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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers. Cooler. Fair
Saturday. Local temp—7 p. m.
72; 7 a. m. 74.

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KEOKUK, IOWA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1915

EIGHT PAGES

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR MUST GO

GOOD BYE TO DUMBA, WHO WAS TOO ENERGETIC

Recall of Austrian Ambassador is Asked by President Wilson Because of His Activity Against Manufacturers.

INCIDENT MAY CAUSE ANOTHER BREAK

Dumba Wanted Every Austrian at Work in American Munitions Plant, Ordered or Warned to go on a Strike.

[By Chas. P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary were strained to the breaking point today. A breach between the two countries which may sever all diplomatic relations, but not necessarily result in war, was reached. The administration's request on Vienna for Ambassador Constantin Dumba's recall, it was admitted in high official circles, was pregnant with possibilities of an open break with Austria.

If his government refuses to recall Dumba, this country will hand him his passports. This was stated on high authority today.

If the administration is forced to dismiss Dumba, it was regarded certain that American Ambassador Pennington at Vienna would likewise receive his passports, ending diplomatic relations between the two countries.

There was good ground for belief that the Austrian government will back up Dumba and force a more serious issue than merely the elimination of its envoy.

The administration confidently hopes, however, that Vienna will comply with the request to recall Ambassador Dumba. To this end, steps have been taken to secure for him a safe conduct from the allies to his native country.

Unless Austria wishes to provoke a more serious dispute with the United States, than the mere personality of its ambassador, it was conceded that Vienna would direct his return home.

Opinion today as to the likeliest upshot of the matter, was that Austria will recall Dumba, but not immediately appoint his successor. This would leave the counselor of the Austrian embassy, Baron Erich Zwieler, in charge.

Prompt action is expected from Vienna. The request for Dumba's retirement is already in the Austrian foreign office's hands. An answer within forty-eight hours, because of the probability that Austria will re-

spond quickly to prevent a more grievous rupture, was looked for.

Today the state department had passports prepared for Dr. Dumba to be forwarded to him as soon as his government's plan is known.

Dumba will not visit the state department again. He is not expected to revisit Washington.

The news of the administration's request regarding Dumba, created a furor in diplomatic circles. The possibility was suggested that a similar issue would be raised with Berlin, on account of the use by one or both of the kaiser's embassy service of American Correspondent J. A. Archibald as a messenger for official documents. If Austria supports Dumba by insisting that it was not only his right but his duty to make Austrian subjects against continuing work in American war supply plants, a crisis will be reached. In such a case, diplomatic negotiations, threatening on the old dispute with Austria over the "dual citizenship" question or summary severance of relations between the two countries would result. Officials here believe, however, that the Vienna foreign office did not initiate the plan to cripple American factories and did not, in advance, approve Dumba's use of Archibald as a messenger.

The request to the Vienna foreign office for Dumba's retirement in addition to declaring him persona non grata, paves the way for discussing with Austria the real dispute involved—Austria's right to prohibit her subjects in this country from certain lines of employment.

It was considered possible that to avoid a further breach with this country, Austria would merely register her displeasure and moral support of Dumba's plan by failing to appoint a successor, although withdrawing Dumba.

Diplomatic etiquette practically requires Austria's acquiescence in withdrawing Dumba. The "code" gives the country to whom a diplomat is assigned, the right to determine his personal desirability. It was officially stated today that the president was

buried under coal.

Four persons who were wounded in Tuesday night's raid, died last night and early today.

Bodies of three persons recorded as "missing" following Tuesday night's raid, were found beneath debris of wrecked buildings today.

Over Buckingham Palace.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The exclusive west end residential district of London in all probability was one of the sections attacked in Wednesday night's Zeppelin raid on the British capital.

The veil of British censorship was still drawn tightly today over the greatest air raid in history, but an official statement from Berlin, passed by the British censor, said that the western portion of London was one of the regions raided.

From this Berlin statement, it is not probable that the great German dirigibles, feeling their way through the darkness above London, actually passed near, or even over, Buckingham palace, the residence of King George.

Press dispatches, passed by the British censor, threw some light on the air attack on London when read between the lines.

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BERLIN, (via The Hague), Sept. 10.—Russian claims of important victories in the southeast on the assumption by the czar of leadership of the Slav armies, were today officially declared to be untrue.

"The czar is attempting to deceive his own people to suppress the growing feeling of revolt," it was stated at the government office.

"The important victory before Tarnopol belongs to the same class with the recent Russian naval victory in the gulf of Riga."

The Slav concentrated heavy forces near Tarnopol on Tuesday, planning by heavy counter attacks to check the Austro-German advance and push back the Austro-German lines. The first smashes bent back the Austro-German lines, but the lost ground was recaptured early Wednesday.

In Wednesday's fighting, the enemy's wing from Tarnopol north to a point east of Brony was pushed back.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—Reports reached here early today that a Zeppelin fell near Brussels Wednesday night and was destroyed by the explosion that followed. All members of the crew, it was reported, were killed. The dirigible had lost a propeller several hours before.

OFFICIAL REPORT.
BERLIN, (via London), Sept. 10.—The Russian center has suffered another crushing defeat. General von Hindenburg's troops have stormed the heights of Klesko on the Zelewanki river. The Bavarians have captured Olzanka.

French trenches in the Voeges, near Hartmannswillerkopf and Schratzmannsannele were stormed and captured in a hot struggle last night. The French lost heavily.

The official statement indicated a temporary lull in the fighting in the Voeges where the German price yesterday was reported to have made important gains.

This afternoon's statement said that stubborn Russian attacks near Tarnopol have been repulsed.

Field Marshal Mackensen is approaching the railway station of Koccosovo, seventy-three miles north-east of Brest-Litovsk and making rapid progress on both sides of the railway leading to Pinsk.

West of Souchez, German troops captured a French trench, bayonetting the occupants.

Important Financial Conference.
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Men representing almost three-quarters of the world's wealth were in New York today for a conference that is expected to restore the foreign exchange system to a stable basis.

They will also arrange a credit system for allies' purchases in the United States. The Anglo-French delegation headed by Lord Reading, lord chief justice of Great Britain, arrived in New York at 8:30 aboard the White Star liner Lapland and was met by J. P. Morgan who will be host to the delegates during their stay in the United States.

Other members of the commission were Sir Edward H. Holden, managing director of the London city and Midland bank; Sir Henry Babington Smith, president National bank of Turkey; and B. B. Blackett, British official, representing England. The French members were Octave Hornberg, of the French foreign office, and Ernest Mellet of the Bank of France. It is understood the members also represent Russia.

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Sept. 10.—Serious outbreaks by maddened mobs were feared here today as the result of the Zeppelins' latest bombardment. Special constables were sent to guard German shops, boarded up since the internment of enemy aliens.

The anti-German feeling reached fever heat. No incident since the war began, has aroused such horror and resentment in London as the raid over the capital on Wednesday night, when men, women and children were killed or wounded by explosive bombs from the kaiser's dirigibles. The censor passed without any comment as to its accuracy by the government, the Berlin claim that the western part of the city of London, the factories near Norwich and the harbor and iron works near Middleborough were attacked by the Zeppelins. It is improbable that this German report will either be confirmed or denied, officials believing that any statement might be useful to the enemy in establishing the locality raided and proving of value on future Zeppelin raids on England.

The public was by no means terrorized by the spectacle of Wednesday night, though insurance companies issuing policies against Zeppelin damage have done large business in the last twenty-four hours. New forms of fire insurance policies issued by private insurance corporations all provide for payment in case of Zeppelin damage.

The government insurance bureau refuses less than fifty cents for every fifty dollars of insurance against airship damage to dwellings. Slightly higher rates are being charged on hotels, buildings lying near docks and buildings of all descriptions lying along the east coast.

The newspapers carried brief editorial comment today on the latest raid of Wednesday night.

"The two raids have gained the Germans no military advantage," said the Daily Telegraph, "and they were just as successful in terrifying the civil population. Indeed in many places in the London district the spectacle of a Zeppelin high up in the heavens with searchlights flashing upon it and shells bursting all around, was regarded and enjoyed as a unique and thrilling experience. Feelings were naturally aroused in the neighborhoods where incendiary and explosive bombs fall, but even these caused no panic. The sense of outrage was strong; the resentment against German brutality found violent expression; but of intimidation, not a sign."

"And even if the foul strokes are repeated and more civilians are murdered in their beds, the criminals will be no nearer to their goal; there will merely be a deeper loathing of the name of Germans."

"Perhaps the principal demonstration produced about London was that of the perfect efficiency of the fire service; and the only moral effect was to stiffen the determination of Londoners to crush the brutalized spirit which inspires these senseless outrages."

THE WEATHER

For Keokuk and vicinity: Partly cloudy with thundershowers this afternoon or tonight. Cooler tonight, Saturday fair.

For Iowa: Partly cloudy with thundershowers east portion this afternoon or tonight. Cooler tonight, Saturday fair.

For Missouri: Showers and cooler tonight, Saturday partly cloudy with cooler east and south portions and showers southeast portion.

For Illinois: Unsettled weather tonight and Saturday, with probably showers and thunderstorms. Cooler Saturday and northwest portion tonight.

Weather Conditions.

The depression from upper Michigan moving to the northeastern states, combined with a high area in the southeastern states, caused very warm weather in the eastern states yesterday, the temperature reaching 80 degrees at New York City.

In the west the weather is unsettled, with depressions central in Oklahoma and in Utah, and there have been showers or thunderstorms from the Missouri river to the lakes.

High pressure in Manitoba is attended by cool weather in the northern mountain region, and there was frost at Havre, Mont., this morning.

River Bulletin.

Flood stage. Stage. Change

St. Paul 14 3.2 -0.1

La Crosse 12 3.2 -0.2

Dubuque 18 4.0 0.0

Davenport 15 3.2 0.0

Keokuk 14 4.0 -0.4

St. Louis 20 12.5 -0.2

The river will remain nearly stationary, or fall slightly, from Davenport to Keokuk during the next forty-eight hours.

Local Observations.

Sept. 7 p. m.—29.99 72 N Clear
10 7 a. m.—29.98 74 S PLCl'dy
Mean temperature, 70.
Highest, 76.
Lowest, 63.
Lowest last night, 67.
FRED Z. GOSEWITSCH,
Observer.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, Sept. 10.—Two French aviators made a raid on the German positions in Alsace, met death when they were landed with a barbed wire bomb cargo to explode, according to Geneva dispatches today.

GAS BOMBS USED.
PARIS, Sept. 10.—With rifle fire, gas bombs and heavy artillery, the Germans are violently attacking the French positions in Alsace and the Vosges mountains. It was officially reported this afternoon.

The mountain slopes west of Colmar were the scene of furious fighting throughout last night. At Lingkopf, Barrenkopf and Gohratzmannsannele, the teutons launched heavy attacks in efforts to dislodge the French from their positions.

At Schratzmannsannele, the Germans drove the French from their trenches on the lower slopes by spraying streams of fiery liquid over the parapets. An impetuous charge by the French "blue devils" hurled the enemy out of the captured works with heavy losses.

Near Hartmannswillerkopf, the French front was attacked with gas bombs and the chasseur forced to retreat.

When the gas had been swept down the slope, they attacked and retook the position.

The Germans continue their attacks in the Argonne. French fighting with grenades and bombs was particularly violent around Viennes-le-Chateau and important results. The artillery duel around Arnae and in the Champagne region, continued throughout the night.

French aviators bombarded German batteries at Nonnebruck and the railway stations at Luttrebach and Grand Pre during the night.

Jury is Seized.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 10.—The jury to try Mayor Jos. E. Bell on a charge of conspiring to corrupt the Marion county elections, was completed and sworn in shortly before 10 a. m. today. It is composed of six farmers, two carpenters, one contractor, one merchant, a former policeman and a watchmaker.

On the jury are six republicans, three democrats, one socialist, one prohibitionist and one progressive.

The jurors: Geo. J. Dryer, carpenter; Joseph Watson, farmer, dem.; James Brady, former policeman, dem.; John B. Waggoner, carpenter, socialist; Louis Lacy, farmer, prohibitionist; Robert Wetnight, retired farmer, rep.; Edward A. Dittrich, merchant; Elmer C. Stokes, watchmaker, progressive; Alvin Barnett, farmer, rep.; Eugene Dressler, farmer, dem.; Silas Tyner, farmer, rep.; Stanley M. Timberlake, contractor, repn.

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LABORING MEN'S POSITION DURING THE GREAT WAR

English Leader Tells Why the Men of His Country Are Striking When Unity Should be the Watchword.

THEIR PATRIOTISM BEING EXPLOITED

Will Fight to the Last Man in Case of an Invasion, But do Not Propose to Have Their Rights Taken From Them.

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, Sept. 10.—George Lansbury, the English labor leader, today answered the question: "What is the matter with the laboring men of Great Britain?"

"The workmen of Great Britain are striking because they believe their patriotism is being exploited," he said. "I was recently in a little town in Wales where the villagers were paid five shillings more a ton for coal than they had paid before the war and the wages of the miners in that town had not been advanced a penny. Bread in England has risen almost 100 per cent in price, but the farmer is getting no more for his wheat, nor the baker for his labor. It is the greed of the employing class that British unions are fighting."

"Are the unions against the war?" I asked.

"No. They are not. They have shown that by their attitude at the Bristol trades union congress this week. The British unions would welcome an honorable peace. But, on the other hand, if the Germans ever put a foot on British soil, there would be such an uprising in England as the world has never seen before. Women and children would rise and fight."

"Are the British unionists in favor of helping France?"

"They don't understand the French situation. You know this is the first war in the history of the world in which the workmen of Europe have been able to read and write. At the time of the Paschoda incident, the English newspapers and statesmen attacked the French mercilessly and then union men read those attacks and remember them. A few years ago the kaiser came to England and the newspapers lauded him to the skies. The laboring men of England read this praise and they haven't forgotten it. They mistrust much that they read now, because they have memories. The British workman is no longer the unreasoning, unread clod that he was a century ago, but there

are some classes in England who do not realize this fact."

"Are the union men joining the army?"

"Indeed they are. I heard the other day of one regiment that was made up almost entirely of union men. They got their uniforms and their soldierly mixed in and their captain had to make a speech to them in which he said this regiment is not a union. The whole regiment had been passing resolutions about this thing and that, in union style. As soon as it was pointed out to them, they saw the joke and became good soldiers. We haven't any recent figures, but there are scores of thousands of union men in the British army."

"Are the union men worried about the possibility of a German invasion?"

"Not a bit of it. They say the fleet will take care of that part of it, but they're ready to fight to the last man, woman and child, if invasion comes."

"Why is the enlistment of workmen not larger?"

"The bi-workmen say that England is doing enough as it is. They say the world can't expect England to do the fourth thing, on top of all the rest she has done and is doing."

"What do you mean by the 'fourth thing'?"

"The first thing England had to do was to clear the seas. She did this. The second was to supply money. She did that. The third thing was to supply ammunition and she is doing that. In order to keep the fleet going and to keep money coming in and ammunition on hand the British workman has got to work. The 'fourth thing' as the workmen have come to call it, is to supply men. The British workman is being cursed because he does not enlist, but he cannot work and fight too. England has supplied ten times more fighting men than she bargained for and the British workmen know it. How can Great Britain supply all the things that are demanded of her and then supply more in addition?"

"The British union man knows

(Continued on page 2.)

What the War Moves Mean

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

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—After holding office as British minister of munitions for three and a half months, David Lloyd George has not been able to establish the output of war supplies on a satisfactory basis. He has partly failed in his task, and the British army is still compelled to go largely without the guns and ammunition it so badly needs.

Lloyd George's speech before the congress of British trade unionists at Bristol, is the first announcement of the work that has been done since the ministry of munitions was organized last May.

More war factories have been erected and equipped than there are men to run them. This is the basis of Lloyd George's complaint. He declares the nation's munitions plants are short 80,000 skilled workers and 200,000 unskilled laborers and only fifteen percent of the machinery is being operated by night shifts.

The situation thus revealed is made still more serious by Lloyd George's appeal to the workmen to abolish their trade union restrictions to permit technically unskilled men to do skilled work and to allow the output to be speeded up by fast workers. It was supposed the minister of munitions had previously persuaded the trade unions to work in harmony with him, but such is not the case. British labor is still clinging to its trade union rules and the ministry of munitions is unable to make progress against the suspicion of the workers.

It has recently been stated in England that the output of munitions has increased only sixty percent since Lloyd George accepted his new office. This estimate, which was made in labor circles, seems to be borne out by Lloyd George's assertion that the government needs nearly 300,000 more munitions workers than it already has secured. George Lansbury, one of Great Britain's socialist labor leaders, explains to the United Press today that the workmen will not consent to having their patriotism exploited. He declares: "The workers are fighting the greed of the employers."

Undoubtedly this attitude of the workmen was necessary from the standpoint of self preservation earlier in the war. How far it is necessary now, is not known. Lloyd George told the Bristol congress that war profits had been eliminated from ninety-five percent of the munitions factories.

Nevertheless Mr. Lansbury is right beyond questioning in declaring the workmen must struggle to meet the higher cost of living. The workman's wages in the united kingdom are always at a minimum. It is improbable Great Britain will solve her munitions problem until the problem of a year's rise in the cost of living, amounting to thirty-three percent, is solved first.

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—The constitutionalists' cause in Mexico has been greatly misrepresented to Americans, General Carranza told Richard L. Metcalf, former Governor of the Panama Canal zone, who recently visited Carranza at Vera Cruz where he obtained from General Carranza an authorized statement, which follows in part:

"The struggle of the constitutionalist party has been a battle for freedom, and like every effort of that character in the history of the world, has been subjected to ingenious and persistent misrepresentation."

"We have now crossed the threshold of military victory, but we well understand that our military victory is but the beginning of the constitutionalist party's constructive effort. We know that the problems of peace are more intricate than the battles of war."

"Constitutionalist leaders think it strange that one of our chief difficulties has been to make our purpose understood at Washington. We are confident that President Wilson would give to the constitutionalist party his whole sympathy, if he could but know the spirit which animates that party's purpose."

"The constitutionalist government now existing is naturally a temporary affair and is only intended to

provide an agency for the establishment of a permanent government entirely suitable to a republic."

Removing Disturbers.
BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 10.—General Procopio Elizondo, stationed at Matamoros, has been implicated in the crossing of Mexican soldiers to the American side, and has been transferred to Mexico City by order of General Carranza, it became known today.

He will leave tomorrow.

General Nafarrette, constitutionalist commander at Matamoros, is also to be sent elsewhere soon, it is understood. Other Mexican officers and civil officials are said to be under investigation.

United States army officers today were sending patrols along the Rio Grande to destroy illegal ferries, which are alleged to have been used by Mexican soldiers and bandits in crossing to this side. Special guards have been placed at Las Rucias and Little Indian gardens, where it has been discovered that Mexicans have boats hidden in the brush on the opposite shore.

A Mexican officer unofficially told American officers today that constitutionalist troops have no intention of firing on American soldiers, but would open on rangers and armed civilians who approached the river bank.

Methodist Conference.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 10.—A campaign to raise \$400,000 for Simpson college, Indianola, between October and December, \$100,000 of which is to be spent to build a new central hall was started today by the Des Moines Methodist conference, in session here. The first call for subscriptions raised \$15,000.

An attempt will be made to secure the 1920 general conference of the Methodist church for Des Moines. The next general conference will meet in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in May and the Des Moines conference is working to have Bishop Bristol's residence removed from Omaha to Des Moines as they think this will aid in securing the 1920 general conference.