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# The Daily Gate City

and Constitution-Democrat.

THE WEATHER  
Showers and cooler. Local temp—7 p. m. 53; 7 a. m. 45.

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EIGHT PAGES

## DUBLIN DEATHS 500, INJURED 1500

### IRISH REBELS BURIED IN THE RUINS OF CITY

At Least 500 Were Killed and 1,500 Wounded in Seven Days Fight to Put Down the Insurrection.

### HOSPITALS OVERFLOWING WITH WOUNDED

One Little Band Was Wiped Out Completely When English Machine Gun Was Turned on Them.

By Wilbur S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent.  
DUBLIN, May 2.—At least five hundred rebels were killed and 1,500 wounded in the seven days of fighting in the streets of Dublin, it was estimated today by soldiers who completed a canvass of the city.  
The estimate is conservative, officers said. Rebel bodies were found beneath the ruins of the general post office wrecked by British shell fire, Liberty hall, and in a number of other buildings demolished by artillery or burned to the ground. The number of casualties was far in excess of early estimates and many bodies are believed to lie beneath the still unsearched.  
The Dublin hospitals are overflowing with wounded, including many women and children non-combatants. As rapidly as possible persons suffering from slight wounds are discharged to make room for those whose condition is more serious.  
Lord Donoughmore, former commander of the British forces in Egypt and a former member of the British cabinet, is among the wounded. He was shot while motoring to his country home north of Dublin, escaping, however, with only a flesh wound.  
A small band of rebels, determined to die hard, fired the last volley of the Dublin rebellion last night from a position near the West Land station, which was captured by the rebels early last week. The crackle of government machine guns followed an ominous silence. The whole party had been wiped out.  
Probably the last shot was fired by a rebel sniper, concealed in the tower of the gas works. He sent three bullets toward a party of correspondents boarding a tug in the

Liffey river. Officers said that several rebel fanatics, without food, are still holding out but that they will be brought in within a few hours.  
The city was resuming its normal life today. Shops were reopening and the people of Dublin are getting their first square meals in several days. Those who had no money were provided with army rations.  
A British officer, who was at his home at Black Rock, Ireland, near Kingstown, on leave, went to Dublin Monday and was one of the soldiers captured by the rebels. He was imprisoned in a building in Four Courts, one of the last areas to be surrendered to the government forces. He said he was given only bread and water for five days, although the rebels were well supplied with food, as well as ammunition.  
"The run and file of the rebels expected about what they got," he said. "Their leaders, the school masters and other intellectuals, were all fanatically enthusiastic the first few days and then most dejected when they saw their plans fail."  
I learned from an eye witness who saw her that the Countess Markievicz, dressed entirely in green, led a rebel force to the gate of Dublin castle and personally fired the first shot from her revolver, in the attack on the castle. The shot killed a policeman.  
Fired on the Police.  
DROGHEDA, Ireland, May 2.—A party of Sinn Fein rebels attacked the police at Garristown, sixteen miles northwest of Dublin, early today, wounding four. Eight of the rebels were captured, the rest escaping.  
Slight disturbances continue in the suburbs of Dublin and outlying districts.

### GERMANY

BERLIN, May 2.—Fierce French attacks south of Fort Douaumont and in the Callette forest were completely repulsed by the Germans in a several hours hand-to-hand struggle, the war office announced this afternoon. The Germans maintained all their positions.  
"North of Loos during last night, a German patrol entered by surprise a British trench and slaughtered many occupants," said the official statement. "Those who escaped death were captured."  
"On the Verdun front the artillery duels increased in intensity. On the west bank of the Meuse only hand grenade combats occurred between advanced posts northeast of Avocourt.  
"On the east bank, south of Douaumont and in Callette forest, a French attack was repulsed by our troops in a several hours hand to hand struggle. The German positions were completely maintained."  
"A French aeroplane was brought down in an air fight above the fortress of Chaumes, west of Verdun Sunday and another French aeroplane above the forest of Thiverville, southwest of Verdun. First Lieutenant Beekle shot down his fifteenth enemy aeroplane above Peper Heights, north of Verdun yesterday. First Lieutenant Von Althaus shot down his fifth enemy plane north of the fortress of St. Michel yesterday.  
"On the Russian and Balkan fronts there is nothing to report."

### FRANCE

PARIS, May 2.—In the successful offensive blows General Petain since the launched the Verdun offensive troops late yesterday yards of German trenches of Fort Douaumont last night.  
The war office also announced today that the successful attacks against the German positions on the slopes of Dead Man's Hill during Saturday and Sunday, the French captured one thousand yards of German trenches to a depth of from 300 to 600 yards.  
No news from the Verdun front since the beginning of the crown prince's offensive has aroused such enthusiasm in Paris as the publication of the official communiqué. The official statement was taken to mean not only that the German drive has been definitely checked, despite repeated German assaults on Sunday, but that the offensive has now passed to the French armies, which are pushing back the German lines.  
The French advance last night was made between Fort Douaumont and the village of Vaux, on the northern fringes of La Callette woods in which much severe fighting has occurred. The positions captured by the French were first line trenches. One hundred German prisoners were taken.  
West of the Meuse, artillery on both sides was active throughout the night on the front from Avocourt to Dead Man's Hill, but there were no important infantry actions. The French troops contented themselves with improving the positions they captured from the Germans Saturday and Sunday against expected German counter attacks.

### ENGLAND

LONDON, May 2.—Thirteen lives were lost in the sinking of the Aegusa and the mine sweeper Nautilus by mines in the Mediterranean, the admiralty stated today. Six of the crew of the Aegusa and seven of the Nautilus's crew perished.  
LOCKING UP REBELS.  
LONDON, May 2.—All the rebels who bore arms in the Dublin revolt are being brought to England for trial, it was announced today. Suspects and Sinn Fein sympathizers who did not openly take up arms against the government probably will be tried in Irish courts.  
Several hundred rebel prisoners already have reached England. They are liable to court martial and to execution if convicted. Their trials probably will be postponed until the government disposes of the case of Sir Roger Casement, now a prisoner in the Tower. Much interest is being displayed here in the probable fate of Countess Markievicz who surrendered a force of 100 rebels.  
Government troops brought in about fifty rebels from the suburbs of Dublin and small Irish cities last night, but no fresh disturbances were reported. Gangs of laborers have been set at work razing the walls of shell wrecked buildings in the Irish capital and restoring the telegraph lines.

### COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR THE ENGLISHMEN

Voluntary System of Recruiting Has Failed to Produce the Number of Soldiers Necessary.

### ALL ELIGIBLE ARE CALLED TO COLORS

British Army is Expected to be Increased by Half Million Men by the New Order Issued.

LONDON, May 2.—Premier Asquith this afternoon announced that the government has decided upon a policy of immediate general conscription in England. The announcement was made in the house of commons.  
The premier's announcement came as a complete surprise. It had been understood that the prime minister would give the voluntary system of obtaining recruits for the army a few weeks more trial before asking the enactment of a law calling the colors all married men eligible for service as well as single men included in the conscription measure which recently passed parliament.  
Premier Asquith's decision for compulsory service is a complete victory for Minister of Munitions Lloyd George and the Northcliffe papers which have waged a campaign for general military service for many months. Adoption of the policy of general conscription will add to the British armies a force variously estimated at between 300,000 and 600,000 men.  
Earlier in the controversy leading up to the cabinet crisis over the demand for general military service, labor organizations and labor members of parliament took a vigorous stand against the drafting of married men. It was generally understood at that time that Arthur Henderson, labor member of the cabinet, and two labor under secretaries would resign immediately if the cabinet decided upon general conscription.  
Premier Asquith held several conferences with radical labor leaders to whom he is said to have offered proof that more men were imperative needed by England at once. The British surrender at Kut El Amara

and the Irish rebellion unquestionably strengthened the hand of the general conscription advocates.  
Whether a struggle will ensue in parliament when the government bill for the conscription of the married men comes up for a vote cannot be definitely predicted. Premier Asquith and the military leaders explained the situation fully at the recent secret session of parliament. It is possible that his explanation removed ground for opposition.  
The Philippine Bill.  
WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senate leaders said today they probably would approve the house Philippine bill granting the islands a larger degree of self-government, but making no definite promise of independence. The senate favors independence at an early date, but will accept, it is said, the house measure as better than nothing.  
The independent section of the senate measure, granting independence in four years, was defeated last night when thirty democrats led by Fitzgerald and Conroy of New York, joined the republican minority. President Wilson personally had urged the passage of the senate bill.  
"I am not coming back to congress," said Manuel L. Quezon, Philippine delegate to congress today.  
"What is the use? What chance for the independence of my country?"  
"What does America's declaration that no man ought to rule another man amount to? If Abraham Lincoln were here today, he would be bewildered. He would have to be introduced to the republican side."

### TURKEY

ATHENS, May 2.—A British submarine sank the Turkish troop ship Chinkeli-Halis in the sea of Marmora, according to dispatches received here today.  
Passed Examination.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill. May 2.—Among those who passed the state civil service examination for superintendent of construction are Hubert A. Weber, Mt. Vernon, and Chas. J. Sutter, Peoria.  
The superintendents of construction are to be employed in overseeing the different kinds of work on the new penitentiary at Joliet and other state buildings.

### TOWN HALL ON FIRE

BERLIN, May 2.—The town hall at Lille, France, one of the most famous structures of its kind in Europe, was totally destroyed by fire, according to dispatches received here today. German soldiers formed a chain and helped the French librarians rescue many valuable books.  
MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS.  
MARSEILLES, May 2.—The fourth company of Russian troops was landed here today.  
Candidate for Judge.  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 2.—Major J. Lilly of Moberly today filed his official declaration with the secretary of state as a democratic candidate for judge of the Kansas City court of appeals.

### BALKANS

ROME, May 2.—The Serbian government today acquired a navy for the first time in history, though no foot of Serbian territory is nearer than eighty miles to the sea and the entire country is overrun by enemy forces.  
The purchase of the destroyers Vellika was officially announced by the Italian press. The Vellika will be used to escort troop ships carrying the Serbian forces from the island of Corfu, where they have been recuperating, to Salonika. Each of the allied powers will present Serbia with two other units before the end of the war, giving King Peter the nucleus of a navy.  
Recent dispatches from Switzerland reported that the Swiss, also

### GERMAN NOTE COMPLETE AND READY TO BE SENT

May Be Put on Cable Tonight or Tomorrow and Speeded to Washington.

By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.  
BERLIN, May 2.—Germany's reply to the American note demanding a change in submarine warfare under terms of a diplomatic break, has been completed.  
Some few alterations may be made in its text. These, however, will not alter the character of the note which was decided upon several days ago. Nothing definite can be learned as to when it will be dispatched, but it is thought possible it will be put on the cable to Washington tonight or tomorrow.  
The American embassy received from Washington yesterday a message explaining the interpretation placed by the United States on certain points of international law involved in the note. This message was telegraphed at once to Ambassador Gerard, who was in conference with the kaiser.  
The embassy received word that Gerard was leaving the kaiser's headquarters last night and would arrive here this afternoon.  
The ambassador telegraphed that he would cable to Washington a long report on his conference with the kaiser immediately upon his arrival here. Whether he will bring a private message to President Wilson from the kaiser, is not known.  
Officials prefer that correspondents cable nothing indicative of the character of Germany's reply until the communication is received in Washington. It was stated, however, that nothing has occurred to change the situation materially since last Wednesday when the United Press made the exclusive statement on excellent

authority that the crisis had virtually passed and there would be no break between Germany and the United States predicated on developments up to that time.  
An Optimistic Feeling.  
[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]  
WASHINGTON, May 2.—When President Wilson met with his cabinet today official Washington was still waiting for the kaiser's reply on the U boat issue. As a result of Ambassador Gerard's delay in returning to Berlin from the kaiser's headquarters, the dispatch, expected from the American ambassador yesterday, is now not looked for before tomorrow morning. In the meantime there is no official light on the course of Germany's proposed action.  
Unofficial dispatches from Berlin say the second draft of the reply has been completed. From all accounts the note will be enroute to Washington tonight or tomorrow.  
The fact that the conference between Gerard and the kaiser was more prolonged than at first planned, is taken as a hopeful indication here.  
United Press dispatches from Berlin today, renewing optimism, find response in administration circles here. Today it is the general belief that Germany will yield to the president's demands to cease "her present methods of submarine warfare," but whether the German reply will clear up all of the difficulties at once or whether it will concede the president's demands preparatory to a further discussion of the permanency of its acquiescence, officials refused to hazard an opinion.  
On every hand today there was discussion of the president's speech yesterday afternoon to young women who are training themselves in the rudiments of war service. The address, in which the president voiced a warning that no nation can tamper

## Many Men are on Strike Because of Wage Disputes

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—Ending of the street car strike and resumption of full service on all lines by noon or a long and bitter fight were the probabilities early today in Pittsburgh.  
Mayor Armstrong has submitted a new scale acceptable to the company upon which the men were to vote at 9 o'clock at their respective barns. As the new scale falls short of the reduced demands of the carmen, it was not believed likely that they would accept. The situation was quiet throughout the night and in the early business hours today.  
One hundred coal and iron police of the Carnegie Steel company were brought to the Pittsburgh district today from Gary and Youngstown to help guard the Edgar Thompson steel plant at Braddock and other big plants where strikes are threatened. Strike leaders announced that 400 more of the special police would arrive during the day.  
The big Braddock plant operated today with a reduced force. Reports of the number of defections ranged from 1,000 to 5,000. Resumption of rioting by the Westinghouse and allied strikers was expected momentarily.  
About 8,000 men were thrown out of employment in the Turtle Creek valley by the closing of plants today. Manufacturers feared that the strikers would attack their properties.  
The American Steel and Wire Co.'s plant at Braddock, 1,000 men; the Rankin plant, of the same company, 2,600 men; the McClintock-Marshall Construction Co.'s plant at Rankin, 2,600 men; the Columbia Steel Shafting Co. plant at Rankin, 400 men; and the Braddock Machine and Manufacturing Co.'s plant at Braddock, 600 men, were among those closed. Nearly all were closed "indefinitely."  
Five hundred employees of the Pressed Steel Car Co., joined the strike.  
At the Standard Chain Co.'s plant in Rankin, 500 men struck this morning, seriously crippling operations. Strike leaders were claiming thousands of enlistments to the movement. At least 45,000 men, including the 4,000 machinists who went out yesterday, were said to be striking.

the announcement of Secretary Krelling, of the Central Trades and Labor union, that labor conditions in St. Louis were the best in a decade, a strike of 9,000 building artisans loomed today. The strike of building trades will be in sympathy with the hod carriers' walkout last night. The hod carriers refused to go to work this morning when their demands for a slight increase were refused.  
Chauffeurs of the Columbia Tack company also threatened a strike unless the company recognized their union and reinstated a dozen drivers discharged yesterday when they attended a meeting of the union.  
Miners in Session.  
POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 2.—The tri-district convention of the United Mine Workers of America met here today to either ratify or reject the agreement between the operators and miners' officials, made yesterday in New York. Nearly 3,000 delegates are present and it is expected the deliberations will last all week.  
Today's sessions will be purely formal with the seating of delegates and examination of credentials. John P. White, president, will preside and the national leaders will all be in attendance.  
Eleven Thousand Quit.  
CHICAGO, May 2.—Eleven thousand employees of the International Harvester company plants at Blue Island and Deering, Chicago suburbs, were out on a strike today.  
Two thousand more joined the strike at the McCormick division plant at Blue Island today, bringing the total number out there up to 7,500.  
At the Deering plant, also an International Harvester company subsidiary, 3,500 are out.  
Police guarded both plants today, but there was no rioting. The employees demand recognition of their unions and better working conditions.  
President Cyrus H. McCormick of the International Harvester Co., authorized a statement that under no circumstance will substitutes be employed. The plants affected by the strike are closed.  
Strikes Spreading.  
NEW YORK, May 2.—Orders calling out every garment worker in independent shops as well as those

in shops owned by members of the Manufacturers' Protective association, threatened today to make complete the tie up in the clothing trade here. President Schlesinger of the union, said the 70,000 union strikers would be swelled by hundreds of non-union tailors who would strike individually in sympathy with the union workers.  
The longshoremen's strike had spread today until the whole shipping situation is affected by strikes not only of firemen, but engineers, deck hands, warehouse and tug men. The unions this afternoon claimed to have tied up 650 tug boats. There is every possibility this lack of tugs may seriously hamper the entrance into port tomorrow of four trans-Atlantic liners.  
Electricians on Strike.  
DES MOINES, Iowa, May 2.—Ninety striking electricians raised \$1,500 today and organized a co-operative company and until the employers sign the new wage scale with an advance, will do contract work themselves. They say they will incorporate to protect the individual members and bid on work with a view of securing only wages, cutting out the middleman's profits and thus force the employers to terms.  
Arsenal Men May Quit.  
DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 2.—Unless their wages are increased by May 15, the 300 machinists and tool makers in the employ of the government arsenal at Rock Island will quit work, according to an edict delivered to Colonel George W. Burr, the commandant. There are 2,000 men employed in the arsenal.  
Cars Will Run.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—Resumption of street car service with the strike still unsettled, was assured here at 1:30 today. At that time the labor temple conference of the strikers had the vote unannounced, but with the men under instructions to return to their barns and prepare to resume their respective runs.  
It was learned unofficially that the vote in favor of the compromise wage scale submitted to the men this morning was cast heavily in favor of acceptance. Questions of working

### WILL NOT EVEN DISCUSS WITHDRAWAL OF SOLDIERS

Conference of Mexican and American Officials Comes to a Deadlock.

[By E. T. Conkle, United Press Staff Correspondent.]  
EL PASO, Texas, May 2.—What may be the final conference between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon, Carranza secretary of war, is expected to be held today if final instructions from Washington are received by Scott and Funston in time to notify the Mexican conferees. When the conferees meet, General Scott will advise General Obregon that Washington has refused its consent to discussion at this time of the withdrawal of American troops. Obregon is expected to politely refuse to discuss any other question until the question of withdrawal of American troops is settled, in which case the conference can only adjourn, having reached a deadlock.  
General Obregon stated to the United Press correspondent yesterday that in this case he would report the situation to President Carranza. General Obregon's statement that the entire matter would be referred to Carranza, is taken to indicate that the failure of the conference will be followed by diplomatic action, rather than by military operations and renders less likely any break.  
The date for the withdrawal of the American troops and details of cooperation with the Carranzista troops while they stay in Mexico, is expected to be fixed by negotiations between Secretary of State Lansing and the Mexican embassy at Washington. Interventionists are still very busy along the border and especially at El Paso trying to bring about a situation which will make an armed clash inevitable.

The general belief here is that they will fall, unless hot heads among the American or the Mexican army permit a clash to occur which will be so serious as to render peace impossible.  
In the meantime, both the Mexican and American armies are inactive. At some points along the line taken by the punitive expedition, the forces are only a few miles apart. No alarm is felt here for General Pershing's force as he has been so reinforced, equipped and provisioned as to meet any situation which might arise. There are now 17,000 American soldiers in Mexico, all except about 200 along the 300 mile line from the border to Nampiqua and protected by entrenched and fortified camps. General Funston is confident that this force could not only hold out indefinitely against a much larger force, but could actually take the offensive if it was desired.  
What are regarded as final instructions to the American conferees arrived today from Washington and General Scott stated that the conference would be held this afternoon. The time and place will probably be left to the convenience of the Mexican members of the conference. The instructions to the American conferees follow outlines given in Washington dispatches and confirms the statements made that this conference will have no power to decide the future movement of U. S. troops in Mexico and there will be no immediate withdrawal.  
General Scott stated at 10 o'clock that arrangements for the afternoon conference had not yet been completed, but that the request of Mexican conferees for a meeting would probably be forwarded later after he had conferred with General Funston and had gone over again instructions from Washington. He declined to venture a statement as to whether the conference would terminate the

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Strike Looms up.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—Following

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