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TEN PAGES

LAST WARNING IS SENT TO GERMANY

GERMAN SUBMARINE METHODS MUST STOP IF AMERICA IS TO CONTINUE AS FRIEND

Immediate Abandonment of Attacks Upon Passenger Vessels is Only Thing Which Will Prevent Break.

SUCH AN ULTIMATUM HAS GONE FORTH

President Wilson Makes Public the Drastic Step He Has Taken in the Disputes With Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—“Unless the imperial German government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, this government can have no choice, but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German empire altogether.”

This declaration was made by President Wilson to congress this afternoon at the climax of a message in which he indicted in severest terms the German submarine campaign. “This decision I have arrived at,” the president added, “with the keenest regret, the possibility of action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans look forward to with unaffected reluctance.”

EVERY SEAT ENGAGED FOR PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Washington Anxiously Awaiting Hour for Important Meeting.

[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Washington waited tense today for the hour of one o'clock when America's place in the history of the greatest struggle the world ever has known, seemed likely to be determined. President Wilson, appearing before congress was expected to give answer to Europe's insistent question: “What will America do?”
What that answer would be, was sealed in the mind of the president. He was to speak his final word on submarine warfare and the forecast was general that he would declare friendly relations between the United States and Germany could no longer continue. Most of Washington believed the break with Germany was at hand.
An ultimatum giving Germany one more chance was held, however, within the range of probability. This would be in keeping with the promise that before a step that meant the breaking of relations was taken, the president would advise congress of his intention to take that step.
The hall of the house of representatives was the scene of the president's history making appearance. Every seat was spoken for last night, notwithstanding it was almost 6:00 o'clock before the very fact of the president's intention was known. The gathering in the galleries thus assured was limited to the hundreds in the families of senators and representatives, members of the supreme court and members of diplomatic corps and friends of representatives. No one without tickets were permitted in the galleries, but this could not stay a tremendous crush of persons seeking admission.
Whether the president would leave a loop hole for amicable settlement of the submarine issue, such a loop hole as would offer hope that Germany might yet meet the views of the United States, was a question.

The president was grave and earnest as he spoke. Congress and the galleries scarcely stirred until he finished. No applause interrupted.
A full minute after the president ceased speaking, a brief storm of applause broke, with the members on the floor and in the galleries participating. A “rebel” yell, given when he entered the chamber, was not repeated. At the height of the cheering, the president stepped down from the speaker's platform and departed from the chamber. He entered his automobile and was driven directly back to the white house.
The president had made no request of congress. He had simply fulfilled a promise that he would advise congress in case he took action such as he reported today having taken.
Senators returned to their chamber and the house resumed consideration of its agricultural bill.

War Spirit.
[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, April 19.—A spirit akin to war pervades Washington this afternoon, following the president's message to congress.
In the corridors of the capitol, on the street, in the different departments and among officials generally, the common expression is “Germany will not yield.”
But the president and his official family continue hopeful that Germany

Germany, while showing every indication of a desire to meet this country in the strained situation, has taken a strong stand before her people on the submarine issue—one from which the government now apparently feels it is unwilling to retreat, according to German authorities here.
Ambassador Von Bernstorff last night said that he and Secretary Lansing were to have another talk on the Sussex case “in a few days.” The ambassador continued today to be hopeful that the crisis would adjust itself even as others that have preceded it.
In all events the president is said to regard his appearance before congress as his final step in U boat negotiations with Germany. His message is expected to be in the nature of information to the people of the country, outlining his reasons for the action at hand and preparing them for what may result.
There is not the slightest doubt in administration circles that the people will stand firmly behind the president in the course he deems necessary. Indication of this support was found last night in the action by the senate in passing an army bill which provides in a general way for increasing the American active and reserve forces to a million men.
The communication which has been prepared for dispatches to Germany, held up as a result of the president's decision to go before congress, will probably be sent to the cables after the president has concluded his message.
In a conference called by the president for 10 o'clock this morning, Chairman Stone and Flood, of the senate and house foreign relations committees, and Senator Lodge and Representative Cooper, ranking republican members, were to hear in advance of the president's contemplated action.
Throughout the capital today there was a serious calm. Hundreds of telegrams which poured into the white house at an early hour, carried solemn assurance from people in every part of the country that what-

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may concede the United States demands.
“All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the imperial German government marks the justice of our demands and will meet them in the spirit in which they are made,” was the president's utterance in closing his address and it reflected the attitude of his cabinet.
One of the cabinet members said, after the president had concluded, that the people of the country should not be depressed by the outlook.
“There is much hope among us that Germany will yield,” he said. “But even should she decline and we be forced to sever diplomatic relations, we will hope and pray that her interest may yet be avoided.”

Bitter Comment.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Bitter comment fell from the lips of Republican Leader Mann, following the president's submarine message to congress this afternoon.
“It is a hypocritical speech, probably for campaign purposes,” he said. “The president has been pro-English all during the controversy. I said at the time of the McLemore resolution that the president wanted to get into war with Germany and I say the same thing now.”

Feelings of Uneasiness.
[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
BERLIN, April 19.—Despite feelings of uneasiness over the possibility of an early break between Germany and the United States, the American embassy states that only the customary number of daily requests for passports are being received. There are now 700 Americans in Germany on business and for educational purposes.

Bryan Running Behind.
OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—Munger returns from the state in yesterday's primary indicate that Wm. J. Bryan is running behind his ticket and there is a possibility he may be beaten for delegate at large.
Henry Ford received a good vote in Omaha and is reported to be running close to Senator Cummins out in the state. Justice Hughes' name was written in by many voters.

Neutral Ship Sunk.
LISBON, April 19.—The Norwegian steamer Terje Viken has been sunk. The crew was rescued.
The Terje Viken displaced 3,579 tons and was 325 feet long. She was built in 1902 and owned at Tonsberg.

Pity the Kids!
Omaha World-Herald: Hard to stay in the office? Think of the suffering in the school rooms.

President Wilson's Indictment of German Submarine Warfare

[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
Washington today told congress of the dispatch of a communication to Germany that may mean the breaking of friendly relations with that nation.
The president spoke as follows:
A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly.
It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed or enter them at their peril. The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these

RUSSIA
PETROGRAD, April 19.—The Turkish garrison of the Black sea port of Trebizond escaped capture when the city was occupied by the Russians under General Indegiev, but is being closely pressed by the Slavs.
The Turks are expected to make their first stand at the crossing of a small stream emptying into the Black sea, six miles west of Trebizond. Heavy fighting is expected at this point.
The grand duke, it is believed here, will now straighten his line by advancing against Balbut and then against Ercizian, headquarters of the Ninth Turkish army, where desperate resistance is expected.
Since the grand duke's advance into Armenia began, the Russians have conquered nearly 20,000 square miles of Turkish territory or about twice the area included in the whole of European Turkey, the newspapers estimated.
The city of Trebizond was not strongly fortified and fell quickly before a surprise attack.

FRANCE

PARIS, April 19.—A rather violent bombardment occurred last night north of Verdun in the region south of Haudromont, the war office stated today, but bad weather is hindering infantry operations.
Heavy rain storms occurred on the Verdun front yesterday and a thick fog overhung most of the western theatre of war, making artillery observations out of the question. On the west bank of the Meuse, the Germans contented themselves with dropping shells at infrequent intervals on Hill 304 and the Dead Man's hill positions.

BALKANS

SALONIKA, April 19.—German troops crossed the Greek frontier Monday and destroyed railway bridges between Doiran and Akindual, according to dispatches received here today.
Assistant Secretary of War.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson has decided to appoint former Mayor Ingraham, of Portland, Maine, to be assistant secretary of war.
Decision was reached at a conference last night between the president and Secretary of War Baker.

ENGLAND
LONDON, April 19.—Premier Asquith at today's meeting of the cabinet net council made a general effort to prevent a general election in the middle of the world war.
The crisis was admitted to be the most grave faced by the coalition cabinet since its formation. Sensational rumors were circulated that not only Lloyd George and other ministers, but Lord Kitchener and other military heads had threatened to resign unless Asquith yielded to the demand for immediate general conscription. These reports were somewhat discredited by persistent rumors that a compromise was reached over night.
The capture of Trebizond by the Russians and late reports that the United States is about to break with Germany were injected into the crisis today by the Asquith supporters with wholesome effect. These encouraging reports from Petrograd and Washington were used as arguments against any course that might at this time threaten England's position in the eyes of the world.
The fact that the allied economic conference is to open in Paris tomorrow was another reason cited for averting a break.
Every member of the cabinet attended the forenoon meeting, disposing of rumors that certain members already had resigned.

GERMANY

CRITICAL SITUATION.
LONDON, April 19.—Predicting a national disaster unless the cabinet comes to an agreement on the conscription issue, Premier Asquith this afternoon proposed adjournment of the house of commons until next Tuesday.
By a few days deliberation, the prime minister said he hoped to bring about a reconciliation.
The premier frankly informed commons that several points of disagreement in the cabinet on the recruiting question have not been swept away by the series of cabinet conferences.
If these questions are not settled by agreement, the result will be the breaking up of the present ministry, he said.
“The cabinet is united in the belief that this would be a national disaster. I am hoping that wise counsel will yet prevail.”

GERMANY

Withdrawal Demanded.
MEXICO CITY, April 19.—The Mexican ambassador to Washington has been instructed to demand the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico on the ground that Villista bands have been completely broken up, it was stated officially today.
[The Mexico City dispatch does not indicate whether new demands have been made upon the United States or whether this is merely an official interpretation of the recent Carranza note instructing the Mexican ambassador to treat with the United States for the withdrawal of troops.]

REVOLUTION IS PROMISED WITH DIAZ AS THE LEADER

Just as Soon as American Troops Withdraw From Mexico, There Will be More Trouble Among the Natives.

THE CHASE AFTER VILLA IS DELAYED

Mexicans Expect to Prove That Bandit is Dead Before Night, But American Officials are Skeptical.

[By E. T. Conkle, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
EL PASO, Texas, April 19.—While the hated Villa chases awaited confirmation of his death, or American reinforcements to renew the pursuit in safety, the Felix Diaz revolt raised its head again here.
United States secret service men were investigating reports that the Diaz revolution was being perfected at border points and would break out immediately on the withdrawal of the American expedition.
Financial interests favoring intervention, were said to be ready to back the Diaz movement if the presence of the United States troops in Mexico did not finally result in intervention.
The government operatives were trying to run down definite clues along this line.
Diaz himself is understood to be in hiding on the east coast of Mexico, but keeping in touch with his followers here and abroad.
The movement was temporarily suspended when the United States troops crossed the Mexican border.
Carranza officials in Juarez, disregarding ridicule by American officials in El Paso, still insisted that positive confirmation of the burial of Villa was expected from Chihuahua before the close of today.
United States authorities here have practically discarded the theory that Villa is dead.

charge of the affairs of his department, including the expedition into Mexico. He has the full confidence of the department and his dispositions have the department's entire approval.
Clashes With Bandits.
[By H. D. Jacobs, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN MEXICO, April 14. (Via motor truck to Columbus, N. M., April 19.)—The country around General Pershing's field headquarters at Namiquipa is being combed by the United States on the theory that Villa may possibly have doubled back after the Guerrero fight and is hiding in the hills or villages near Namiquipa.
He is almost daily reported at all points of the compass in places hundreds of miles apart. The entire territory in every direction of headquarters is therefore being patrolled.
Troops are moving in and out of camp at all hours and headquarters is probably the busiest spot along the whole line of communications.
Several minor clashes with Villistas to the south of Namiquipa were reported, all unverified. Reports are constantly being received of scattered remnants of Villa's band, but Villa himself has apparently dissolved into thin air. His whereabouts continue to remain a mystery to General Pershing's staff.
The strongest circumstantial report is that Pablo Lopez, reported dead several times, but known to have been wounded in the clash with Colonel Erwin's column at San Geronimo, abandoned the litter in which he was being carried between two mules, and is now riding with a band of twenty or thirty men.
Mannuel Baca, reported killed in the same fight, but later seen in Namiquipa, is believed to have a small force back in the hills. Even former Villista “General” Cervantes is reported in the hills with eighty or one hundred men.
The ability of these small bands to keep out of reach of the American troops is due to the rugged character of the district. For instance, Las Cruces canon through which Pershing's staff moved from Dublin to Namiquipa, is a succession of steep, jagged walls covered with rocks and loose stones which endanger horses and men.
All this region is Villa's old stamp.

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Scott Goes to Front.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Chief of Staff Scott will leave tonight for San Antonio to spend several days with General Funston in canvassing the Mexican situation.
Scott's trip is at Secretary Baker's request. It is made solely for the purpose of getting as accurate information as is possible for the use of the department, said Baker.
“General Funston remains in full

WANT VON IGEL RELEASED AND PAPERS RETURNED

Objections Filed to Having Photographs Made of Incriminating Documents.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Ambassador Von Bernstorff arranged to call upon Secretary Lansing at 11:30 today to renew requests for the release of Wolf Von Igel, arrested in New York yesterday by justice department agents on charges of complicity in the Welland canal plot.
It was intimated at the embassy that the case is considered as very serious there. It was compared by one official to the Sussex case.
is International Case.
NEW YORK, April 19.—The arrest of Wolf Von Igel, former secretary of Captain Von Pape and German embassy attaché, and the seizure of papers in his office, said to reveal many things concerning extensive bomb plots in this country took on an international aspect today, second only to the submarine controversy. Ambassa-

dor Von Bernstorff is understood to have laid the entire matter before the German foreign office. The United States department of state is kept posted on every move. It has ruled that if it is shown Von Igel was an attaché of the German embassy at the time his alleged offenses were committed, he must be released.
The greatest anxiety shown by Ambassador Von Bernstorff is to take the papers seized in Von Igel's office out of the hands of the American officers. His demand that they be not photographed and that they be turned over to Von Igel instantly, was made last night, but early today the papers were still in possession of the United States district attorney and had been, it was reported, both photographed and copied.
Von Igel is indicted for a crime alleged to have been committed in September, 1914. The American records show he became secretary at the German embassy in September, 1915. If these records are borne out, he will likely be held for trial with Captain Hans Tauscher and the others with whom he is indicted.
Von Igel is at liberty under \$20,000 bail.

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