

ALL EYES ON EASTERN FIELD

Fighting in Full Swing From Baltic to Dniester.

GERMAN SUCCESS CONCEDED BY RUSSIA

Movement Against Lublin Temporarily Checked New in Full Progress and Russia Must Hold Warsaw or Abandon All Poland-Italians Claim Progress Near Trentino-Quiet on Western Front.

London, July 19.—Attention is now centered on the gigantic operations in the eastern field of war where fighting is in full swing in nearly every section of the Russian line from the Baltic to the Dniester.

General Von Buelow who was on the left of General Von Kluck, in the first invasion of France, now commands the extreme left of the German advance towards Riga, which is being conducted by cavalry on a scale exceeding everything heretofore during the war. Berlin claims a steady advance and Petrograd concedes an advance after the Russian forces had made a stubborn contest.

On Von Buelow's right is General Von Elichhorn who is being held up by the great Russian fortress of Osovetz. On Von Elichhorn's right is General Von Gallwitz, whose name appears for the first time in large operations. After capturing Przasnysz, he is now pressing a German attack on the Narow river and its tributaries.

On the famous Rawka and Buzna lines there is comparative quiet which is also reflected on the south side of the Dardanelles. It is possible that the allies may combine both suggested attempts, but it is unquestionable that for the time the center of gravity in the war has shifted to the east.

The western front continues quiet without a sign of any new developments. The Italians report progress in the mountains east of Trentino where the invaders are now striking towards one of the two railroads serving Austria's Trentino forces.

The south Wales coal strike situation continues serious with the belief growing that the only solution lies in government operations of the mines during the period of the war.

Great Rejoicing in Berlin. Berlin, July 19.—The news of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's newest surprise for the Russians has caused rejoicing and the appearance of flags all over the city.

Military critics attach great significance to the breaking of the Russian lines and the consequent Russian retreat toward the Narow river, particularly as the German advance between the Narow and Vistula rivers threatens to crumple the right bank positions of the Russians.

With Field Marshal von Mackensen proceeding against the other flank, the maintenance of communications offers a serious problem for the Russians. The breaking of the Russian line near Kraonostay, thirty-four miles south of Lublin, brings the Germans dangerously near Cholm and Lublin, both of which points are of the highest importance for the maintenance of their position in the Vistula region.

DARDANELLES LOSES 42,334.

Fatal Casualties Given Out by Asquith. London, July 19.—The total casualties of the Dardanelles expeditionary force to date in killed, wounded and missing have been 42,334 officers and men, Premier Asquith told the house of commons today. The total includes both naval and military branches of the service.

Out of an aggregate of 5,084, casualties among the officers, the Premier's statement said the killed numbered 1,332.

Drastic Belgian Order.

Brussels, Belgium, via London, July 19.—General Von Bising, governor general of Belgium promulgated an order today for the punishment of any Belgian between the ages of 16 and 40 who leaves the state to serve in any capacity for a country at war with Germany. The penalty provided is a fine of 10,000 marks or five years imprisonment or both.

FEAR FOR CROPS.

German Refusal to Export Fertilizer Brings Protest From Lansing. Washington, July 19.—There is practically no prospect that any more potash salts will be imported into the United States from Germany until a modus vivendi or some other arrangement is entered into between the governments of those two nations and Great Britain respecting the conduct

of naval warfare and the preservation of the rights of neutrals on the sea. While the state department has not ceased negotiations with the German government for obtaining the potash salts, which are absolutely essential in successful agriculture, and without which millions of dollars' worth of fruits and other crops will be lost. Secretly, which has little hope of getting Germany to relent and permit their exportation, unless this government is able to secure concessions from Great Britain respecting its blockade.

The potash in Allied shells. At the outbreak of the war there was in the United States a considerable surplus stock of potash salts. Since the war began there have been some importations, for in the beginning, all the potash was contraband, being an ingredient of powder. Germany was willing to send some to the United States on a guarantee that it would be used only for agricultural and industrial purposes, and an arrangement was made with Great Britain to permit a few shipments to come thru.

A considerable quantity of this German potash has gone into the manufacture of shells which have been sold to the allies and used against the German army. The German government knows the use to which this potash coming from its own mines has been put, and it is not keen about sending over any more that will be put to the same use.

Deposits in Death Valley.

The surplus stocks of potash salts which were accumulated in the United States were exhausted. There are several sources of supply in the United States, but practically no production of commercial potash. The only country in the world which produces potash, such as is used in fertilizers is Germany.

The largest deposits of potash salts in the United States are in Death Valley, California. The United States geological survey, which has made an extensive investigation of the deposits, believes that there is enough potash there to supply the needs of this country for forty years, but the cost of manufacture is higher here than in Germany.

WARNING SENDS WAR STOCKS DOWN

Warning Issued by Officials of Crucible Steel Results in Severe Decline Which Ran to Seven Points—Half Dozen Others Suffer Slump.

New York, July 19.—Restraining influences were responsible for some sharp declines in war stocks at the opening of today's markets. A warning issued by officials of the Crucible Steel Company resulted in a severe decline in that issue which opened with a loss of almost three points, which later extended to almost seven.

A similar loss was recorded by General Motors while half a dozen others, namely Baldwin Locomotive, American Can, Allis Chalmers, and Westinghouse fell two to three points. The more potential shares like Reading, United States Steel, the Pacific and Metals reflected further selling pressure.

The turnover in the first half hour was unusually large, mainly at the expense of quoted values, but later dealings diminished with some recoveries from initial losses.

Can moved again on a renewal of many of the railroads, and some of the railroads regained their losses with substantial improvement in Canadian Pacific, the Harrimans and Reading.

MAY SETTLE WELSH STRIKE.

Plan Proposed Whereby Both Sides May Hold Prestige.

London, July 19.—It is understood that new proposals have been advanced which are likely to constitute a basis on which both sides concerned in the South Wales coal strike will be able to arrange peace without loss of prestige.

No definite information has been given out but there was another dramatic turn in the situation this afternoon as the result of communication sent following a cabinet meeting to the executive committee of the miners at Cardiff. The committee which was in session when the communication was received, adjourned immediately and started for London to meet Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, this evening.

David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, has at last taken a hand in the South Wales coal strike and announced his intention of going to Cardiff tonight to have a talk with the men. This announcement was made shortly after it became known that new proposals had been advanced which apparently offered good prospects of settling the strike.

Mr. Lloyd George is very popular with the miners and it is thought a direct appeal from him will have a greater effect than any other influence. A conference between the executive committee of the miners and Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, had been arranged for tonight. It was made necessary by the action of Mr. Lloyd George. The meeting has been cancelled, although some members of the executive committee had already started from Cardiff for London when Mr. Lloyd George's intervention was announced.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK.

Austrian Submarine Torpedoed the Giuseppe Garibaldi, 7,234 Tons.

Berlin, via wireless to Bayville, July 19.—The following official communication was received here today from Vienna under date of July 18: "An Austrian submarine this morning torpedoed and sank, south of Ragusa, the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi. The cruiser, founded within fifteen minutes."

It was an armored cruiser of 7,234 tons displacement. She was 344 feet long and was laid down in 1908. Her complement was 550 men. She was armed with one ten-inch, two eight-inch, fourteen six-inch and ten three-inch guns.

Ragusa is a fortified sea port of Austria Hungary in Dalmatia, on a peninsula of the Adriatic sea, 38 miles northwest of Trieste.

GERMAN NOTE SENT THIS WEEK

President and Lansing Confer and Reach Same Conclusion.

MUST NOT ATTACK UNARMED SHIPS

Note Is to Announce the Intention of U. S. to Assert Rights on High Seas and is Said to Point Out With Emphasis America's Intent to Maintain Sea Rights as Designated by International Law.

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson returned from Cornish N. H., this morning. His train was on time and he drove at once to the White House to begin conferences with Secretary Lansing and other officials preparatory to tomorrow's cabinet meeting which will take up the American reply to Germany's latest note on submarine warfare.

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trial relations committee, upon the completion of his term.

Union Goods for Union Men. A discussion arose over the using of non-union made goods by union men. It was discovered that the majority of communications addressed to the federation by outside local unions were printed on non-union made paper. A motion was passed notifying the unions in all parts of the country that the Chicago Federation of Labor will refuse to receive letters that are not written on union made paper.

STEEL MILLS ACTIVE.

Last Idle Mill in Wheeling District Starts Operations.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 19.—The last of the idle steel mills in the Wheeling district was placed in operation today when a part of the force returned to work at the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company. Two weeks will be required to get all departments rolling and give work to the 2,000 men who have been idle for fourteen months.

MEXICANS STARVE

Thousands Besiege Slaughter Houses for Offal.

NOGALES ADVICES CONFIRM VILLA CHECK

In the Mexican Capital 100,000 Women Besiege the International Committee For Food—Large Supplies Are Being Forwarded From Vera Cruz—Much Looting and Destruction of Property—Messages Destroyed.

Washington, July 19.—State department dispatches today from Nogales confirmed earlier reports of the victory of Carranza troops over Villa forces at Anavacachi, Sonora. The triumphant forces took possession of Cananea.

American consul, Stillman, reported the arrival of large quantities of food from Vera Cruz and that wireless communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City probably would be established today.

Famine conditions in the capital are described by a Red Cross report received today dated July 17. It says more than 100,000 women on the previous day applied to the international committee for food tickets. Only 40,000 were available.

"Where formerly 200 people a day went to the slaughter house to get the blood that is used and given away," the report says, "there are now 2,000 daily besieging the gates. Near there the other day twenty people were seen struggling to get pieces of a dead horse."

Great Property Destruction.

Puebla, Mexico, June 10, via Key West, July 19, delayed.—Conditions in the region between Vera Cruz and Puebla, sixty-three miles southeast of Mexico City, are greatly unsettled and there has been much looting and destruction of property. On the Inter-oceanic railroad all stations have been destroyed between Vera Cruz and Jalapa sixty miles inland. In one instance the station agent and telegraph operators were killed.

On the British-owned broad gauge railroad the Zapata forces are becoming bolder. There has been shooting in the outskirts of Orizaba and Cordova. All trains are delayed and frequently passengers are unwell. The cars are compelled to lie on the floors of cars while bandits shoot thru the windows of passing trains.

In response to the protest of John R. Silliman, President Wilson's special agent in Mexico, the Carranza government has agreed to furnish a guard at the Carranza station and to hang the Carranza men to a City has been cut off from direct communication with Puebla for three weeks, couriers and newspaper dispatches have been arriving here intermittently. Sometimes the messages are seized by the soldiers and destroyed. Carranza is unwilling to accept conditions in Mexico City become public.

Every city along the railroad has been isolated from the territory back from the line. Interruption of the receipts of food supplies and the increased burden of supporting the invading troops, has caused increased suffering among civilians.

Reports from the state of Oaxaca, which early in June declared its independence of the rest of Mexico until general peace is restored, say the people there are enjoying comparative prosperity. The state has coined its own money and notice has been served that the people will resist invasion by any faction.

R. R. AGENT A SUICIDE.

J. C. Arrowsmith Shoots Self at Strawberry Point.

Cedar Rapids, July 19.—J. C. Arrowsmith, for six years, Missouri agent at Strawberry Point attempted suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. His accounts were reported short. The auditor is now checking the accounts.

Find Bates' Body.

London, July 19.—A body supposed to be that of London W. Bates, Jr., of New York, who lost life on the Lusitania, has been washed ashore on the Limerick coast. A telegram to that effect was received today from Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, by Newton B. Knox, an American mining engineer and friend of Mr. Bates.

The telegram says a gold watch and a gold cigarette case marked with Bates' name were found on the body. Measurements of the body also indicate that the identification was correct.

CONVICT CUTS FRANK'S THROAT

William Creen Slashes Prisoner With Butcher Knife.

IF STITCHES HOLD FRANK MAY LIVE

Attack Took Place in Dormitory—Creen's Bunk Was Located Near Frank's and Afforded Opportunity—Slash Extends Almost Around Neck, "They've Got Me Now," Said the Victim.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 19.—Leo Frank was probably fatally cut in the throat Saturday evening by a knife in the hands of William Creen, a convict serving a life sentence in the Georgia state prison. Physicians last evening said Frank had a chance for recovery.

Physicians who examined Leo M. Frank in the prison early today said his condition was much worse. The jagged cut in his throat was swollen and his temperature was 102.5.

William Creen, a fellow convict, also serving a life term for murder, slashed Frank as the latter slept in his bunk in a dormitory late Saturday night. The weapon used was a butcher knife. An investigation of the attack probably will be made by the Georgia prison commission, the same body that refused to recommend commutation to life imprisonment of Frank's death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan.

Reports from Atlanta were that Governor Harris intended he would start such an investigation to ascertain if Creen acted of his own volition.

Creen said, when taken from solitary confinement long enough to be questioned that he planned the attack alone and that no one knew what he intended to do. He was not communicative and gave as his only excuse that "he thought it should be done."

He said, however, he regretted his act. While Frank was on the operating table Warden Smith took Creen's statement. "I am awfully sorry that I did this," he is reported to have said. "At the moment I thought that I was doing what was right. I thought that I was doing something that ought to be done."

"I am sorry because of the criticism that it may bring on the officials of the state farm, especially of Warden Smith. I wouldn't do a thing in the world to injure him in his position. He had confidence in me and I have violated that confidence. I am ready to suffer the consequences."

Creen said Frank was asleep when attacked. There was only one knife wound.

After Creen made his statement he was put in irons and placed in solitary confinement.

Details of Attack.

Frank was quartered at night in a dormitory with about 100 other prisoners and occupied a bunk about 10 feet from one of the two doors to the large room. Creen's bunk was the fourth from his.

No prisoner is allowed to leave his place, without permission from one of the two guards stationed near the dormitory. Creen called out for permission to get up and it was granted.

He started down the line of bunks toward the one occupied by Frank. As he reached it he quickly grabbed Frank by the hair and delivered one blow with the knife he had concealed. A guard rushed to the bunk and prevented Creen from striking again.

Among prisoners who rushed to Frank's aid were two physicians, one for mrs. Frank, the first aid and treated the wound until Dr. Guy Compton, the prison physician, was summoned from his home half a mile away. The three men took twenty-five stitches in Frank's neck.

Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician, arrived from Atlanta Sunday with nurses. He said that while the patient's condition was precarious, he had a chance for life.

Mrs. Frank was in Milledgeville at the time of the attack. She was not told of the attack until after the physicians had finished their work. She became hysterical, but later was calmed and was taken to the prison hospital.

The cut extends from the front of the neck around the left side to almost the middle of the back of the neck. Neither the windpipe nor the spinal cord was hurt, but the jugular vein was partly severed. The physicians' greatest fear today was that some of the stitches might slip, causing more loss of blood.

Frank said, "They've Got Me." Frank knew of the demonstrations against the action of Governor Slaton, whose term recently expired, in commuting his sentence and also of the arrests to take him from the prison farm by force. Those who reached his side first after he was wounded believed he had all this in mind when he said:

"I guess they have got me now." He did not go to the hospital and after being taken to the hospital asked that his assailant be forgiven.

Physicians Are Hopeful. Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician, who returned to Atlanta last night, believes Frank's condition warranted his leaving. He and another Atlanta doctor were summoned back today.

Early today Frank was restless, his temperature continued to rise and at about daylight he was delirious at brief intervals. His temperature reached the highest shortly after 8 o'clock and then

T-R BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather.

Iowa—Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday. Cooler in south and east portions tonight.

PAGE ONE.

Telegraphic News: All Eyes on Eastern Field. German Note Sent This Week. Mexicans Are Starving. May Clear Up Ax Murders. Convict Cuts Frank's Throat. PAGES TWO, THREE AND FIVE.

Iowa News:

New Code For Iowa. To Raise Land Values. Six Hours on a Pole. Wedding Was "Faked." Iowa's "Farm Painter." General Iowa News. PAGES FOUR.

Editorial:

Consult Those in Danger. Problem of the Used Car Solved. A Fit of Hysterics. Topics and Iowa Opinions. PAGES SEVEN.

Story:

"The Eternal Lover." PAGES SIX, EIGHT AND NINE. City News: Brankeman Meets Sudden Death. John Burns Killed Near Geneva. Everett Kelly Drowned at Rhodes. Pastor Would Organize Sick Benefit Society. State Center Child Badly Injured. Whiteacre Babe Diphtheria Victim. General and Brief City News. PAGES TEN.

Markets and General:

Delayed Harvest Advances Wheat. Heavy Supply Weakens Hogs. "Old Guard" Seeks Control.

dropped. At 9 it was a fraction over 101. Dr. Guy Compton, the prison physician, was not so alarmed over the turn of the night as were the other attendants. He said today that some fever was to be expected and that the swollen neck was not necessarily an exceedingly dangerous sign. Blood poisoning is most feared. The stitches seem to be holding.

Convict Doctor's Good Work.

William Creen, Frank's assailant, still refused to talk today. He is kept in irons.

Reports from Atlanta were that Governor Harris intended he would start such an investigation to ascertain if Creen acted of his own volition.

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MAY CLEAR UP AX MURDERS

Suspect Said to Have Confessed to at Least One Murder.

KILLED MISLICKS AT BLUE ISLAND

Similarity to Villisca Ax Murder and List of Crimes Committed From Colorado to Illinois Leads Police to Believe Areszewski Responsible—Roster of Victims Numbers Twenty-Seven.

Chicago, July 19.—Police of a number of cities today delved into records of mysterious ax murders which two Chicago detectives and Mayor Jones of Blue Island, Ill., left for Buffalo to bring back Casimir Areszewski, who is said to have confessed to the murder of Jacob Mislisk, his wife, his daughter, Mary Mansfield, and her baby, Mary Mansfield, in Blue Island, Ill., July 5, 1914. He was a boarder at the Mislisk home and he told the Buffalo police that he waited until the family was asleep and then he killed his victims with an ax.

The similarity of the ax murders which began four years ago in Colorado Springs, stretched across the country to Ellsworth, Kans., to Monmouth, Ill., then to Villisca, Iowa, and east to Boston, led the police to believe that perhaps one man was responsible for all the crimes. The murder of the four persons in Blue Island in 1914 brought the total number of victims to thirty-one.

All the murders were committed by a man who used an ax and the crimes were all the work of a man who virtually left no clue behind. In each instance he waited until the persons were asleep. All the crimes were committed on a Sunday night.

A list of other ax murders in regard to which he will be questioned when he is returned to Chicago follows: H. C. Wane, wife and child, Mrs. A. J. Burnham and two children, Colorado Springs, September, 1911.

William E. Dawson, wife and daughter, Monmouth, Ill., October, 1911.

William Shownman, wife and two daughters, St. Elizabeth, Mass., October, 1911.

Rollin Hudson and wife, Pease, Kans., June, 1912.

J. B. Moore, four daughters, and two girl guests, Villisca, Iowa, December, 1912.

Mrs. Mary Wilson and Mrs. George Moore, Columbus, Mo., December, 1913.