Subscribers of The Daily Gate City are served the full Leased Wire Service of the United Press Associations.

The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Fair and Cooler. Local temp—7 p. m. 82; 7 a. m. 76.

VOL. 121. NO. 63. KEOKUK, IOWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1915 EIGHT PAGES

EUROPE ASKS LOAN OF A BILLION

BILLION DOLLAR LOAN IS SOUGHT BY ALLIES

Western Bankers Object to Turning Over the Money if it is to be Used For the Purpose of Buying War Munitions.

WHAT SECURITIES SHALL BE GIVEN?

Government May Prevent Action Which Appears to be a Direct Violation of the Neutrality of the United States.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Objections from western banks to a big American loan to England and France if the money is to be used for the purpose of war munitions, gave the Anglo-French commissioners and their American hosts something new to puzzle over when they convened at the clearing house today. Representation, it was admitted, had come in large volume that banks in the interior will not subscribe to such a loan. In some cases it was the personal objection of the banker, in other cases the bankers said depositors had been protesting against such use of their money.

That German influences was responsible, was generally considered, but financiers were unable to see how this made their problem any easier. One of the forms of security suggested for the huge loan, is British treasury bonds. Not a savings bank in his territory would buy these bonds, declared one banker attending the conferences. A New York banker related that on the theory that a $500,000,000 loan could be arranged in this country, the west was canvassed some time ago. The result was the revision of the figures to less than $100,000,000, he said.

Lord Reading, head of the visiting commission, in his informal discussions of the purpose of the meeting, has laid stress on the desire to "stabilize exchange" and to make possible the movement of food stuffs from this country. He has kept away from the subject of war munitions.

The program clearly outlined in the minds of the foreigners appears to be for a billion dollar loan, floated by banks of British and French notes, secured by any collateral. The French and British governments are sufficient security, according to the prevailing view of the commissioners. American bankers who have talked with them, however, have indicated the opinion that collateral in the form of American bonds might be necessary.

New Crop of Millionaires.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A new crop of millionaires is breeding in the United States, according to table of stock advances since the European war began, prepared by the Tribune.

According to the tabulation, the market value of listed stocks of thirteen representative companies directly benefited by war orders, has increased $2,000,000 since January 1, last.

"This vast increase," the Tribune says, "includes by no means all the important concerns that have benefited by war orders. Scores of larger organizations like Dupont powder properties are ignored. Hundreds of smaller firms now wallowing in the war prosperity are not incorporated in the tabulation."

The table shows that the Schwab properties, which had a market value of $7,000,000 before the war orders began to pile in, today are given a market value of $49,000,000—an increase of 624 per cent. More millionaires are being bred, it is said, than were bred following the "steel age after McKinley's 1896 election."

"And over all," the Tribune's amplification of the tables continue, "astrides the status like a colossus, shunting a golden stream into his coffers that is poured out from every corner of the land, looms the figure of J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Not millions but hundreds of millions, it is estimated by stock exchange insiders, will have come to the house of Morgan by the time the last death dealing shell explodes in hell-entangled Europe. The Rockefellers will be out-distanced."

The Tribune points out that it is not spy plots that cause fear to the captains of industry, but the growing insistance of the workers in the properties that are making such rich profits for a more equal share in those profits.

"How much money," the article says, "Morgan is making out of his job as American minister of munitions to the court of St. James is the merest conjecture. Some say the amount is so stupendous as to be almost inconceivable."

Government May Stop It.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A portentious new complication was injected today into America's international relations—shall the United States government become "banker" for the allies? This was the question raised by the proposal from the Anglo-French banking commission in conference with New York financiers. It was an issue which in administration circles was looked on as ranking in importance almost if not quite in the class with the submarine controversy.

The two questions were inter-related. That Germany and Austria might protest as unneutral against the pro-

(Continued on page 2.)

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The third Mexican peace conference of Pan-American diplomats will be held next Saturday at New York, it was announced today. Illness of Brazilian Ambassador Da Gama caused the postponement.

An announcement of Carranzista recognition probably will be delayed until foreigners can get out of Villa territory in northern Mexico, it was thought, however.

General Funston reported a clash on the Rio Grande between Mexicans and United States troops in which one of the latter was killed and three were wounded.

Thursday's Celebration.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 14.—Uncle Sam is making preparations to keep the Mexicans celebration of their "Fourth of July" on Thursday, confined to their own country. Border patrols are being quietly strengthened and it is believed that no Mexicans will be allowed to enter this country on that day under any circumstances. A special train bearing those troops of the Fourteenth cavalry stationed at Fort Clark, is scheduled to arrive here this afternoon. The remaining troops of the Fourteenth, together with the Ninth infantry and Battery E, Sixth field artillery, already are here.

Mexican military officials are co-operating with American officers in the plans to prevent any disorder on Mexican Independence Day. General Ricaut, commanding the Carranza forces at Nuevo Laredo has issued a manifesto prohibiting soldiers from participating in the parade there. Ricaut's manifesto further states that any Mexican orators uttering words against Americans, or attempting to incite anti-American demonstrations, will be severely dealt with.

Asked to Get Away.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 14.—American property owners in Sonora, Mexico, stated today they have been notified that Washington wants them to

(Continued on page 2.)

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PETROGRAD, Sept. 14.—Evacuation of Vilna will follow the cutting of the Vilna-Petrograd railroads, it was semi-officially admitted today.

The Germans have reached the railway midway between Vilna and Dvinsk, severing the rail communication between the Russian forces concentrated about these two centers. One German army is pressing eastward north of Vilna and another is moving eastward from the region of Ornay. Retirement from this dangerous salient probably will be necessary within ten days.

The battle southeast of Riga is daily growing more furious. General Bezeier has been reinforced by Von Hindenburg and is making every effort to shatter the Russian front on the Dwina from Dvinsk to within thirty miles of Riga. The Germans are renewing their attempt to cross the Dwina near Linden under a curtain of terrific artillery fire. The Teuton army moving on Divnsk from the southwest has advanced five miles along the Vilkomir road. This was officially admitted today but it was stated that the assaults upon Divnsk from the west have been fruitless.

Violent engagements are proceeding on every sector from the region east of Grodno to the Galician frontier, but without important results. In the Tarnopol district, the czar's troops continue to drive back, the Germans taking prisoners and machine guns. In the extreme southeast, the Austrians have suffered heavily in attempts to stem the Russian advance by counter attacks.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Sept. 14.—A French torpedo boat has sunk a German submarine off the entrance to the Dardanelles, according to an Athens dispatch to the Journal. The ministry of marine has not confirmed the report.

BIRDMEN ON A RAID.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Flotillas of French aeroplanes raided the German front early today, bombarding railway junctions, while the incessant cannonade on the entire battle line continued for the sixteenth day.

This afternoon's official statement said the railway stations at the Bensdorf junction, near Morhange; at Chatel in the Argonne, and at Langemarck, north of Ypres, were attacked by French birdmen.

The French gunners were particularly successful in last night's bombardment in the Argonne, damaging German batteries in Mortmane forest and wrecking trench salients. Artillery fighting was very violent during the night in the entire Artois region, south of the Somme, and along the Aisne canal to the Marne.

NEW OFFICE CREATED.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The office of "under secretary of aviation" was created by the French cabinet today in recognition of the growing importance of aeroplanes and dirigibles in modern warfare. The new under secretary, who has not been named, will wrok under the war office.

FIRE ON SHIP STARTED BY SPY

Blaze on the Sant Anna, Started in Baggage and Officials Think it was from Bomb.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The theory that the Sant Anna, carrying nearly 1,500 Italian reservists, was set on fire by a spy, was strengthened today by officials. The fire, it was learned, started in the baggage of third class passengers just before midnight Sunday night, spread quickly and raged violently for seven hours before it was got under control. Shipping agents here said private detectives made careful search of the vessel the night before she sailed, but it was possible an incendiary bomb, timed to burst into flame when the liner reached mid-ocean, was concealed in a trunk. The Sant Anna convoyed by the Italian liner Ancona is approaching the Azores. Fabre line officials expect a complete report from Captain Pavey on her arrival there.

Cohan's New Play.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The fame of Billy Sunday has at last percolated into the atmosphere of Longacre square. George M. Cohan, last night did him honor in his own peculiar way. He made Sunday the hero of his new farce, "Hit-the-trail Holliday."

Billy Holliday, however, was an expert bartender who fell in with the ladies of Johnsburg's prohibition society, turned the town dry and made millions manufacturing "nearly beer." Then he married the minister's daughter.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service] LONDON, Sept. 14.—London will be ready when the Zeppelins come again. Full details have not been made public, but it was learned today that the entire system of defending the capital from sky attacks will be radically changed as the result of an important conference held last night.

"It will be a lucky Zeppelin that succeeds in passing the city [illegible] skirts," was the significant statement made by one aeronautical expert after the conference adjourned.

Several aviation experts, it is known, urged the government before the recent Zeppelin attacks, to adopt the same system by which Paris has been made immune from dirigible bombardments. They advocated a nightly air patrol along the east coast to prevent the airships from reaching London or any other large city. They pointed out that a sky battle above London might result in frightful casualties should one of the huge Zeppelin dreadnoughts be brought tumbling down into a crowded street spouting fire. The last raid on London proved that despite warnings from the newspapers, people insisted on taking in the "air spectacle," regardless of danger. The appointment of Admiral Percy Scott, England's greatest authority on gunnery, to take charge of the defences of London against Zeppelin raids, is only one feature of the new anti-Zeppelin program. Other measures will be kept secret for the same reason the admiralty withholds information of its methods of meeting the German submarine campaign.

The Daily News today reported that the commander of the last Zeppelin that visited London dropped a heavy blade bone from an ox or horse which bore a sketch of a Zeppelin dropping a bomb on the head of one of the officials. The note read: Present to Sir Edward George.

The souvenir was attached to a parachute and dropped into a field where it was picked up and handed to the authorities.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

LONDON, Sept. 14—Parliament met today with possibilities of serious verbal explosion before adjournments. Conscription, taxation and munitions threatened sharp clashes and possibly frank criticism of the government. Numerous members now serving at the front have applied for leave of absence in order to take part in the sitting and frank discussion of conscription and munition issues may be forced by the radicals in commons.

The cabinet is understood to stand twelve to nine against compulsory service, with Lord Kitchener non-committal. Because of the violent opposition of British labor the conscription issue, it was reported, will not be forced unless opponents of conscription raise the question at this session of parliament. There is considerable apprehension over the new taxation program mapped out by Chancellor of the Exechequer McKenna to meet a daily war expenditure of about $20,000,000. One of its features, it is rumored, contemplates heavy increase in the income tax with the exemption limit lowered to include all salaries of more than $10 weekly.

To meet the expected opposition of labor members, it is understood that the government proposes to levy at the same time, a heavy tax on war profits of the big employers. Other taxes will be levied on imports, especially of luxuries.

No sensational statements are expected from either Lord Kitchener or Premier Asquith in speeches in the house of lords and commons. Both, it is believed, will report progress in recruiting and productions of munitions.

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Zeppelins made their sixth air raid on England within a week, last night. An official statement from the press bureau this afternoon said that the "east coast" was bombarded by Zeppelins Monday night.

There were no casualties and no damage was done, the press bureau stated.

CONSCRIPTION ABANDONED

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The government will not force the conscription issue at the present session of parliament, Prime Minister Asquith announced at the opening session this afternoon. His statement was greeted with cheers, particularly from the labor seats. The premier indicated the subject had been considered by the cabinet, but said the government was not prepared to make any statement at this time.

THE FIRST HALF OF YEAR.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Total British casualties for the first year of the war were 381,982, Harold J. Tennant, under secretary for war, announced in parliament today.

Of this number 75,957 were killed; 251,068 wounded and 54,957 are missing and supposed to be dead or prisoners of war.

These casualties were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 4,965; men, 70,992; wounded: officers, 9,972; men, 241,096; missing: officers, 1,501 men, 53,456.

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Sept. 14.—News Agency dispatches from Athens today reported that the Asia Minor seaport town of Foch[illegible] in flames. It is inferred from this [illegible] Athens correspondent cabled, the Turks are convinced the Dardanelles defenses are about to fall [illegible] are retreating into the interior, burning coast towns.

FIGHTING RESUMED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Resumption of fighting at the Dardanelles both on land and sea, was reported in dispatches from Athens today. There are indications that the allies are preparing for concerted attacks in both the Sedd-Ul-Bahr and Suvla Bay regions of Gallipoli.

Turkish batteries which have been shelling the Anglo-French trenches at the southern tip of the peninsula by throwing projectiles across the strait, have been demolished.. Two British cruisers entered the strait and wrecked shore guns on the Asiatic side for a distance of three miles. The cruisers then steamed in close to the European side of the Dardanelles and shelled the Turkish left on Gallipoli peninsula.

Dispatches from two sources today reported the sinking of a German submarine off the Dardanelles entrance by French torpedo boats. The first report was received by the Paris Journal from its Athens correspondent. A News Agency dispatch to London from Athens carried the same report, which has not been officially confirmed.

An official statement from Constantinople, received here today reported the repulse of British attacks in the Suiva Bay region and also near Sedd-Ul-Bahr. Enemy warships that attempted to approach the Turkish coast were driven off by land batteries, it was stated.

JAPAN

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PEKIN, Sept. 14.—Arrest of Germans by the Japanese in Tsing Tau continues, according to dispatches received here today. Several dozen Germans have been jailed on the charge of attempting to smuggle letters out of the colony by means of Chinese couriers.

Two Picked Up Dead.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Two automobiles crashed head-on in Pelham parkway early today. When the police pried the twisted mass of wreckage apart, Ida Brown, a 22 year old Winter Garden chorus girl, and her escort, Walter Delmar, 45, were dead, their bodies badly crushed.

Lying unconscious about the telescoped cars were W. J. Greenfield, a real estate broker; James J. Ray, C. A. Marshall, 51, a real estate broker, and Dorothy Brown, sister of the dead girl. They were seriously, but not fatally injured.

THE WEATHER

For Keokuk and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, preceded by thundershowers this afternoon or tonight. Cooler tonight.

For Iowa: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, preceded by thundershowers east portion this afternoon or tonight. Cooler tonight. Warmer west portion Wednesday.

For Missouri: Thundershowers this afternoon or tonight. Cooler tonight. Wednesday fair with cooler east portion.

Weather Conditions.

There has been rain from the upper Missouri valley to Lake Superior, which was heavy at St. Paul and Marquette, as yesterday's depression from the southwest moved to northern Minnesota, where it is central this morning.

Very warm weather continued on the front of the advancing depression in the central valleys, southern and eastern states, while cooler weather has overspread the plains states, with light to killing frost in the northern portions.

River Bulletin.

	Flood stage.	Stage.	Change
St. Paul	14	3.8	x0.7
La Crosse	12	3.8	x0.1
Dubuque	18	5.0	x0.5
Davenport	15	3.6	-0.1
Keokuk	14	6.8	-0.2
St. Louis	20	22.0	x0.5

The river will remain nearly stationary or rise slowly from Davenport to Keokuk during the next forty-eight hours.

Local Observations.

Sept.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	W'th'r
13 7 p. m.	29.72	82	S	Clear
14 7 a. m.	29.74	76	S	Clear

Mean temperature 13th, 80.
Highest, 88.
Lowest, 73.
Lowest last night, 76.

FRED Z. GOSEWISCH,
Observer.

MISTAKES AND EXCUSES HAVE BECOME TIRESOME

President Wilson Insists That Germany Disavow the Act of Submarine Commander Who Sank the Steamer Arabic.

ISSUE IS RECOGNIZED AS VERY CRITICAL

Dumba Has Asked For a Leave of Absence After Being Told That His Presence is no Longer Required.

[By Charles P. Stewart, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Washington administration insists on a German disavowal of the act of the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic.

This was declared flatly in a statement issued from the white house today. The president, it was said, was not considering the question of arbitrating the lives of Americans. This threw new light for the reason for delay in negotiations. The administration merely awaited a reply to the requirement it had made.

It was generally understood arbitration was refused as to the justifiability of the German U boat commander's mistake in assuming that the Arabic was about to attack him. Germany apparently took the attitude that she would owe no indemnity if an arbitral court should decide in the commander's favor.

The Washington administration as its statement was generally interpreted, took the contrary view.

It was recognized that the issue is a critical one.

The outlook, however, was more hopeful than on Monday. Secretary Lansing announced he hopes to leave the latter part of the week on his vacation. It was taken for granted no immediate crisis was expected.

At the German embassy it was said Ambassador Bernstorff would remain in Washington about twenty-four hours more on his present visit. No fresh appointment had been made for him at the state department. Secretary Lansing denied Bernstorff had sought a meeting with the president.

In its negotiations with Germany, the administration had settled down again today to a waiting game.

Secretary Lansing had put up to Ambassador Bernstorff once more, the Washington government's views concerning submarine warfare. The ambassador, in turn, had forwarded them to Berlin. Little more could be done until the foreign office there was heard from.

The principal difficulty was over the German warning that U boats commanders would be upheld by their admiralty, so long as British merchant captains were under orders to ram undersea craft "on sight," in resorting to the use of torpedoes at the first suspicion that their submarines were about to be attacked.

This meant, it was pointed out, that "mistakes" like the one which resulted in the Arabic's destruction, were sure to continue, with their incidental danger to Americans.

The result was declared bound to be an indefinite continuation of a hair trigger situation between Washington and Germany unless an agreement could be reached between Germany and America apparently as to the matter of neutrality between the governments.

Dumba in Hiding.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 14.—Ambassador Dumba remained inaccessible to newspapermen today, but it was said at the Austrian summer embassy here that he has no definite plans for the next few days, except that he may go to New York tomorrow. It is understood that packers will arrive here within a few days to prepare Dumba's furniture for shipment.

What to do With Archibald.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—How to deal with James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent involved in the Dumba case, was under consideration at the department of justice today, between Solicitor General Davis and District Attorney Marshall of New York.

Orders already have been issued for Archibald's detention when he arrives on the liner Rotterdam Saturday or Sunday. Whether he will be prosecuted criminally remains, however, to be determined. The question of his "intent" is the point at issue.

Marshall brought with him from York a big portfolio of papers dealing with alleged Austrian and German plots to foment strikes in American munition plants and among American longshoremen. It was said the justice department was investigating these matters for some time before the Duma exposure precipitated a crisis.

At the Germany embassy, considerable annoyance was expressed at the fact that public property had already been made of Ambassador Bernstorff's transmittal for Austrian Ambassador Dumba exposure precipitated a crisis. foreign office recall him.

The Dumba message said: "I beg your excellency to recall me on leave of absence for personal report."

Dumba was said to have asked Bernstorff to send the message for him because Dumba is not in touch with Vienna while Bernstorff can reach the Austrian capital by wireless via Berlin.

High officials here call attention to the fact that the Washington administration did not ask that Dumba be given a "leave of absence," however, but unqualifiedly specified his "recall." If he should merely be given a vacation, it was believed further

(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. 14.—Great Britain may become a protectionist country as the result of measures to be taken by the session of parliament that opens today, for the purpose of paying for the war. The British government intends to establish a precedent among the belligerent nations by making a serious effort to meet war expenses by taxation instead of loans and it is probable that new customs duties will be assessed, which later will become a permanent part of the British financial system.

To the present, the warring countries have been fearful of imposing taxes to pay the cost of the conflict. It has been believed a revolt would follow any effort to add taxes to the other sacrifices which the war demands. The German minister of finance recently announced, as apparently the fixed policy of Germany, that the war would be continued on borrowed money.

Hitherto Great Britain has also paid for the war with loans. The British nation has criticized the government's financial policy, and with foresight very unusual in any country, has demanded that the government impose new and heavy taxes in order that posterity shall not be crushingly burdened with war debts.

It is rumored the government intends to take the nation at its word to the extent of raising $500,000,000 by new war taxes. Many sources of revenue must be tapped to add so large a sum to the normal expense of the government. The most fruitful of all is customs duties.

It is probable that under the pressing necessity of raising money by all possible devices, the free traders will have to give way. Whether the united kingdom then will become a full fledged protectionist country, will depend on how the new duties are distributed.