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TEN PAGES

GERMANS BACKING OUT OF RUSSIA

EVERY WARRING NATION WOULD WELCOME PEACE

Women Who Attended Conference at The Hague, Were so Told by Responsible Leaders, but None Would Agree to Ask for it.

PROPER TIME SEEMS TO HAVE ARRIVED

Henry Ford's Peace Ship Will Sail Next Week for Holland, Where Great Meeting Will be Held by Neutral Countries.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Two neutral countries are ready to act now for a congress of neutrals to end the European war. They are only awaiting President Wilson's approval before taking the initiative. Mrs. Roosevelt, Hungarian peace advocate, will so inform the president this afternoon. She will present other material evidence, she said, that all the belligerent powers are tired of the war and only awaiting an invitation from neutral powers to discuss peace terms.

In effect, she said, the delegation of women who visited the heads of European governments after the Women's Peace conference at The Hague, to sound out peace possibilities were told this:

"You have the right and only way to accomplish peace. Do it and do it quickly."

"We have in our possession facts that no one else on earth has," said Mrs. Schwimmer. "We shall lay these before the president. We have waited until now to deliver the proofs that this war can be stopped."

Each belligerent nation told us: "If you say we have made advances for peace, we will deny it." "This movement must come from all at once and in response to an invitation from the outside. We were told this directly by those at the heads of the governments at war. We will not ask the president to take the initiative in this peace congress. It would be better if he did so, perhaps, but peace can be accomplished with the aid of the neutral countries taking the initiative, if President Wilson will tell the world he will approve this congress."

"We come to him because America is a country of ideals. It is in a measure European, because its people are for the most part of foreign countries. It is in a wonderful position to speak for all countries at once."

That the president did not give a favorable answer to Henry Ford when the latter urged him on Tuesday to sail a neutral peace congress, was indicated by Mrs. Schwimmer. She said the women were discouraged by the attitude of the president.

Ford's Peace Ship.
NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Henry Ford left New York today, hoping to win before night the approval of both President Wilson and Cardinal Gib-

bons for the peace ship that is to sail for Europe December four.

Ford will talk over his plans with Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore. He will urge the cardinal to lend his influence toward the Christmas peace mission by accompanying the voyagers to Europe. If the cardinal finds that impossible, Ford will ask that he as head of the Catholic church in America give to the world some indication of approval that will enlist for the peace movement the energetic support of Catholics in neutral countries.

From Baltimore, Ford will go to Washington where he will accompany Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of a member of the English parliament, and Mrs. Schwimmer, Hungarian peace advocate to the white house.

Mrs. Snowden and Mrs. Schwimmer will present to the president resolutions adopted by the Women's Peace congress at The Hague. They will urge upon the president, that he issue a call at once for a conference of neutral nations with a view to ending the world war. Through the peace ship Oscar II is scheduled to sail one week from tomorrow, many important details of the trip are yet to be arranged. Ford has given out a list of ten prominent persons who have accepted invitations to make the voyage. The liner will touch at Christiania, Copenhagen and Stockholm, he announced.

The peace conference will probably be held in Holland.

No Encouragement.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Unless the representatives of the Woman's Peace party who will call on President Wilson late today present new evidence in their plea for a peace congress, there is every indication they will receive no encouragement.

It is learned the president does not feel that the right solution of the war problem has been offered. It is stated by officials close to him that he is keeping in immediate touch with every European department. It is declared he is more familiar with the political situation abroad, than those who are urging him to act at this time. It is also stated the president will not send a personal representative on Henry Ford's peace ship.

Secretary Lansing today said, however, the peace ship plan was not in

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Nov. 26.—What is Serbia's northern army trying to get into Montenegro?

Serbia did not offer battle along the Prutza-Prutina line. There is little skirmishing between outposts, but no big engagements. Austrian forces have crossed the upper Ibar river from the northward and Germans are pushing to the northwestward up the Drenitza valley toward a junction between the Blackbirds plain and the Serbo-Montenegro border. They are making many captures, but it is admittedly doubtful if they will be in time to cut off the main army's retreat. Guerilla fighting is expected for some time, but so far as regular military operations are concerned, the northern Serbian campaign is considered practically over.

With their position secured in the north, Austro-German forces are on their way now to join the Bulgars in the struggle to expel the British and French from southern Serbia. Their advance detachments are reported in places within thirty-five or forty miles of the southern frontier.

A sharp watch is being kept on the Russians and Rumanians. The newspapers openly discuss the chances that Rumania will give the oar's troops right of way across her territory to the Serbian and Bulgarian frontiers.

The authorities are also permitting newspaper speculation concerning the possibility of an exchange of declarations of war between Germany and Italy. If the Italians really are about to dispatch an expedition to the Balkans, it is believed it will be impossible for them to avoid fighting with the Germans, as they have done thus far in their campaign against Austria.

POLAND IN BAD SHAPE.
[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.] BERLIN, Nov. 12 (by mail).—With

(Continued on page 2.)

FRANCE

[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, Nov. 26.—A credit of 5, 172, 817,000 francs (\$1,634,550,000) for the first quarter of 1916 was urged by Finance Minister Ribot in the chamber of deputies today.

"The French financial situation," the minister told the chamber, "is not at all disquieting. I regard the future with absolute confidence."

"The constant increase in the government's financial demands since 1914 has been due to increasing purchases of military supplies, to requirements for social benefits and to other causes incidental to the war."

HEAVY SNOW.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Heavy snow has fallen in the vicinities of LaFoch and LaFoch, in the Vosges, the official war communiqué states today. There has been no change in positions on the Franco-German front.

(Continued on page 2.)

A CLOSE SHAVE FOR HOT SPRINGS

Thanksgiving Day Tornado Killed at Least Thirteen People Only Mile From Town.

FORTY WERE INJURED

Rescue Parties Have Gone Out and it is Feared That More Fatalities May Have Occurred.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 26.—Thirteen persons are known to have been killed and forty were injured, six of them seriously, probably fatally, in a tornado which cut a path a quarter of a mile wide and four miles long through the territory one mile east of Hot Springs late yesterday. Property damage is estimated at \$300,000. Hot Springs proper was not touched by the storm.

Rescue parties were organized in Hot Springs as soon as word of the damage reached here and the expeditions worked throughout the night in a terrific rain. Most of the injured persons were brought here for treatment and temporary shelter was arranged for persons rendered homeless by the storm.

All members of two families of the names of Crowder and Tanner were either killed or injured when their homes were demolished, according to reports today.

Great apprehension was felt in Hot Springs today for the safety of towns in the general vicinity of Hot Springs. Communication with a number of neighboring points has been cut off and automobile parties, despite that the roads are strewn with debris, are setting out to ascertain whether any great damage was done in those communities.

BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Nov. 26.—Further findings of German and British troops are reported at Salonika today as a sequel to the settlement of the controversy between the allies and the Athens government concerning the entente powers' campaign in the Balkans.

The belief is general here that the allies will not undertake an extensive sweep through Serbia. At Uskub, 120 miles northwest of Salonika, on the Nish-Salonika railroad, it is expected, their march will swing to the north, eastward along the Uskub-Sofia railroad line, with the Bulgarian capital, as its objective.

German communications with Con-

(Continued on page 2.)

ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 26.—That the Italians have captured Goritz as reported in Milan advices to the Daily Telegraph, lacks confirmation today. The city's defenders were desperately pressed at latest accounts, however, and for several days past its fall has been considered but a question of time.

ARE NEAR GORITZ.
LONDON, Nov. 26.—Capture by the Italians of fresh Austrian trenches on Mount Cavalario which overlooks Goritz, are officially reported from Rome today. The fall of Goritz is not mentioned, however, and reports of its current Thursday night, are disbelieved.

PEACE SUGGESTIONS.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Cardinal Hartmann of Cologne is in Rome today despite explicit statements from various sources yesterday that his visit had been abandoned.

In diplomatic circles it is believed the cardinal made a second change in his plans and continued his journey to Rome as a result of the conference he held in Switzerland with Prince von Buelow and the Prussian minister to the Vatican.

On this theory, it was suggested that his eminence has with him an outline of the terms on which the Kaiser would be willing to make peace and will communicate them to the pope as a basis for possible future negotiations.

The attendance of Cardinal Mercier of Brussels, seems to have been definitely given up.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 26.—Convinced that the Germans are engaged in a general retreat all along the Dvina, military men are interested today concerning the Kaiser's probable choice of a line of defense for the winter on the northern section of his Russian front. That the retrograde movement marks definite abandonment of all thought of Riga's capture before spring, is considered certain.

The Russians announced sometime ago that they desired the city safe for the present. The latest development is the first sign that the Germans have come to the same conclusion.

The German offensive's breakdown is attributed to three things: The increase in the Russian ammunition supply.

A German shortage of munitions.

The weakening of the German line for the Balkan campaign.

A LOAN FROM JAPAN.
TOKIO, Nov. 26.—A ten year loan at an interest rate equivalent to fourteen per cent is advertised here today by the Russo-Asiatic bank.

The high interest rate is due to the depreciation of the Russian ruble, as compared with the Japanese yen, which figures in international exchange transactions at par. The loan's purpose is payment for the war.

munitions Japan is selling to Russia.

SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA FURNISHED TO THE RAIDERS

Witness at Trial of Hamburg-American Line Officials, Tells How He Was Engaged by Company to Look for German Ship.

CAPTAIN BOY-ED IS NOT TO BE MENTIONED

State Department Tells the Court That Naval Attache's Name Should not be Used in This Trial of Violation of American Neutrality.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—That certain evidence regarding Captain Boy-Ed, German naval attache, will not be introduced in the trial of four Hamburg-American line officials for illegally furnishing supplies to German commerce raiders, because of the attitude of the state department, was hinted today. The state department, it is reported, had informed United States Attorney Marshall that

Boy-Ed was acting within his rights in distributing certain funds. It has been suggested to Marshall, it is understood, that the state department will be displeased if Boy-Ed's name is again given prominence in the present trial.

Boy-Ed's connection with the scheme for sending ship loads of supplies to German warships was mentioned when the trial was resumed today, but by counsel for the defense.

The government offered as a witness George W. Atkinson, of Baltimore, who sold coal to the steamer Maria Quersada. Captain Boy-Ed's name was mentioned as paymaster for the Maria Quersada, but it was steadfastly denied that Hamburg-American officials had anything to do with the ship.

Judge Howe ruled that all evidence regarding the Maria Quersada be stricken out at the conclusion of the government's case unless the government links the steamer up with the men on trial. On cross examination the witness admitted that so far as he knew, the Hamburg American officials had nothing to do with the ship.

Captain Olaf Nelsson, of the Norwegian steamer Nepos was the first witness today. Nelsson said he commanded the Nepos when she was chartered by the Hamburg-American line. He was introduced to Adolph Hochmeister, one of the defendants, by the super-cargo in Philadelphia.

"The super-cargo told me we were to sail for Teneriffe and that we were to meet certain ships at sea," testified Nelsson. "I thought it could not be done, but he insisted. He told me I would receive \$1,000 gratuity and protection in case anything happened. He said there was no risk."

Nelsson admitted signing the manifest for the Nepos.

"We cleared for Monrovia in Africa, via Teneriffe," he said. "We were to stop first at a point marked on the super-cargo's chart. I refused to go to the Cape Verde Islands. My off-

cers also objected, but finally consented after a talk with the super-cargo, Mr. Florer.

"When we set out to sea, we decided to go directly to Teneriffe. Florer asked if I was willing to go to another point, but I told him I would not. He told me not to worry, that the German consul and the steamship line would protect me if the Nepos were destroyed."

The Nepos' real purpose was to meet the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, one of the German commerce raiders which recently put into Newport News after an exciting career. "But our coal cargo caught fire," said Nelsson, "and the supplies we intended for the Kron Prinz Wilhelm were damaged. We sold the cargo at Teneriffe. I then received word from my home office that the charter had been cancelled."

The greater part of the forenoon session today was taken up with testimony of Captain Nelsson of the steamer Nepos, chartered by the Hamburg-American line to carry supplies to the German converted cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm. On direct examination, Nelsson swore that he failed to deliver the supplies to the commerce raider because a fire aboard ship damaged most of his cargo.

John J. Turney, a shipping agent of Philadelphia, brought papers concerning the Fram and other ships he chartered for the Hamburg-American line. The government indicated it deemed him a hostile witness. Turney said that on instructions from Defendant Hochmeister and George Koetter, he had chartered the Fram, the Mowinkel, the Heinz, the Unida and the Nepos. He said he had not been told they were going to any place other than the destination stated in the clearance papers.

The Pilgrim Car.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—New York suffragists turned out in force today to greet the cross-country "pilgrim car" bearing San Francisco's petition to congress for a national suffrage amendment, Miss Isberg Kinsted, chauffeur, Miss Maria Kindberg, the machine's driver, and Mrs. Sarah Bard Field, orator, made the cross-country trip. Mrs. Francis Joffe, one of the envoys, arrived by train. They will be received by President Wilson December 6.

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Scenes of Horror in Serbia, Along the Highway of Agony

[By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.] MONASTIR, Serbia, Nov. 23. (Delayed).—Serbia is starving. Men, women, children and even animals, feeling before the advance of hostile armies, are dying of hunger by the roadside and mountain paths.

In large areas of this war-racked country, there has been no food for many days. Dogs prowl the breadless land like wild animals searching for food. The world war has developed no scenes of greater horror than those being enacted along the trail of the marching armies.

The road from Nish to Monastir is a highway of agony, more dreadful than the corpse strewn Klondike trail. It is lined with dead horses, interspersed with the bodies of men, women and children, fugitives who dropped out through exhaustion and lack of food.

More refugees are still streaming in, stumbling into the outskirts of Monastir, semi-delirious, because of the privations they have suffered, or hysterical with joy over their safe arrival in a spot where they may at least find some little food.

Madame Slavko Grotitch who arrived here today after a terrible twenty day trip from Nish, described some of her experiences.

"Even the horses we rode were

starving," she said. "Some fell exhausted by the roadside and died before our eyes. We were members of a government party, but the most we could get to eat each day was scanty half loaf bread. Other women and children, as well as men, dragged along day by day on foot with little or nothing to eat. Women fell ill for lack of nourishment and lay down in the road to die, surrendering babies and little children to the care of strangers."

"Only one narrow horse trail through Albania now leads into Serbia since the railroad was cut by the Bulgars. The same road supplies Montenegro and Albania. The people of those countries are facing starvation too. But what is happening in Serbia, is the blackest page in human history."

M. Michotte DeWelle, Belgian minister to Serbia and one of the party of refugees, of which Mme. Grotitch was a member, corroborated her statements.

"Before I left Albania, I offered my servants money," said the Belgian minister. "They burst into tears and cried to me 'we can't eat gold, for God's sake have you no bread?'"

"Fleeing here from Nish, we heard the wild screams of a man along the mountain road one night. They told us the next day the shrieks came from

a man who had been murdered—for his little chunk of bread.

"All Serbia is looking toward America for relief. Germany must let America help the Serbians. Cut off from the world, they will starve by thousands unless food comes."

Mme. Grotitch herself has wired John D. Rockefeller asking aid for starving non-combatants. The message will be delayed several days in delivery and no answer is expected before the end of the week. Food is very scarce here now. Even the hospital full of wounded, lacks supplies of fuel.

Monastir's fall is expected very soon. If it comes within a few days thousands of refugees now enroute here will be caught on the trail from Nish, without food and with no place of refuge but the mountains. Only a miracle can save them.

Mme. Slavko Grotitch, mentioned by Shepherd in the above Monastir dispatch, was formerly Miss Mabel Dunlop of West Virginia, now the wife of the under secretary of foreign affairs of Serbia.

Mme. Grotitch came to the United States on January 24, 1915, in the interests of Serbian relief and spent several weeks here. She became well acquainted with officers of the Rockefeller foundation. It was said at the Rockefeller offices today that her cablegram, urging relief, has not yet been received.

The War in Mexico Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 26.—Eighty persons were killed when a train on the Mexican National railway was dynamited at some point between Monterrey and Tampico, according to a report reaching here. No trains have been run over the division since that time, but no explanations are made. This part of the country has been overrun by bandits for six months.

American Soil Invaded.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In a series of attacks on American soldiers at Nogales, American soil was invaded by Villa soldiers, American troops fired on by 500 Villistas and an American consular officer insulted yesterday, according to dispatches to the war department from General Funston. Large reinforcements of American troops are today being rushed to Nogales.

No American casualties in the fighting were reported. The known Mexican casualties were five.

Villista Colonel Terrazas, at Silla, with thirty men, crossed the boundary at Nogales, yelled at and cursed Vice Consul Stimpich and Collector of Customs Hardy, brandishing pistols and making attacks.

"Why they were not shot, I do not

know," said General Funston, "unless from the suddenness of the attack and the fact that no responsible officer was on the spot."

Funston said Villista Governor Randall later apologized to Colonel Sage.

Another Battle Impending.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Another sanguinary battle between the main armies of Villa and Carranza, is impending at Nogales, according to state and war department dispatches today.

"Anti-American feeling among the Villistas is growing," it was stated, because the United States is permitting transportation of Carranzista soldiers across American soil. A raid upon a detachment of American troops by a small band of alleged Villista soldiers was reported. There were no American casualties.

About 2,000 Carranza troops from Piedras Negras enroute to Douglas have been diverted toward Nogales, across American soil. They are traveling unarmed, under guard of American troops until they re-enter Mexico. General Obregon's main army is also reported enroute to attack Nogales. American field artillery is enroute to Nogales.

Why they were not shot, I do not

What the War Moves Mean By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The first positive indication that Germany doubts her ability to impose a war indemnity on her enemies, is contained in reports from Berlin that the government intends to levy new taxes for war purposes.

Hitherto Germany has paid for the war exclusively on borrowed money. Last August the minister of finance, Dr. Helfferich stated no war taxation would be levied on the German people because the expenses of the war would be met by an indemnity exacted from the entente powers. It was this declaration which five days later brought from Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, his famous announcement that as long as Germany was fighting for "supremacy and tribute, the war must go on."

The introduction of a government bill at the coming session of the reichstag, imposing new imperial taxes would not be considered by the Kaiser's government unless the most pressing necessity for this course had arisen. Dr. Helfferich's public promise that no war taxation would be levied

was made only three months ago and did much to establish a feeling of deep confidence among Germans that the outcome of the war must be wholly favorable to Germany. For the government to retire from this position and to send the tax collector on new rounds, will inevitably have a depressing effect on the German people.

Germany must now begin to count the cost of conducting the war in terms not only of present losses, but also of future financial depression. The belief that has prevailed since the war began that the whole monetary cost of the conflict would fall on Germany's enemies can no longer be maintained. If war taxes are imposed, doubt must begin to arise concerning the fruits of all the victories that the German armies have won. To the frightful casualties among Germany's young manhood and to the food and economic sacrifices which German civilians are now bearing, must be added the burden of new taxes which once imposed, will probably not be raised by a generation. This may become the final straw for German militarism.

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