

BRITISH EDITOR SCORES GERMANY

RAGE OF THE TIGER BALKED OF ITS PREY

Lord Northcliffe Says Germany's War Point of View is Frankly Money Making and Territorial Aggrandizement.

COMPARES ENGLAND AND AMERICA

United States is in Danger of Attack by Covetous Nation and Should Not Feel Secure from Invasion.

[Note—To get an expression of the British attitude toward the war at the beginning of 1916, the United Press went to Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the London Times, and probably the world's greatest present day newspaper publisher. Northcliffe, who through his fifty publications is probably more closely in touch with the British public than anybody else in the united kingdom, has answered with the following statement.]

[By Lord Northcliffe, Written for the United Press.]
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LONDON, Jan. 5.—When months ago I had the honor of communicating with at least fifty million Americans through the United Press, I plainly expressed my belief that we were in for a long, long war. Events have followed the lines I indicated. I do not pose as a prophet, but I do know something about the toughness of Anglo-Saxon fibre as compared with that of the Prussians, and I do know that each day brings access of strength to us and weakening to them. The German war point of view is frankly money-making and territorial aggrandizement. Dr. Helfferich, the German finance minister, constantly dilates upon the indemnities Germany is going to get. Germany hopes in addition to obtain the Belgian Congo. Germany was under the impression that the wealth of France would pour into her lap within a few weeks of the outbreak of war. England was not expected to enter the war. Our pacifists, like yours, again and again informed the world that we did not raise our boys to be soldiers. England's coming into the war was as great a surprise to our government as it was to the Germans. We had, with one or two exceptions, a pacifist administration. But so soon as Germany entered Belgium, the common people rose as

one man to insist upon an attempt at defense of that little nation and its heroic king.
The outbreak of rage that followed in Germany was the rage of the tiger balked of its prey. The German tiger consoled itself by the thought that John Bull was an effete old plutocrat whose sons and daughters were given up to sport and amusement. Our army was little larger than yours. The Kaiser in his famous order issued at Aix La Chapelle referred to it as "Sir John French's contemptible little army." Since then, by voluntary enlistment of free men, we already possess one of the world's largest armed forces.
Your position today is not at all unlike ours before the war. You are as eaten up with commercialism and pacifism as we were and you are not in such a good position for fighting as we are by reason of the lack of unity of the races that now compose the United States. On the other hand you offer the same temptation to any hungry and aggressive army that we did: You have lots of money, few soldiers and comparatively few sailors. Troops can be moved to your shores from hostile countries in little more than the time it took to move bodies from New York to Boston two hundred years ago. The fact that we have been able to transport at least a million soldiers across the sea show a European or oriental nation, could, if you were unprepared (as you are) ship them to you.
England, France and other allies are grateful for the sympathy they have received from large numbers of Americans. Some ten thousand Americans, a number of whom have already become officers, have shown their loyalty to the cause of democracy, freedom and individualism by enlisting in our army either through Canada or direct-

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PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM DOOMED TO FAILURE

President Wilson's Plan Will Not Carry Unless Some Changes Are Made.

[United Press Leased Wire Service] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Unless materially modified, President Wilson's preparedness plan is beaten. This is the opinion, unauthoritatively learned today, of the administration itself.
Defection of Senator Kern, senate democratic leader, from the forces working for the great army and navy program outlined by the president in his message to congress, was the final proof to the white house that its plans will not carry. Kern's declaration that he cannot support the program, became known today. That the people of Indiana are opposed, is Kern's chief reason, it is said. This leaves the preparedness program unsupported by the leaders in both houses. Kitchin, house majority leader, has held off from the first, but Kern, warm Wilson admirer, has been expected to lead the administration's senate fight.
Kern today refused to confirm the report as to his attitude.
"I will stand by my statement that, generally, I will support the program, although as to which of the several plans proposed I shall approve, I can not say," he said.
The political and personal relationship between Bryan and Senator Kern has always been close. The defection of the Indiana senator is directly traced to the Nebraska, who is said to have spent two days with House Leader Kitchin during the past week, planning against the administration program.
Leaders with whom he has talked

say that Bryan is viciously bitter against the president's program and is threatening to stump the country prior to the democratic convention, to arouse sentiment against preparedness and against a second term for Wilson. They say that while Bryan has no intention of bolting the action of the convention should it support the president, the Nebraskan hopes to prevent this support.
The wave of sentiment for a great preparedness program, which a few weeks ago was sweeping the country, has reached its crest, some administration leaders think. Today, President Wilson is receiving many discouraging reports. The opposition centers upon Secretary Garrison's army plan. The people "back home" don't like it, many congressmen report.
An indication today that the Austrian critics might reflect strength to the administration's program, came in a telegram to the white house from the democratic state central committee of Mississippi telling that Venable had been elected to congress after making an out-and-out fight for preparedness.
That material navy increases can be obtained is not doubted. Administration officials still are confident two battleships and a large number of auxiliaries will be authorized by congress.
Preparedness hearings, which promise to last for months, were begun by the house naval committee today. Tomorrow the army program will be taken up by the house military committee with Secretary Garrison's plan the first witness.
Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, chief of the navy bureau of yards and docks, was the first witness. Need for more government docks where battleships and smaller craft can be built, was the tenor of Admiral Stanford's statements today.

When Japan and Germany Combine to Conquer America

[By J. W. T. Mason, Written for the United Press.]
NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Warning to the United States to prepare for a possible conflict with Japan is given by Lord Northcliffe in his statement to the United Press concerning the progress of the European war.
America's wealth and defenselessness, says the great British newspaper proprietor, will inevitably persuade some other nation to come and take what she wants. Lord Northcliffe outwardly veils the enemy by suggesting that he be Lapland, but reveals his inner meaning by describing the invasion as occurring on the Pacific coast.
The seriousness of the warning is emphasized by the possibility of a

ton-Japanese understanding after the war. Japan has to abide by the allies' agreement not to trade with Germany while the war is in progress; German prisoners are being favored in Japan and it has been reported that the Tokio government will not block the Kaiser's efforts after the war, to regain Germany's lost prestige in China.
There is a growing dissatisfaction in the British empire over Great Britain's alliance with Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are hostile to oriental intimacies. These great self governing dependencies will have far more influence upon international policies when peace returns than they have had before.
They unquestionably will be op-

posed to future pledges of British support to Japan in case of war. Colonial disapproval probably has been the reason why Great Britain has refused to sanction the use of Japanese troops in Europe. Lord Northcliffe probably already has begun to sense this feeling.
His warning may well be a cryptic prophecy that Japan and Germany will be found together in a new alliance some time in the future, with the United States as the common enemy. Under this condition, America might be compelled to rely on the support of the British empire. Inevitably would this be necessary if a simultaneous Atlantic and Pacific attack were to catch the United States unprepared.

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The conscription bill that may bring a new crisis in domestic affairs of the united kingdom opened in parliament today.
Premier Asquith was prepared to introduce in commons, the government's bill for compulsory service. In offering this measure, the prime minister was expected to expose the failure of the voluntary system and anticipate the arguments of the opposition. Lord Kitchener was expected to make a similar statement in the house of lords.
Sir John A. Simon's speech, giving the reasons for his resignation from the cabinet, will be the signal for attacks of the anti-conscriptionists. It is generally understood that Ireland should be exempted to forestall opposition from the Irish leaders.

THE BATTLE OF LOOS.
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The battle of Loos, when the British attempted to smash the German lines in September, was one of the bloodiest in history, it was officially admitted today.
British losses alone totalled nearly 60,000. Under Secretary of War Tennant told the house of commons. No accurate figures on the German losses has been obtained.
For the 60,000 men killed, wounded and made prisoners, the British conquered only about seven square miles of French territory between the La Bassée canal and Lens.
The battle began on the night of September 24, at the same time the French launched their great offensive in the Champagne. The British, whose object was to capture Loos, rushed the German trenches on a five mile front for a depth of 4,000 yards in some places, but in fighting later in the week were driven out of some of the newly captured ground. They occupied Hill No. 70, one mile from Lens, but were unable to capture Lens and later withdrew.

CONSCRIPTION BILL.
LONDON, Jan. 5.—Premier Asquith this afternoon introduced in commons the government's bill for conscription.
Ireland is excluded from the provisions of the bill, Premier Asquith announced. The government took this step to avoid opposition from Irish party leaders.
In offering the bill, the prime minister declared that the government does not plan to draft into service at this time all men of military age.
"The results of the Derby recruiting campaign show that the case for general conscription has not yet been proven," he said.
The announcement was regarded as an admission that the cabinet had reached a compromise on the conscription question. By rejecting the suggestion of Lloyd George and other strong conscription advocates for a measure of far reaching effect, it is understood Asquith prevented other resignations from the ministry.
Though the Derby recruiting campaign did not meet all the expectations of some government officials, Premier

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ITALY

[United Press Leased Wire Service] ATHENS, Jan. 5.—Italian troops may be engaged in actual fighting in the Balkans within a few days, according to advices received here today.
Forty thousand Bulgarians pressing westward through Albania have arrived within twenty-eight miles of the Adriatic seacoast, east of Durazzo. Italian troops are reported to hold Durazzo and a battle is declared to be imminent.

AUSTRIA

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent] BUDAPEST, Jan. 1.—(Delayed.)—A great offensive movement by the allies on all fronts is expected by Hungarian officials that spring. They are certain it will meet with defeat.
"The allies fail to take into account our military positions," Count Julius Andrássy, Hungarian parliamentary leader, declared to the United Press today. "We are so situated now that we can help each other. We can send men and resources to any front at any time. We can concentrate—something the enemy cannot do. This, I believe, makes our victory certain because it overbalances the resources of our opponents. The situation cannot be changed by an entente offensive this spring."

Contrary to the general opinion in Berlin, Hungarian officials believe there will be no early peace.
"I think this is going to be a long, long war," said Count Andrássy. "There is at present no chance of peace in sight. We could make peace next week, but the allies do not desire it; they are not yet convinced of our superiority. But the whole world is becoming hysterical. Even neutral powers are losing patience. It is a shame for humanity that we cannot make peace now."
Count Andrássy expressed admiration for the manner in which King Constantine of Greece has dealt with diplomatic representatives on both sides and spoke of the possibilities of an invasion of Egypt.
"I admire the way the king of Greece is handling the situation," he said. "He is clever and playing politics neither for us nor for the allies, but for Greece. He will keep Greece neutral and save her from the disaster that wrecked Belgium and Serbia. Greece will surely increase her territory without sacrificing men and money and risking her future. No one can say King Constantine is traitorous. He is thoroughly honest."
"I see by press dispatches that the English have been forced to withdraw from their strongest line near Bagdad. The line probably will remain where it is now until the Turks bring

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service] BERLIN, (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.) Jan. 5.—Artillery and mine combats of minor importance on several sectors of the western front were reported by the war office this afternoon.

NOTICE

The subscription price of The Daily Gate City by mail has been \$3.00 in the towns and \$2.50 on rural routes. These two different rates have caused so much confusion and dissatisfaction that after February 1, 1916, there will be but one price for the daily by mail and that \$3.00 per year. The subscription price of the daily in Keokuk remains the same—10 cents per week.

BALKANS

[By Wm. G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent] MONASTIR, Serbia, Dec. 24. (by mail)—Balkan soldiers suffer more than those of any other nation. How the Bulgarians, the newcomers, will conduct their medical corps, remains to be seen. Winter imposes almost insurmountable difficulties on an army in the Balkans owing to the few roads and the almost incessant mud and rain. The Germans and the Austrians, with their automobile ambulances, have dodged the hardest and worst parts of Serbia. The German line extends down into Serbia only fifty miles and the Germans seem satisfied with the roads near Monastir and in their coming further. The Austrian line reaches only slightly deeper into the little ally country. The Austrians and the Germans appear to have the single intention of connecting the Bulgarians. If possible, in the northeastern tip of Serbia and avoiding the Bad Lands. But the Bulgarians do not have such easy going. Their wounded and sick must be carried on springless wagons drawn, oftentimes, by oxen, which plod through the knee deep mud in a slow and dismal procession. Some of the difficulties that will be faced by the Bulgarians may be measured by what I have seen among the roads near Monastir and in the hospitals here. Most of the Serbian wounded suffer from gas gangrene, owing to the lack of attention imposed by the long, slow cart journeys. Small wounds that would have meant only a week in the hospital if prompt medical attention could have been given, are killing men with pain or poisoning them. There is little chance of their being helped against gas gangrene. Quinine is being tried in Serbia now and wounded men are being given doses almost unbelievably large and potent and the doctors fancy that the gas gangrene victims are helped slightly by the new treatment. Explosive bullets are another cause of horrible suffering in the Balkan fighting. Not content with sending a bullet through an enemy, the Balkan battlers often use bullets that explode. Let one create in the flesh all the havoc of a miniature Jack Johnson shell, actually shredding and spattering flesh in all directions. From the person's side, the unhappy target. All of a leg or an arm below the point where an explosive bullet has struck, the bone may as well be amputated, for the bone of these bullets strike a bone and it will be splintered, the flesh blown away and gas gangrene imminent. In the hospitals here is a farmer boy who was hit in the right leg and arm by a bullet which came from above him. The bullet exploded in the leg, shattering it, and the leg was taken off by the doctors. Gas gangrene set in in the arm and that too, was amputated. The young man thereby gains the distinction of having lost a leg and an arm by one small bullet. The world is likely to hear little this winter of what is going on in Serbia because

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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service] LONDON, Jan. 5.—Heavy Russian bombardment forced the Austrians to retire across the Pruth river, north of Czernowitz, according to Bucharest dispatches today, which failed to confirm Petrograd reports that the Russians have occupied the Bukovina capital.
In their retreat, the Austrians blew up the two bridges across the Pruth. The bridgeheads on the south side of the stream are being shelled by Slav artillery. It was stated and the Russians are attempting to cross the river at a ford northeast of Czernowitz.
A dispatch from The Hague today said civilians have been ordered to evacuate portions of Czernowitz and that the Austrians were moving reinforcements toward the city.

BLOOD SOAKED PROSPERITY BEFORE THE PANIC COMES

Present Upward Swing of Business, Because of War, is Called Piece of Political Fortune for Democrats.

A GREAT PANIC MAY FOLLOW PEACE

Advocate of Increased Tariff Makes Stirring Speech in Congress, With a Dire Prediction.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Calling the present upward swing of business "blood soaked prosperity" coming as a piece of political good fortune to help the democratic party, Representative Humphrey of Washington in a speech predicted a panic unequalled in the history of the country at the end of the European war, unless the tariff rates are raised.
Secretary Redfield, said Humphrey, rushes into print with prosperity tidings every time a new gun is sold to the warring nations. He referred to Redfield as the "official prosperity 'thimble rigger' of the administration." Humphrey said that with all the heavy exports, prosperity is still "local, spotted, temporary and spasmodic."
"Who will boast of prosperity here that is measured by the blood and tears shed across the seas," he said. "We would look upon such a person much as we would look upon the man who boasts of having rifled clothes of dead soldiers on a battle field."

need of an academy which would train young men to familiarity with local conditions.
He said Annapolis soon would reach its capacity of 1,200 cadets and declared Secretary Daniels had approved his plan.
Today's Nominations.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Nominations sent to the senate today:
United States Judge, western district South Carolina, Joseph T. Johnson, of Spartanburg, S. C.
U. S. attorney for Indiana, L. Ert Slack of Indianapolis.
James Y. Callahan, of Woodward, register of land office, Guthrie, Okla.
Navy—Commander Louis McC. Nutton, to be captain; Lieutenant Commander Mark S. Ellis, to be commander.
Ensigns Thomas Moran and Donald Boyden, to be lieutenants, junior grade.
Albert Sölland, of California, to be assistant surgeon in the medical corps.
To Investigate Gasoline.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The senate today adopted a resolution instructing Secretary of the Interior Lane to report on oil and gasoline production.
Senator McCumber, North Dakota, the author, said notwithstanding oil production in 1915 was greater than 1914, prices have practically doubled.
Senator Walsh of Montana, suggested that the investigation show what fields are undeveloped, because of failure to have broad enough public land laws.

ANGER IS COOLING DOWN AS INFORMATION IS SOUGHT

Officials Hope for Satisfactory Outcome of the Submarine Excitement.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Slowly but surely, the state department mobilized information from a dozen sources upon which to base vigorous action promised by the president regarding the sinking of the liner Persia. How soon this government can act could not be predicted by officials. Difficulties grew in securing the vital information. Before the administration will have sufficient basis to act.
Tension in official quarters was slightly relaxed. The "cooling off" period by mere lapse of time while awaiting information, was appreciated as a hopeful factor. A slight tinge of optimism was manifested. For the first time since the Persia was sunk, some officials expressed hope that, despite the ominous outlook, an avenue for adjustment of the controversy without severance of diplomatic relations may yet be found.
Hopes of officials for a satisfactory outcome were admittedly based on Austria's possible action. Official eyes were upon Vienna. Officials refuse yet to believe Austria has repudiated the plain and unequivocal promise in her last note on the Ancona to observe international law in her submarine warfare.
Delay in action by Austria was ascribed by officials today to inability of the submarine commander to reach his base and report. Officials still believe if an Austrian submarine is responsible, Austria without waiting for an ultimatum from this country, will take proper action.
A dozen Americans in Vienna, Berlin, Alexandria and elsewhere were today enlisted in the search for evidence. Cabled summaries of survivors' affidavits were expected to reach the state department today.

Unofficial reports that the Persia's boilers apparently blew up, promised to form a factor in the inquiry. Officials do not believe, however, that a boiler explosion was the initial cause of the catastrophe.
Waiting for Facts.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing for nearly an hour today threshed out the international crisis developed by the sinking of the Persia. At the conclusion of their conference, Lansing said this country is still "waiting the facts."
It is hoped Ambassador Penfield at Vienna will be able to throw some light on the situation within the next twenty-four hours.
Indications are that a certain time will be given for informal inquiries by this government's representatives at Vienna and if nothing develops from these inquiries, specific requests will be made of the Austrian government to aid this country in determining the nationality of the submarine. Austrian submarines are the only ones which have been reported in the vicinity.
So far as other negotiations between America and Austria are concerned there was evidence today that the situation is clearing. Secretary Lansing said in all probability no further notes would be sent to Austria on the Ancona. This would indicate that the loose ends of that incident will be straightened out through the Austrian charge here.
Should it finally prove that an Austrian submarine sank the Persia, there is strong indication both in Austria and government circles that the gun mounted on the Persia will form the main bone of contention. Secretary Lansing said today naval authorities probably would be asked to determine just what is the efficacy of a gun of 4.7 calibre and how important a part it should play in the situation.
The secretary said his department had received no word today from Penfield, or any other of the European agents which would serve to

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