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# The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER  
Probably Showers Tonight.  
Local temp—7 p. m. 74; 7 a. m. 68.

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EIGHT PAGES

## ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

### HOW MICKEY M'GUIRE FELL IN MEXICAN REVOLUTION

Was Shot Down by Villa's Orders Instead of Being Killed in Fall From His Aeroplane as Was Reported.

### PARTNER ESCAPES AND TELLS STORY

Censorship Lid is Clamped on Border Situation Today But the Rumor Factory is Doing Business at Increased Speed.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Mickey M'Guire, the young American aviator with General Francisco Villa's army in Mexico, who was reported killed when his machine fell 5,000 feet near Chihuahua, was not killed by accident, but was murdered by General Villa, according to M'Guire's partner, Wm. J. Mattery, in a signed story in today's New York Tribune. Mattery asserts that two days previous, Villa had been killed and then sentenced him to be shot. He escaped by killing his guard, he declares. "We were hired by Villa's agents in New Orleans," asserts Mattery. "We received \$2,000 in advance and were to get \$500 each a week. After we had been with Villa for six or seven weeks, unable to collect our money, Mickey told Villa that unless he came across with some he was going to quit. "The general laughed at Mickey's request for money. As Mickey started for his machine about twenty rifle bullets crashed through his head and back. Then Villa sent out the report that he was killed in a fall. "A few days later, while I was figuring on my get-away, some photographs fell out of my pocket as I leaned over my machine. Claiming I had been shot, I was sentenced to be shot and the day before the execution was to take place, sent notices to his representatives in the states that I had been killed in a fall. I escaped."

More Peaceful Today. [By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The seven pan-American nations' appeal to the warring Mexican factions to restore peace, was ready today for transmission. Secretary Lansing was uncertain, however, whether it could be sent before tomorrow. Probably it will be made public Sunday. Despite Carranza's hostility toward the plan, officials expressed increased hope that he would respond to it. They said they thought he misunderstood its nature. Official reports indicated improved conditions on the Mexican border and quiet at Vera Cruz. It was stated definitely that the battleships New Hampshire and Louisiana, enroute to "southern waters," will not be sent to Vera Cruz unless there is further serious evidence of danger to foreigners. The two battleships and the Connecticut will be held, probably at Guantanamo, awaiting developments. Activities of the Carranza junta

here, it became known, have angered the administration. Its publicity campaign, in open opposition to his efforts to restore peace, it was said, have provoked the president. It was hinted the recall of Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's present chief representative here might be asked. If Carranza refuses, it was suggested that other steps would be taken to curb the junta. In this connection it was asserted that in addition to its "press agitation," the junta purchases of arms and ammunition for shipment to Mexico would give cause for possible prosecutions for aiding and abetting a foreign revolution on American soil.

Censorship Lid. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 13.—Just like in a real war, they've got the censorship "lid" clamped on here today. From sheriffs, peace officers, citizens, up to army officers, silence is the rule regarding border operations. As a result the usual Mexican rumor factory is operating over-time. Reports early today had thirty bandits and "the hero," their leader, slain, but these along with a number of other yarns, proved unfounded. The bandits' operations apparently have been transferred westward into Hidalgo county. San Antonio dispatches declare General Funston will call for more troops if the border brigandage extends beyond the present area. Governor Ferguson, Congressman Garner and other political leaders, are conferring at Rockport over the situation. It was regarded as possible state troops will be called out, in accordance with war department suggestion for interior control. Citizens are still terror stricken though the past twenty-four hours developments have not added greatly to the seriousness of the situation. Will Make No Answer. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The administration's decision not to answer Carranza's warning to outsiders not to interfere with Mexico was a change of program said to have been due to Carranza's communication assuring the first chief that the Buenos Ayres government had no intention of countenancing an intervention program. At the time it was stated that an answer would be sent from the state department, it was understood Washington officialdom was unaware of this action by Argentina. It was known that the Pan-American message to the Mexican factional leaders

### ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Aug. 13.—The British steamer Summerfield was sunk today by a German submarine. The Summerfield displaced 687 tons and was owned by the Zillah Shipping and Carrying company of Liverpool. She was built in 1913. The mate of the Summerfield and the wife of the engineer were drowned. Seven members of the crew were landed, but the condition of two of them made necessary their removal to a hospital. The 2,969 ton Cairn liner Jacana and the British steamer Osprey were other submarine victims today. Dispatches to Lloyds said the crew of the Jacana was rescued. The Jacana was built in 1889 and was owned by the Cairn Line of Dundee, Scotland. There are five British steamers named Osprey.

CREW BELIEVED LOST. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.—The Norwegian steamer Auro has been sunk by a German submarine. It is feared her crew were lost. ANOTHER AERIAL RAID. LONDON, Aug. 13.—The English east coast was again raided by German aircraft last night. Six persons were killed and twenty-three injured, the admiralty announced this afternoon.

Following its usual custom, the admiralty withheld the news of the exact location of the raid. This is the second air raid on the English east coast this week. Late Monday night and early Tuesday a German air squadron raided the British east coast, killing fourteen persons and wounding the same number, one of the Zeppelins in the attacking party being brought down and destroyed near Ostend according to the admiralty's report. Today's raid is the seventeenth air invasion of Great Britain since the war began. The air craft evidently appeared off the English coast at about dusk. The official statement from the admiralty timed the raid as "yesterday evening and last night." "Two Zeppelins, between 9:30 and 11:45 last night, visited the east coast, dropping incendiary bombs," said the admiralty statement. "Four men and two women were killed, and three men, eleven women and nine children were injured. All the victims were civilians. "Fourteen houses were seriously damaged by the bombs. "The Zeppelins were engaged at some points by our forces, but escaped. One Zeppelin, however, is believed damaged."

### RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] GENEVA (via Berlin wireless) Aug. 13.—French papers received here today report that the Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the Russian armies, has reported to the allies that he finds it necessary to evacuate Vienna because of the rapid progress of the Germans through the Courland and Kovno region.

### FOUNDERED ON ROCKY SHORE

Portuguese Cruiser Lost When She Hit Rocks, but Larger Guns were Saved.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LISBON, Aug. 13.—The Portuguese cruiser Republica foundered on the rocks off Ericeira, twenty-two miles northwest of here today and is a total loss. Her crew has been taken off and her larger guns salvaged. The Republica displaced 1,625 tons and carried a crew of 250 men. She was built in 1899.

Swedish Ship Ashore. LONDON, Aug. 13.—The 4,638 ton Swedish steamer Kiruna from Philadelphia to Stockholm, has gone ashore on the Skerries islands, sixty miles west of Liverpool. Dispatches to Lloyds today said in all probability she will be a total wreck. The Kiruna was built only two years ago and is a modern steel screw steamer. She was built at Sunderland and is 388 feet long with a 54-foot beam. Her owners are a Stockholm steamship firm.

Lynched in Jail. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] OCEOLA, Ark., Aug. 13.—Andrew Crum, arrested in connection with the killing of Sheriff Mauldin, of Mississippi county, was shot to death late yesterday by fifteen citizens who broke into the jail and overpowered the jailer. Crum, who had been in the jail at Marlon for safe keeping, was brought here yesterday for trial. Sheriff Mauldin was shot while leading a raid on alleged blind tigers on Island 27 in the Mississippi river July 31.

### VOLCANOES ARE STILL SPOUTING

Villages at Base of Vesuvius and Mount Etna, Are Deserted by the People.

### LITTLE DAMAGE SO FAR

Refugees Are Flocking into Catania by the Hundreds to Escape Outbreak From the Crater.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ROME, Aug. 13.—Both Vesuvius and Mount Etna, Italian volcanoes which suddenly became active this week, continue to spout forth great columns of steam and smoke, according to dispatches received here today. Villages at their bases are now almost deserted. The flames from the reawakened craters of Vesuvius were visible for many miles along the west coast of Italy last night. Naples dispatches, however, were reassuring, declaring that but little damage has been done thus far. Lava is still pouring from Mt. Etna. Refugees from the Etna region have flocked into Catania by hundreds.

### TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8. (By courier to Salonika).—Proclamations declaring that Germany is preparing to send an army to fight with the Turks at the Dardanelles were circulated from the mosques here today. The kaiser plans a speedy ending of the Warsaw campaign, the Constantinople Turks were told, then a quick move through the Balkans. The Turkish-German armies will then march against their enemies everywhere, the proclamation said and throw the Christians who threaten Islam, into the sea. The recent German successes around Warsaw have aroused the greatest enthusiasm here. The Constantinople newspapers are broadly hinting that Turkey will soon resume the campaign against the Suez canal and Egypt, intimating that Turkey may shortly declare war on Italy. It is reported that messengers have been secretly dispatched to all Islamic countries, particularly Egypt, Abyssinia, Tripoli and Tunisia, announcing that the Turks and Germans are everywhere successful and a holy war against the Christians is about to be begun. The Austro-German victories have bolstered up the confidence of the young Turks, who are now adopting a more belligerent attitude toward Bulgaria and the other Balkan states. Some of the Turkish leaders now openly discuss the possibility of attacking Germany and Albania with a more aggressive campaign against the Armenians is being planned.

### NEW TURKISH ARMY

ATHENS, Aug. 13.—A new Turkish army is enroute to the district around the city of Van to crush the Armenians who have occupied the entire region. Dispatches received here today said part of the Turks already have reached Angora and are proceeding overland toward Van. Other detachments left Constantinople early in the week over the railway leading to Angora. The Turkish commanders are said to have been ordered to disperse the Armenian population and deport revolutionary leaders.

### FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Aug. 13.—Undismayed by severe losses, the German crown prince's army has resumed the attempt to batter a gap in the French lines in the western Argonne. The Germans continued their attacks throughout yesterday, making their way close to the French trenches through old communication works and then attempting to swarm over the parapets. French machine guns hissed a steady fire along the entire front, repulsing every attack. This afternoon's official communiqué reported the repulse of other assaults by use of bombs and grenades last night. At Artois, the Germans made a fruitless attack on the French positions north of Chateau Carieul.

### CANADA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 13.—William Lefler of Detroit, convicted recently in Sandwich of complicity in the dynamiting of the Peabody Overall plant in Walkerville, a suburb, was today sentenced by Judge Drummond to serve ten years in the Kingston penitentiary. Lefler broke down completely while making a statement to the court just before sentence was pronounced. Tearfully he called on heaven as witness that he was guilty of no wrong intent and that he had merely been the dupe of Albert Kaitchmidt, wealthy Detroit German.

### BALKANS

[By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.] LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Bulgarian premier's frank statements to the United Press in an interview obtained by a staff correspondent at Sofia were printed for the first time here today and caused a real sensation in diplomatic circles. The London newspapers gave the interview with Premier Radoslavoff, prominent display, subordinating all other news from the Balkans and making it the subject for comment in their leading editorials. The Telegraph, Standard, News and Chronicle, urged that Great Britain and her allies use their utmost efforts at once to secure Bulgaria's participation in the war.

In diplomatic circles as well as in the press, the open manner in which the Bulgarian minister voiced his country's demands occasioned astonishment. It was pointed out that seldom had the head of a government so involved in the most delicate negotiations, taken a newspaperman into his confidence by laying bare just what his country sought to obtain through these negotiations. The newspapers were unanimous in applauding their frankness and for the most part they declared Bulgaria's demands as outlined by Premier Radoslavoff to be quite reasonable. His statement that Bulgaria would start an army against Constantinople at once if Serbian Macedonia were ceded to her was a pleasant surprise to political circles here, where it had been hinted that Bulgaria was making most extravagant requests upon the allies. The effect of the interview on the whole was to dissipate the pessimism in some quarters over the Balkan negotiations. Serbia, according to best information received here, is not disposed to relinquish Serbian Macedonia to the Bulgars unless she receives something substantial in return. The negotiations now going on at Nish aim to bring about an agreement between the allies and the Serbian government by which Bulgaria shall realize her national aims without causing dissatisfaction in Serbia.

### GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.), Aug. 13.—The German military authorities at Warsaw have declared a general amnesty for all political prisoners at the suggestion of a citizens committee. Among those freed was the well known Russian labor leader, Medlen. SIEDLICE CAPTURED. BERLIN (via wireless to London) Aug. 13.—Bavarian troops have captured the important railway center of Siedlice, midway between Warsaw and Brest Litovsk. News of the quick capture of Siedlice was received with astonishment here, though the Bavarians were known to have reached the region of Kaulszyn, twenty miles west of Siedlice, more than forty-eight hours ago. Because of its importance as a center for railroads leading to Brest Litovsk from both the Warsaw and Ostrow districts, it was believed here that the Russians would offer desperate resistance before surrendering Siedlice. The district west and south of the city is of splendid character for defense. The Russians, according to all reports reaching here, are now retreating as rapidly as they can march east from Warsaw. Siedlice lies fifty miles east of Praga and Warsaw. The Bavarians only entered Warsaw four days ago, and on their pursuit of the fleeing Slavs, have advanced more than twelve miles a day, about as rapidly as they could move forward, even without resistance under the hot sun over the treeless Polish plain.

## MUNITIONS UNDER CONTROL OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Uncle Sam Has Right to Requisition Them in Case Such a Move Should at Any Time be Thought Advisable.

## WILL CONTINUE TO SELL THEM ABROAD

America's Right to Export Arms and Ammunition to Any Belligerent is Answer to the Protest From Austria.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The American reply to the Austrian protest against export of arms to the allies as a violation of the spirit of neutrality, was cabled to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna last night, the state department announced today. The entire reply will reach Penfield by Sunday and will be delivered to the Austrian foreign office on Monday, it was said. It was known that it upholds America's right to export arms to any belligerent.

Could be Requisitioned. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Though the Washington administration holds it would be committing an unneutral act if it stopped American munitions shipments to the allies, government officials here confidentially admitted today that the United States could requisition all such supplies for itself with perfect propriety. One way would be just as bad for the allies as the other, the officials said. The suggestion was made in connection with the war department's recent statement that it was gathering full particulars concerning the outputs of all the private munitions plants in the country, concluding with the remark: "The department does not now contemplate purchasing any of the materials referred to, as it has no special funds which may be used for such a purpose."

In certain quarters, especially those interested in forcing a modification of the British order in council, there was seen in this use of the expression "does not now" a hint that purchases of the kind might be contemplated in the near future. Was it not possible, it was asked, that the administration proposed, as a last resort, if the British persisted in their interference with American shipping on the high seas, to decide that it needs all American-made munitions for its use, thus shutting off

the allies' supply from this side of the Atlantic. The war department persisted that its announcement meant only what appeared on the surface. Nevertheless, the other interpretation persisted. Interests which have suffered from the order in council have become so insistent for redress, it was pointed out, that a serious political situation is almost sure to develop unless something is done for them. It could be accomplished in this way, it was agreed, without furnishing the least ground for the British complaints of unneutrality or charges of an American resort to methods of reprisal. It was conceded that it would be only a last resort. It would, however, it was said, come quite naturally in connection with the administration plans for national preparedness. Legal authorities all agreed that the department has ample authority to make whatever purchases it needs and then await congressional action to make payment through a deficiency appropriation. Both army and navy ammunition supplies are known to be far below the recommendations of the service board. Coast artillery for instance has only seventy-one per cent of its recommended reserve ammunition. This condition, it is asserted, would be ample ground, particularly in case of a new preparedness policy, for requiring private manufacturers to sell their output to the government instead of sending it abroad. While the government would not need the immense quantities of munitions ordered from American manufacturers by the allies, if it should take the whole American output for even a short period, thirty or sixty days, to bring the American service supplies up to the required preparedness standards, military men said the embarrassment the allies would suffer might bring home to them the necessity for better treatment of American shipping.

## 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. 13.—Pressure for peace is at the maximum point it has reached at any time since the war began. There are indications too that the rebuffs which quieted earlier peace suggestions are not as effective now as they were formerly. Despite openly expressed refusals on the part of the belligerents to harken to proposals for a truce, the plea for peace shows a persistence which must be considered encouraging.

The first stage of vague compromise suggestions, however, has not yet been passed. Contradictory claims as to what would constitute a just peace are being made, and nothing definite has been put forward. There is enormous potential power in neutral opinion waiting to exert itself in favor of peace, but until definite proposals are made concerning a basis for ending the war, neutral influences must be without effect. It is probable that an electrifying effect would follow a declaration by the government of any of the belligerents concerning the terms on which it is prepared to make peace. In the very nature of the case, the teutonic powers are in a much better position than is the quadruple entente to take the first step in this direction. Not only are the Austro-German armies in a stronger military position than the allies, but also there is far more likelihood of Austria and Germany agreeing on a preliminary basis

for peace discussion than are England, France, Russia and Italy. It is very improbable, in fact, that the latter powers could come to any agreement in secret at this time concerning reasonable terms for ending the war. Concessions would have to be made with no power willing to sacrifice any of its interests. The German allies are not in so equivocal a position. They too, would have to abandon certain ambitions in the higher interest of European harmony, but the nature of the concessions and the return sacrifices to be demanded of the enemy could be better formulated in Berlin and Vienna than in London, Paris, Rome or Petrograd. Of course an extravagant demand for loot would destroy the case for peace and compel the war to be fought to an end mutually exhausting but there are certain terms which would undoubtedly be considered by neutrals as just and if these were to be publicly announced by any of the belligerents, probably the concluding phase of the war would be in sight. Prince Von Bulow is reported to have declared at Hamburg that Germany must have a "proud peace." The surest way to keep Europe fighting to the bitter end of mutual destruction is to talk at this time of a "proud peace." Since his failure at Rome, however, Prince Von Bulow has not been in favor with his government. His Hamburg speech, therefore, may fail to interpret the peace spirit of German statesmanship.

## The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—General Carranza's military commander at Matamoras has notified General Funston that he can account for every one of his troops since border trouble began, the Carranza agency here announced today and says he knows positively that none has visited the United States. He also ordered military co-operation with Funston to suppress disorders on both sides of the international line.

Defeat for Zapata. GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 13.—General Coos' Carranzista army in a two day's battle has inflicted another severe defeat on the Zapatistas in Morelos, official advices said today. Coos captured the towns of San Nicholas, Contreras and Ajusco, north of Cuernavaca, while General Cophela with a strong detachment defeated

Villistas and captured Santa Fe, south of Cuernavaca. Carranzistas now control the National railways north and south of the latter place. Two train loads of foodstuffs were reported rushed from Vera Cruz to Mexico City yesterday. Under Glaring Headlines. LAREDO, Texas, Aug. 13.—Under glaring headlines "if you are a Mexican, read this," a constitutionalist paper here today printed a story declaring it may be necessary at any time for Mexicans to take up arms in support of Carranza's principles. Accompanying the story was extracts of the constitutionalist constitution, pertaining to Mexican rights to defend their honor and country to defend their honor and Carranza principles, to sustain the Carranzista principles. Authorities here regarded the publication as at least inflammatory and perhaps significantly inspired.