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The Daily Gate City.

THE WEATHER
Colder. Fair tomorrow. Local temp—7 p. m. 52; 7 a. m. 43.

VOL. 121. NO. 119.

KEOKUK, IOWA THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1915

SIXTEEN PAGES

WILL SEND PROTEST TO AUSTRIA

INCREASED TAXES COMING TO PAY FOR WAR PLANS

National Defense Program Will Require Millions of Dollars More Money and Some Method Must be Adopted to Raise it.

DECISION IS EXPECTED WITHIN A WEEK

Government May go into the Battleship Building Business, Because Private Plants are too Busy With Other Jobs.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The palping over the administration's national defense program—the question of raising the money—was not lifted today, following a long conference last night at the white house between the president and budget leaders.

The administration is still undetermined and vastly troubled over the way funds shall be provided for the propensities expenditures. Various plans were offered and rejected and others are still being considered today.

Personal taxation favored by Senator Underwood, is now believed the most probable prospect. Extension of the income tax to smaller incomes and increase as to larger incomes, inheritance taxes, increase of the "war" tax to many other articles of general use, probably including bank checks and extension of the internal revenue taxes, are "personal" methods most favored.

It became known today that the president is receiving appeals from many administration leaders to settle the revenue question. While continuation of the sugar tax may be regarded as settled, it will raise about \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year. This will merely sustain the present revenue income and not provide funds for preparedness purposes.

Within the next week, after another conference with the budget committee and party leaders, the president will decide the question.

Make the Rich Pay. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—"If the poor man does the fighting, at the rich man pay the bills," Representative Keating of Colorado today told President Wilson.

Keating had requested a conference solely for the purpose of suggesting his ideas on how the administration should raise the funds required for the national defense program.

"The democratic party has two alternatives before it," Keating said later. "It can retrace its steps and fall back on the old idea of increasing tariffs, or it can reach out and enter new fields."

"Personally, I am in favor of tapping these new reservoirs of wealth, namely the fortunes established by or acquired from the rich."

Keating suggested to the president an increase of the income tax and a strong inheritance tax.

Keating would not change the income tax to include smaller incomes than are now taxed, but would increase the tax on the incomes now included in the law, he said.

Government Ownership. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Because he said "a most serious situation has arisen in our national defense program," Secretary Daniels today announced that contemplated government ownership of every element connected with battleship building.

The plan definitely being worked out, he said, includes government owned or leased iron fields, ship

yards, armor plate factories and all else that is needed.

The "situation" briefly is that American steel plants are so busy in the profitable industry of sending munitions and supplies abroad that they refuse to pause in order to hasten the building of United States battleships, Daniels' announcement today follows advice from three prominent plants which bid on battleships yesterday that they may be greatly delayed in construction because of their inability to obtain supplies promptly.

Death Takes Little Baby, as Solution of the Problem

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Mrs. A. J. Bollinger, if her condition permitted, was to be told today that her baby, born a hopeless defective last night, was told early today, she will be the one to tell his wife.

"I am thankful it is all over," he said to friends today, as tears coursed down his cheeks. "I am thankful for the child's sake alone. Both my wife and myself wanted the baby to live, however its little body was cramped as it went, but it was a selfish want on our part. We finally realized that it was only the selfishness of parent love that could make us want our baby to live a life of constant misery, simply to have him with us."

The death of the child about whose brief life such a tempest of criticism both adverse and otherwise has been aroused over the country, came about 11 o'clock, following an admitted attempt by Miss Catherine Walsh of the Roman Catholic church of St. Anne De Brighton to kidnap it. Miss Walsh insisted on being shown the child and upon reaching its bedside, christened the baby. It had been previously christened under directions of its parents. "I do not believe in this modern theory," said Miss Walsh. "I wish I could have kidnapped the baby or I would have been in time to adopt it. I would take and loved the child. I would have given him a chance."

Coroner Physician Rhinart today exhonerated Dr. Haiselden of criminal responsibility in connection with the case. He reported officially to Coroner Hoffman today.

Dr. Haiselden today denied himself to all callers. He refused to answer telephone calls because of scores who called him to scream "murderer" and "baby killer" and then hang up. He fore going into temporary retirement, he told a United Press representative that he had not and never would change his viewpoint.

"I would not be human," he said, "not to feel the terrible criticism of me in this case. But from its very bitterness and harshness I can see that most of my critics are sentimentally wrought up on purely sentimental grounds. They have not stopped to consider the hideous wrong it would have been to let this misshapen

bit of flesh live. They do not stop to think what pain and anguish this child would have suffered in every minute of lucidness that might perchance have flashed into its life.

"I think many of my critics would do well to lavish more interest and affection and sympathy on the thousands upon thousands of poor children who have their full mental and physical faculties at birth, but who are allowed to become defectives through lack of proper care and food.

"Few have stopped to realize what it would have meant to those other three babies in the Bollinger home to be associated always with this last child. Was it right to three living children to afflict them this way? Was it right to children that perhaps are still to bless the Bollingers, that the mother should be compelled to bear them with the present constant picture of this child before her? Ask real mothers that last question and the answer can be guessed.

"Orphan asylums, of course, cannot be eliminated, but they are not the answer to a big question. I have seen too much of the pitiful side of institutional care of children who need care in small groups. If some of my critics, instead of specializing on Alredale terriers and poodles, adopted children, I would heed more their criticisms."

Dr. Haiselden is a bachelor. He has two adopted daughters, one fifteen years old and the other seventeen months. The baby's mother abandoned her in a hospital where Dr. Haiselden visits.

"I shall adopt more children from time to time," said the physician, "and bring them up the best I know."

May Take Action. CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Coroner Hoffman today received an official report from one of his staff physicians, recommending issuance of a permit to bury the pitifully misshapen body of Baby Bollinger. In the meantime many persons opposed to Dr. S. J. Haiselden's course in permitting this infant to die without an operation, were circulating a petition demanding that medical authorities take steps to revoke Dr. Haiselden's license to practice.

Health Commissioner Dr. Robertson today frankly declared he believed

some action should be taken to prevent future practices of the kind. He flatly refused a burial permit, explaining, however, that if the coroner's office recommends it, he must grant one.

The mother was told of her baby's death by her husband just before noon. She has not seen the child and the body will never be shown to her. She desires it this way, saying that, for the sake of other little ones that may come," she thought it best not to look upon the body. She merely was told that the baby was terribly deformed and would be a mental and moral defective. The details of its deformities will not be told her.

Real Expert Opinion. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—"Baby Bollinger is better dead," That is the verdict today of two New York women, mothers of defective children.

The women are of the lower east side, which knows the misery of defective children. If their babies were to be born again they would let them die, rather than live as they have lived.

"The doctor should let the baby die without telling the mother it could have lived," said Mrs. Anna Schwartz, of Henley street, who works as a scrub woman to support her epileptic daughter, now a woman of twenty-five.

"If I had known she was to be this way, I would have let her die. It is hard, yes? But not for me. It is the child who suffers. She cannot do anything—only wait."

Mrs. Rhoda Burke, who lives in Houston street, and also is a scrub woman, agrees with Mrs. Schwartz.

"My daughter? I am so sorry for her. She is so weak. This summer on the farm helped her," she said. "The Bollinger baby? It is better dead. The parents suffer some, but not like the deformed baby. Life is hard on the poor. The strong have it hard enough. When the mother dies, there is no one to care for deformed babies."

Settlement house workers, who live among the poor and deal with their defectives, agree with the mothers. Of twelve young women at one settlement house, only one said Dr. Haiselden should have saved Baby Bollinger and she admitted she was doubtful.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 18.—Winston Churchill left England today to join his regiment on the Anglo-German war front. He expected to start Wednesday, but was delayed a day.

There was a big crowd at the station to see the former first lord of the admiralty off. His popularity, from all indications, is completely restored, for he received not only an enthusiastic, but an affectionate greeting when he appears on the platform, clad in the regulation army khaki.

The retired minister looked physically extremely fit and was in high spirits.

STRUCK A MINE. AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—The Norwegian steamship *Ulriken*, New York to Rotterdam, has been sunk by a mine. Five of the crew perished. The *Ulriken*, 2,379 tons, was owned by Andrew Olsen and sailed from Bergen.

The *Ulriken* carried 3,000 tons of wheat contributed in the United States for relief of destitute Belgians. Survivors from the lost Norwegian vessel say the Greek steamship *Otama* was also sunk by a mine near the scene of the explosion which destroyed the *Ulriken*.

GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Nov. 18.—(Via Sayville wireless.)—Still pursuing the Serbs fleeing from the northern army, the Austro-Germans are now stretched along a line from Javor, north of Raska, to Radan, in central Serbia.

German troops occupied the town of Kurumliya, which had been looted and abandoned by the Serbs, the war office announced today.

Several hundred Serb prisoners and a number of cannon were captured.

A DANGEROUS TRENCH. BERLIN, (via Sayville wireless) Nov. 18.—Loss of a trench in the Argonne was admitted officially today with the explanation that the Germans evacuated it because they discovered

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Nov. 18.—(Via Tuckerton wireless.)—For refusing to fight, 200 Italian socialists were condemned recently at Florence to be shot, according to a statement here today by Dr. Lovregren, a socialist deputy in the Swedish parliament.

The doctor said he saw the party, in army and navy uniforms being herded like cattle into box cars at Florence whence they had been ordered taken to Arezzo for execution.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENT. PARIS, Nov. 18.—Aerial bombardment of the Italian town of Belluna, north of Venice, was reported from Rome today. Only a few persons were slightly wounded and little other harm was done.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Nov. 18.—A concentrated French bombardment of German trenches in the Somme region in the vicinity of the Hebecourt quarries and in the Aisne district, about Atriches, was reported in today's official communique. A violent artillery duel is progressing also in the Bois Givenchy, in the Artois.

Flight is Postponed. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] PORT SILL, Okla., Nov. 18.—The 450 mile cross country flight of six army aeroplanes from here to the new aero headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which was to have begun today, was postponed because of the "norther" blowing over Oklahoma and Texas. Captain Foulis, in charge of the flying corps, announced that the flight probably would be made tomorrow.

Turned on the Gas. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—August W. Weeghman, father of Chas. Weeghman, the owner of the Chicago Federal league club committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas at his son's Argyle avenue residence today.

Weeghman, Sr., was about 65.

The Bulgars are accused of all manner of cruelties. The Serbs insist the invaders are bent on exterminating them completely. Few prisoners are being taken. The soldiers on both sides fight to the death.

The Bulgars' higher officers are said

WOMAN, WHO WAS SAVED, TELLS OF ANCONA'S DEATH

Affidavit by Mrs. Greil, Single Known American Survivor, States That Submarine Fired on Ship After it Stopped.

PROTEST WILL BE SENT TO AUSTRIA

For Forty-five Minutes After Ancona had Stopped, Six Cannon on Austrian Submarine, Shelled the Sinking Vessel.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Protests to Austria regarding the sinking of the Ancona will be made by the United States as a result of information obtained from the single known American survivor, Dr. Cecile L. Greil.

An affidavit from Mrs. Greil said that the Ancona was bombarded by the submarine after the vessel had stopped. Many passengers were killed and wounded. She did not state whether the Ancona attempted to flee when ordered to halt.

The definite and authentic information from an American source, the first received by the state department, establishing that passengers were subject to fire from the submarine after the vessel stopped, leaves the American government no alternative but to file a vigorous protest with Austria. This fact alone will necessitate negotiations, according to officials, regardless of the Ancona's alleged attempt to escape.

Mrs. Greil declared that the bombardment of the Ancona lasted forty-five minutes. The summary of Mrs. Greil's affidavit cabled by American Consul Mason from Algiers, was as follows:

"Cecile Greil, intelligent impartial witness deposition not conclusive as to whether any efforts were made to escape by Ancona. First intimation of danger when she was in dining saloon. Disturbance on deck, stoppage, or blowing of engines, followed shortly by a shock which shook the vessel.

"Her testimony proves that bombardment lasted forty-five minutes and was continued after vessel had stopped, killing and wounding many persons. She saw destruction of vessel by torpedo;

saw red and white flag and six cannon on submarine.

"Knows nothing as to other Americans.

"Information Algiers and Bizerta considered to demonstrate conclusively that thirteen vessels were sunk from November 3 to 7 by submarines going from Gibraltar towards Ancona."

Dr. Greil's description of the flag flown was taken as confirming statements that the submarine displayed the Austrian flag.

The fact that the bombardment lasted forty-five minutes was another circumstance forming the basis of a probable protest.

Consul Mason's assertion that thirteen vessels were sunk by the submarines shortly before the Ancona disaster, it was intimated, may lead to complications, since it may mean German submarines were involved.

Two Submarine Issues. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Two submarine issues were before the state department today. Further information was still being awaited on the sinking of the Ancona and negotiations regarding the Lusitania were reopened.

Until the Italian government submits its version of the Ancona's sinking, officials declared no action will be taken by the American government, even though American Ambassador Penfield's report of the Austrian version is received meanwhile.

The Lusitania controversy was again brought to the fore by the visit of German Ambassador Bernstorff at the state department. It was understood that Bernstorff was seeking a compromise regarding this government's insistence for disavowal of the Lusitania's sinking.

What the War Moves Mean

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

vantage of the allies. It is probable, however, that Great Britain and France are arranging concerted measures to follow upon the injury done to Greek shipping.

The visit of the four leading statesmen of the British government to Paris, accompanied by their naval, military and diplomatic advisors, unquestionably has been caused principally by developments in the Balkans. By what means, however, further pressure can be exerted on Greece by the Paris conference, it is difficult to see. The work before the allied statesmen is to find a substitute influence for that which would be exerted at Athens by a victorious Anglo-French army operating in Serbia and Bulgaria.

Only comparatively small bodies of allied troops are in the Balkans. Their operations have been trivial and the future outlook cannot be immediately reassuring since the allies are now trying to obtain Constantine's consent to a retreat into Greek territory. Neutral nations, actuated wholly by self interest, do not frequently put their trust in retreating armies. The work of the Paris conference therefore will be particularly difficult.

to be Germans. What happened at Prilep is not known, except that its capture has been confirmed. The Bulgars moving to the southwestward from Velas and to the southeastward from Tetovo, effected a junction there. The town was filled with refugees, including many women.

Seventy miles east of the Prilep-Monastir line, about Strumnitza, fighting still rages between the Bulgars and allies. The Bulgars are pouring

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Action by Great Britain and France in holding up Greek shipping in their ports, is the most serious Balkan development that has occurred since Bulgaria's declaration of war. It is either an application of force by the allies, to influence Greek public opinion, or it is a preliminary defensive measure, due to a belief that King Constantine intends to enter the war upon the side of the Teutons.

In principle the joint embargo of the two western nations is the same as a declaration of war against Greece. It will not be so considered by the Greek government, however, unless Constantine has definitely resolved to throw in his lot with that of his imperial German brother-in-law. But the effect may be to make Constantine more stubborn in his limitations of Greek hospitality to the allies and to alienate sympathy for the allies among the wealthy Greek commercial classes who will suffer because of the new interruption to international trade.

If the embargo is not part of a larger policy, it may for these reasons act in the end to the serious disadvantage

reinforcements into the district and struggling furiously to turn the invasion back. Turkish troops are rumored to be coming to their aid.

ADVICE TO GREECE. ATHENS, Nov. 18.—King Constantine is hearing definitely from Denys Coshin today what the allies have to offer for passive Greek co-operation in their Balkan campaign, how much

(Continued on page 2.)

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NACO, Ariz., Nov. 18.—Heavy damage to valuable American mining properties was feared when the battle of Cananea opens.

Villa, anticipating destruction of the Carranza artillery may cause confusion and all movable copper and gold and was reported to have ordered the looting of the city. The precious metals

were taken to Villa's Nogales camp. Both Carranza and Villista generals were disposing their forces today for the battle which is expected to decide the fate of northeastern Sonora. Each side has about 7,000 men of all branches. The Carranzistas have the advantage in heavy artillery. If defeated, General Villa will fall back on Nogales, it was expected.