaged by mines in the action on Sunday.

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BATTLESHIPS RUSH TO MEXICO

Reported That the American Squadron Will be Reinforced in Vera Cruz Harbor.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL

General Carranza Has Stirred up More Trouble and Intervention by Uncle Sam is Likely.

[By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Trouble with General Carranza was deemed imminent today. Government officials admitted growing anti-American feeling at Vera Cruz. Carranza was hastening preparations to move to Mexico City. His position there, it was agreed, would be much stronger than at Vera Cruz. Once in the interior, it was believed, he would declare himself provisional president and defy the United States. That this would be the signal for an anti-American demonstration, perhaps an anti-American outbreak, was thought highly probable. A report was current that the battleships New Hampshire and Louisiana had been ordered to rush to Vera Cruz to reinforce the American squadron. The navy department officially denied it. Nevertheless there was every sign that the order was about to be issued if it had not already been given. Both warships were coaling at Newport. It was admitted they would be ready before the afternoon's end to sail on an instant's notice. This notice, it was believed, would be given by telegraphic order. Commander McNamee, in charge of the American naval force at Vera Cruz was authority for the statement that the anti-Americanism was developing fast and that he feared trouble.

A report that he had asked for more ships was denied at the navy department, however. It was admitted that the gunboat Marietta had been ordered from Progresso to Vera Cruz, but this, it was stated, was to get the Brazilian minister. Signs of extraordinary naval activity followed a conference between Secretary Lansing and Acting Secretary of the Navy Benson. It was understood Mexico was the chief topic of their talk, though they said Haiti was its subject. Carranza's attitude, it was taken

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BALKANS

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.] [Copyright, 1915, by the United Press.] [Copyrighted in Great Britain.] SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 9. (Via Berlin, Aug. 10.)—Bulgaria will send her armies marching against Constantinople in twenty-four hours if Serbia will cede Serbian Macedonia to her. V. Radoslavoff, prime minister to Bulgaria, and the man who, more than a year ago today held the destinies of Europe in his hand, made this frank statement to me today. In an exclusive interview granted the United Press, the Bulgarian premier for the first time revealed to the world exactly what Bulgaria demands in the present negotiations, what she asks from Austro-Germans for remaining neutral and what she asks from the allies for driving the Turks from Europe, an operation that admittedly would prove the turning point of the war for the allies. Of equal importance was his reply to the report circulated in European capitals that Bulgaria, having won Constantinople, would demand the Ottoman capital as her prize. "That fear is groundless," he said, with emphasis. "The international, commercial and political responsibilities attaching to a city occupying a geographical position of Constantinople are too great for a nation that must always remain small—like Bulgaria. "We will fight for but one end. That is to extend our frontiers until they embrace the people of our own blood, but that end must be guaranteed to us beyond all doubt. If we are asked to fight alone we are ready, if we are asked to fight with Greece, Serbia and Roumania in a new Balkan alliance, on the side of the allies, our willingness remains the same. To the allies we say: 'Give us back Serbian Macedonia and we will fight in the way we can serve you best.'"

Radoslavoff is the storm center of the greatest diplomatic swirl the world has ever seen. Because Bulgaria holds the key to the world war, the diplomatic agents of every great power involved swarm here, their pressure centering upon him. "Bulgaria is fully prepared and waiting to enter the war the moment she receives adequate guarantees that she will obtain what she desires for which other nations already engaged are striving, namely, the realization of her national ideals," said the premier. "The bulk of these aspirations lie in Serbian Macedonia, which with its 1,500,000 of Bulgarian peoples, was pledged and assigned to us at the close of the first Balkan war. It is still ours by right, and the principle of nationality assures us that this territory will be returned to Bulgaria and our minor claims in Grecian Macedonia and elsewhere realized, the allies will find us ready to fight with them. But these guarantees must be real and absolute. "Unfortunately our aspirations are not attainable by direct force of our arms. We cannot go and take the territories which we feel are rightfully ours. "Instead they must be ceded to us by others in compensation for the participation of our arms in the general conflict. We have therefore frankly and openly accepted the offers of both groups of powers in negotiations to that end. Only by dealing with both sides do we feel we can secure the

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[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 10.—George Fitch, the author of Peoria, Ill., died at a sanitarium here, having failed to rally from an operation for appendicitis performed Sunday. Mr. Fitch was taken ill on Saturday. He had been visiting his sister Miss R. Louise Fitch, who is a student in the University of California. Until the attack of appendicitis he had been in his usual health—which was good, notwithstanding he was not of a rugged constitution. Mr. Fitch came to California early last July with Mrs. Fitch, who was with him at the time of his death.

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GEORGE FITCH IS DEAD AT HEIGHT OF CAREER

Well Known Writer of Humor Passed Away in California, Following an Operation for Appendicitis on Sunday.

HAD FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS HERE

Was Probably the Best Known Writer of Humorous Stories in America and Began Climb to Fame at Newspaper Desk.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 10.—Funeral services for George Fitch, the humorist, who died here following an operation for appendicitis at the local residence of his sister Miss R. Louise Fitch, will be held on Friday. Telegrams from many public men and men of letters were received today, a number commenting sympathetically on his passing and the early age of 38 and at the height of literary fame. Interment will be at Galva, Ill.

Failed to Rally. BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 10.—George Fitch, the author of Peoria, Ill., died at a sanitarium here, having failed to rally from an operation for appendicitis performed Sunday. Mr. Fitch was taken ill on Saturday. He had been visiting his sister Miss R. Louise Fitch, who is a student in the University of California. Until the attack of appendicitis he had been in his usual health—which was good, notwithstanding he was not of a rugged constitution. Mr. Fitch came to California early last July with Mrs. Fitch, who was with him at the time of his death.

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He was elected as a representative to the Illinois state legislature in November, 1912, and served one term, being defeated for re-election last November. Mr. Fitch served one term as president of the American Press Humorists' association. He was married Oct. 5, 1904, to Miss Clara Gattrell Lynn of Kansas City. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, Mary, Ethel and Janet; his father, E. E. Fitch, of Cambridge, Ill.; a brother, R. H. Fitch, of Peoria, Ill., and a sister, Louise Fitch, of Berkeley, Calif.

George Fitch had many personal friends in Keokuk, having visited here on several occasions. He spent a week here once with Dr. Barr and also visited here when he came down the river in his motor boat, "The Singshaw," which came to grief in Lake Cooper and was abandoned, later being sold. The little boat is now one of the fleet at Keokuk. Mr. Fitch was a visitor in the city on the evening that the medallion was presented to Mr. Cooper at the banquet held in the Elks building and at that time made a short and witty address. Ed. Gate City.]

Successful Bank Robbery. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] MAPLE HILL, Kan., Aug. 10.—Standing off more than 100 citizens, several bandits early today blew the vault of the Maple Hill State bank, escaping with \$3,000. A heavy force aided the robbers. Posses are searching for them. To Our Discredit. Springfield, Mass., Republican: It is no secret that a liberated brainstrom murdered standing at a street crossing can draw a larger crowd in an hour than the president of the United States in an hour. In Poor Company. Des Moines Capital: If Becker was innocent, he ran with a pretty tough crowd.

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. 10.—Today's announcement by the Bulgarian premier of the terms on which Bulgaria is willing to fight for the quadruple entente is the most important development in the Balkan situation since the allies' negotiations with Bulgaria began.

The fate of the Turks is now being closely bargained for at Sofia and the future development of southeastern Europe is in the balance. Only firm diplomacy on the part of the allies is needed to entice Bulgaria into the war. The Sofia government is unquestionably prepared to fight for the territory it lost during the second Balkan war and if the allies fail to buy the blame will be entirely their own. The Bulgarian premier's terms are not such as the allies cannot meet. Bulgaria apparently is willing to abandon its former insistence upon receiving part of the Greek Aegean coast and will count Serbian Macedonia a sufficient payment. Serbia's consent, therefore, is the sole remaining major requirement which the allies must have in order to start the Bulgarian troops toward Constantinople. Serbia is the country that brought on the present conflict. Had it not been for the intervention of England and France in the war, Serbia would be now conquered territory and a vassal state of Austro-Hungary. That the Serbians should

show a certain stubbornness about parting with territory they took from Bulgaria two years ago is natural, but that the allies will permit this stubbornness to prevail is scarcely conceivable. Italy, however, may be urging the allies not to adopt too insistent an attitude toward Serbia. To compensate for the loss of Macedonia, Serbians are demanding that they be allowed to annex northern Albania. This would be a fair trade, because with a part of Albania in her possession, Serbia would have an outlet to the sea through her own territory and would cease to remain an inland state. But Italy is not over-pleased with the idea of Serbia breaking through to the Adriatic. One reason why the Roman government entered the war was to make the Adriatic an Italian lake, and to secure a dominant position over the Slavs that border the Adriatic's eastern shore. If Serbia becomes an Adriatic power, Italy must limit her ambitions. Serbia already has conquered a large part of northern Albania and but recently suspended her Albanian campaign because of Italian objections. Italy, however, has not been sufficiently successful in the war to be able to dictate to her allies. Furthermore, Italy can be compensated in Asia Minor, if Serbia is given an Adriatic holding and if Bulgaria thereupon sets her price and captures Constantinople for the allies powers.

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