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TEN PAGES

CABINET MEMBER FORSAKES WILSON

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR TO BE NAMED WITHIN THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Garrison, Unable to Agree With President Wilson, Resigned, Together With His First Assistant.

NATIONAL DEFENSE IDEAS NOT SAME

Major General Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, is Acting Secretary for the Time Being.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Major General Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the army, today is acting secretary of war, while President Wilson is making up his mind regarding a successor for Lindley M. Garrison, whose resignation, announced last night, startled Washington.

Today speculation as to Garrison's successor was buried beneath consideration of the differences between the president and the secretary of war. Garrison regarded the differences to be of principle, not merely of methods, it is agreed, is shown by his action in quitting and that of his assistant, Henry S. Breckinridge, in doing the same.

The immediate reason, it was believed today, was that Secretary Garrison considered humiliating a request from the president regarding a speech he was scheduled to make yesterday afternoon before the U. S. chamber of commerce. Garrison, the president wrote him, should "feel no hesitation about expressing personal views on both these subjects" (the Philippines and national defense) but he added, "I hope you will be kind enough to draw very carefully, the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the administration."

The Garrison letter to the president which drew forth this request, written Wednesday, said the secretary considered the Clarke amendment to the Philippine independence bill which gave the islanders charge of their own affairs in two to four years, an abandonment of the duty of civilization and a breach of trust to the Philippines. Regarding strong chances of passage of the Hay militia bill in the same letter, Secretary Garrison wrote:

"I consider the reliance upon the militia for national defense an unjustifiable imperiling of the nation's safety. It would not only be a sham in itself, but its enactment into law would prevent, if not destroy, the opportunity to procure measures of real, genuine national defense. I could not accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance."

That the two resignations were decided upon suddenly was evident. Secretary Garrison, despite many former differences with the president up to within less than an hour of the moment he was to have spoken before the United States Chamber of

Commerce, had not decided upon definite action. He had even dictated a speech which he tried to make conform to the president's wishes and had announced to newspapermen that advance copies of his speech would be given out as soon as his stenographer transcribed his notes.

The speech finally was transcribed, copies were made and Secretary Garrison's private secretary had them ready to give out, but as he was in the very act of doing so another employee in the secretary's office was called suddenly into Garrison's private office. A moment later he dashed out with the order that "the speech must be held up for final perusal by the secretary."

There was a wait of over an hour. During that time Secretary Garrison called Assistant Secretary Breckinridge into conference. At the end of an hour Breckinridge went directly to his own office and returned a moment later with his own resignation. Secretary Garrison himself appeared in the outer corridor with Breckinridge a moment later and it was announced that the secretary and Mrs. Garrison had been suddenly called out of town.

The secretary earlier in the day had told of the death of Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, wife of Colonel Kuhn, military attaché of the American embassy in Berlin, while she was standing in the receiving line at Mrs. Garrison's formal Wednesday reception. He had said he had been terribly affected and that Mrs. Garrison had been thrown into a highly nervous condition because of the tragic event. His private secretary let the report be spread that Mrs. Garrison was in a worse state than the secretary had admitted and that it was necessary to get her as far away from the scene as possible.

Between the time Garrison announced he had prepared his speech and the time he announced the speech would not be delivered, he had written the note to President Wilson, resigning.

Until Garrison's successor has been appointed, President Wilson will be in personal charge of the administration's national defense program. The attitude of Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee, probably was more keenly resented

by Garrison than that of any other responsible leader.

After Garrison had completed his plan, which he thought would eliminate the two chief objections to the present militia system, he found in the Hay bill actually entrenched the conditions to which he objected.

First of all Garrison favored a plan whereby officers of state guards should be under a national board of officers to test their efficiency.

Appointment of officers by governors for political favors or their selection by men in the ranks, he considered fatal to any plan of military effectiveness. He put this condition up to the convention of national guard officials in San Francisco, but his plan was turned down. Later he found Hay had decided to stand by the state guardsmen and also to pay them. It is known that Garrison considered this whole proposition as unwise spoils politics.

His second objection to the present militia is that it is governed from forty-eight different centers and has forty-eight different standards of efficiency. He wanted it all directed from Washington.

Garrison did not propose to eliminate the national guard or to substitute the continental army for it. But he believed his plan of a volunteer army of 400,000 controlled from Washington would attract young men who would not enlist in the militia. He planned to enlist 133,000 men each year for a term of three years, and to retain them under regular officers near their own homes in summer camps. They would receive regulars' pay while on duty. The estimated annual cost was \$45,000,000. State guardsmen believed this plan surely would encroach upon their preserves. Some regular army officers believed that so many men could not be obtained except by compulsion.

Retires From Public Life.
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Making his first statement as to his future plans since his resignation as secretary of war, Lindley M. Garrison today declared he had retired from politics, and that he "could not conceive of his taking the stump against President Wilson."

The former secretary received newspaper men early this afternoon at the home of George Leary on Fifth Ave. He went to the Leary home immediately on his arrival here last night but during the morning all communication with Garrison was denied and it was first declared he would make no statement whatever.

"Get it out of your head that there is anything political in my action," was one of Garrison's first statements when word was finally sent out that he would meet the reporters.

"I am going to find some place where I can pursue my vocation or avocation, support myself and my wife, and lay by a little for the future," he continued.

"I am out of politics. I am not a candidate for the governorship of New Jersey and would not accept the governorship if I were handed a certificate of election."

Asked if he intended to carry his opposition to President Wilson's plans for the army in connection with his preparedness campaign further, he openly oppose the president, Garrison said:

"I cannot conceive of my taking the stump against the president. I have served the public for twelve years and circumstances are

GERMANY

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—(By mail.)—The German censorship was roundly denounced today at a special committee meeting of the reichstag. All day long, while these criticisms were being made, the foreign office which is responsible for the political censorship and the war press bureau, which controls the military news, were minus their responsible heads. They were at the reichstag listening to the attacks which were being made, mostly by the socialists and some provincial newspapers, and some provincial newspapers, and some provincial newspapers, and some provincial newspapers.

The charges against the censorship are about the same as the criticisms of American correspondents, except that the socialists are much more bitter. They charge the censorship with discrimination, citing instances where some journals have been permitted to discuss peace, while the socialists have not.

Speakers said conditions had become much worse with the organization of the war press bureau. They declared the restrictions about food discussions, especially the butter shortage, were too severe and one publisher said the newspapers were losing thousands of dollars because so much news is suppressed.

The chief complaint of the American correspondents is that they are so restricted by the censorship that in writing articles they try to write not what they wish, but what they think the censor will pass. Recently the correspondents discovered that their own accounts of the butter shortage and the demonstrations in Berlin were suppressed while the government wirelets sent a denial that there were riots in Berlin.

American correspondents also believe that the government is too strict about preventing comment on current news affecting the relations between the United States and Germany. Most correspondents, for instance, were prohibited from sending anything about the recall of Captains Von Papan and Boy-Ed. On its whole the censorship appears to be growing less liberal.

ALL ATTACKS FAILED.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—Violent counter-attacks northwest of Vimy and

(Continued on page 3.)

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Feb. 11.—Beginning with local attacks in the Artois and south of Arras, furious fighting is now spreading all along the western front, according to dispatches from both Paris and Berlin today.

At the same time Petrograd reports the Russians engaged in a heavy attack against the Austrian positions northwest of Czernowitz and the Austrian war office reports heavy Russian attacks along the entire front from Bessarabia to Volhynia.

Official dispatches from Paris indicate that the French have been counter-attacking almost without cessation for forty-eight hours in the Vimy heights region. The French war office reports the recapture of practically all the positions taken by the Germans in the Artois region and successful attacks in the fighting near Friese.

The battle has spread to the British front where a heavy artillery duel has been in progress for more than twenty-four hours.

(Continued on page 3.)

HALF A BLOCK BURNED DOWN

Bad Blaze at Dubuque During the Night Destroys Much Property.

IOWA NEWS OF THE DAY

Family Poisoned by Eating Candy, One Child Being Dead and Another One is Dying.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 11.—Fire during the night destroyed the levee warehouse of the A. A. Cooper Wagon and Buggy company with a loss of \$200,000. The building which covered half a block, was filled with goods ready for spring delivery. Firemen made a hard fight, but the entire structure was in ruins before the fire was under control.

Lieutenant Al Heer of Engine Company Number 1, was caught under a falling wall, but escaped death. He will recover from scalp wounds and bruises.

Baby Found in Creek.
DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 11.—Miss Hazel Scott, 21, Ravenna, Mo., is held here as a witness while authorities at Ravenna investigate the death of her three weeks old baby for which her lover Ed Bowers, is held. The baby was born here. Later the girl left for Ravenna where it is said she gave the baby to Bowers, the girl returning here. The baby's body was found in a creek by ice cutters.

Poisoned Candy.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 11.—Alfred Moore, 17 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore of this city, is dead; Geraldine Moore, 3, a daughter, is dying, and father, mother and three other children are in a critical condition, the result of eating poisoned candy purchased a week ago.

Funeral on Sunday.
PANORA, Iowa, Feb. 11.—The funeral of M. M. Reynolds, local banker, (Continued on page 2.)

ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW CASTLE, Eng., Feb. 11.—The British steamer, Elswick Manor of 3,943 tons, has been beached at Yarmouth. Dispatches to her owners here today said that her crew has been taken on.

STRUCK A MINE.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Norwegian steamer Vaarli, of 1,312 tons, struck a mine in the North sea today and was sunk. Captain Koel, the engineer and the second mate were drowned.

AWAITING DARING DASH BY THE GERMAN FLEET

British Battle Cruiser Squadron is in Readiness for the Enemy's Attempt to Leave Shore.

GIANT TIGER PREPARED TO SPRING

Fleet is Jammed With Men Anxious for Naval Clash in the Waters of the North Sea.

[By Wilbur S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WITH THE BRITISH BATTLE CRUISER SQUADRON SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH SEA, Feb. 11.—Huge British cruisers, the fleetest scouting vessels and a whole host of mosquito craft are formed in constant battle line here, headed toward the sea.

They are jammed with men. Everything is in readiness for instantaneous response on the day the wireless cracks out: "The German fleet is coming out."

Through courtesy of the admiralty, I was enabled to spend a day aboard the giant battle cruiser Tiger and the smaller cruiser New Zealand. The Tiger not only is larger than any dreadnought in the United States navy, but has a speed of thirty knots an hour.

The Germans believe they sank her in the battle off Dogger Bank on

January 24, 1915. This report is said to have been taken to Germany by a Zeppelin that hovered 10,000 feet above the sea, bombarding British sailors while they were rescuing survivors of the German battle cruiser Blucher. The Zeppelin crew is said to have mistaken the sinking Blucher for the Tiger.

Scout ships for the British battle cruiser squadron are constantly at sea. They have accounted for several submarines which have attempted to enter the English haven.

Thousands of men from the ships occupy their leisure time making munitions and army supplies. They are the secret envy of their comrades with the grand British fleet, because they have fought the only great action in the North sea and have the scars to show for it. The Tiger's armor is still bent from the impact of a shell—one of the last kicks from the Blucher before she rolled over and went down.

HALF CENTURY SPENT IN BED

Mollie Fancher was Crippled by Street Car When She was Sixteen Years Old.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Mollie Fancher, famous invalid of Brooklyn, who had been bed-ridden for fifty years, is dead. Miss Fancher died at her home last night, it was learned today.

Mollie Fancher celebrated her fiftieth year in bed on February 3. She invited President Wilson to attend

the celebration of the anniversary. Propped up in the bed to which she had been confined for half a century, the cheery, helpless cripple received scores of friends. The reception lasted from early afternoon until late at night. The next day it was said she was somewhat tired, but that a rest would quickly restore her.

Miss Fancher was thrown from a street car when sixteen years old. Since that time she has been constantly confined in bed. She was an ardent suffragist and a great reader. Three birds—two parrots and a canary—have been Miss Fancher's constant companions for years.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING AFTER LAST OF FEBRUARY

Germany Issues Warning That Armed Merchant Ships Will Not be Safe.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Feb. 11.—New issues, as grave as those revolving about the sinking of the Lusitania may arise between the United States and the central powers, officials here declared today, as the result of the German announcement that all enemy armed merchantmen will be treated as warships and torpedoed without warning after February 23.

Austria, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, today has handed to the American ambassador at Vienna, a note almost identical in text with the German communication.

It was stated on reliable authority today that England and her allies under no circumstances will yield the right to arm merchantmen for defensive purposes, a practice recognized by all nations.

It is not believed here that the United States having already recognized this right, will change her policy in the middle of a great war. Should a German or Austrian submarine acting under the new instructions, torpedo without warning and sink a British or French liner, carrying United States passengers, the United States, it is believed here, will take prompt and decisive action.

The text of the German memorandum reached London too late for lengthy comment in the morning papers. The newspapers with headlines such as "new plea for piracy," declared that the Germans, after seeming to yield to the United States in the Lusitania case, have embarked on a new campaign of frightfulness, with utter disregard for international law and humanity. They expressed the opinion that the submarine dispute between United States and Germany far from being settled, is suddenly reopened by the announcement of the new German policy.

"The German memorandum," said the Times, "is a complaint against the perfectly legitimate and long practiced right of our merchantmen to carry guns for defense. Germany has thus raised again the whole question of submarine warfare as affecting neutrals."

We Cannot Protest.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The United States, it was stated on highest official authority today, cannot protest the announced sea policy of the Teutonic powers to sink armed merchantmen without warning.

That this government, believing the Teutonic nations to be within their rights in this respect, shortly will issue a warning to all its nationals not to travel on belligerent ships that carry guns of any kind, seemed certain.

This position must be taken, many officials declared today, if America's attitude is to continue to be logically followed out.

The American attitude regarding arming of merchantmen, it became known for the first time today, was clearly set forth in the informal suggestion it recently made to the entente allies concerning the "absence of conditions now, which in earlier times was the excuse for arming of merchantmen." These reasons were presence of privateers and pirates on the high seas.

None of the powers addressed, Secretary Lansing said today, has replied to these suggestions. He said his assumed their delay was caused by the obvious necessity of joint deliberation of the question. The English, however, unofficially have expressed themselves unfavorably opposed to any suggestion that would put their merchantmen at the mercy of the submarines. In informal statements, high officials at the British embassy have indicated their belief that England and her allies would never consent to this.

Despite this known opposition, it was admitted at the state department today one of the effects of the Tea (Continued on page 3.)

YOUTH WITH EVIL FACE AND BIG STARING EYES

Mystery in the Death of School Girl Found Dead in the Snow.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 11.—Photographs of a man's foot prints in the snow and the description of a youth with "an evil face and staring eyes," were the only clues today in the mysterious death of pretty Marian Lambert, an eighteen year old high school girl whose body was found in the woods on the estate of Harold F. McCormick, south of Lake Forest, yesterday afternoon.

Though an autopsy early today proved that the girl had died from a subtle but violent poison taken internally, so many strange angles developed in the case today that police scouted the theory of suicide.

The autopsy established that none of the causes for suicide generally met with in such cases were present, officials said.

A young man, whom Miss Jackson said she had seen but once before and who was described as having an "evil face and staring eyes," hid behind a tree as the two girls parted.

Twenty-four hours later Marian's father, Frank Lambert, head gardener on the estate of Jonas Kuppenheimer, found her body in the bleak woods.

The body lay in a natural position, one hand was unclenched, and the other still gloved, clasped a few school books. The girl's wrist watch had stopped at three o'clock. Her money, knotted in a handkerchief, was undisturbed. Her clothing was not disarranged.

Two sets of foot-prints were found in the snow where the body lay. One of those of Marian, were traced from the point where she left her chum. The other began at a point a few steps through the woods parallel with Marian's to the spot where the body lay. From there they led off through the woods to a trolley station. These foot prints, said officials, were those of a man.

There was no bottle or vial which had contained poison in the vicinity of the body.

Ford Peace Tribunal is Now Ready for Business

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Ford permanent peace tribunal held its first regular session in Stockholm today, according to a cable dispatch to American press associations from the Ford publicity department, with Mayor Carl Lindhagen, of Stockholm, presiding.

Louis P. Lochner, secretary to Henry Ford, was elected general secretary of the conference and the following cablegram was sent to Ford: "The neutral conference convened today sends you friendly greetings. It knows how deeply you sympathize with those suffering through the war. It recognizes your faith in the essential goodness of humanity and your belief that it can be relied upon to bring the strife to an end. It looks forward eagerly to your presence here within the next few weeks."

Mayor Lindhagen, in opening the conference, said: "Since the end of the last great world war in 1814, an enormous development of economic power has tak-

en place. This has caused a struggle for economic and political power which has overshadowed the whole social life. Finally this struggle for advantage developed a new world war. The governments have shown themselves impotent in this crisis. The only way left is to arouse public sentiment through private initiative.

"We see clearly that the last century was too much of a battlefield where brute force and military tactics ruled. The coming century must depend more upon justice and ethics. We have been dealing with the rights of ourselves and the duties of others. We must now commence to think of the duties of ourselves and the rights of others as applied to national life. This may be expressed as, first, the will to penetrate to the root of the evil; second, as a maximum program which may serve as practical guidance and third, by suggestions by which this program may be brought to the attention of the people and councils of nations.

"Many small powers have worked for a union of the nations of the world. Thinking men and women have come from America too, and in a new way to produce a new kind of armament, a kind of spiritual armament, which, alas, has sadly behind the armament produced by military experts. Henry Ford, through his rare initiative, has given us an idea of what we shall enjoy when once the economic forces of the world are at the service of the common good.

"Finally, in our endeavors, let us keep as necessary guidance, the resolution passed by members of the Ford expedition from five nations and accepted as a basis for discussions. This resolution demands the cessation of armaments by means of a general agreement in connection with the introduction of an international order of justice, safeguarding the equal rights of individuals and permitting the people to develop freely under the protection of political, economic and spiritual freedom."