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The Daily Gate City

and Constitution-Democrat.

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TEN PAGES

MEXICAN CAMPAIGN TO CONTINUE

BLOODY STRIKE RIOTS BRING OUT STATE TROOPS

Turtle Creek Valley Near Pittsburgh, is Swarming Today With Soldiers of the National Guard.

GOVERNOR ISSUED ORDER LAST NIGHT

Five Killed and Many Wounded in Labor Troubles at Big Plants in the Industrial Zone.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 3.—State troops were rushed into the Turtle Creek valley by hundreds today.

The first to reach the scene of the bloody riots of yesterday were several companies of the Eighteenth infantry, a Pittsburgh unit, the governor's troop of cavalry from Harrisburg; the Sheridan troop from Tyrone, troop I of Sunbury and troop H of Pittsburgh. The troops were ordered out by Governor Brumbaugh at 10:30 o'clock last night. Within one hour several companies of the Pittsburgh regiment were ready to move. They were prepared for mobilization a week ago.

The military was under orders to guard the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie Steel Co., particularly, and to patrol the Westinghouse strike zone with watching eyes on the scores of more of closed and threatened plants.

Nine alleged leaders of the 3,000 strikers who battled at the Thomson plant were under arrest. Among them were Anna Bell, Fred H. Merrick and John H. Hall. A note found in possession of Hall said:

"Five killed, fourteen injured, Phons McNamara to meet M. The authorities questioned Hall at length in regard to the note, but were unable to learn the identity of the McNamara referred to.

All of the nine were slated for hearings on charges of "accessory to murder" based on the deaths of John Vargo and Michael Hivrika, strikers killed by riot guns when they stormed the Thomson plant.

45,000 Men on Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 3.—As the state's military marched into the Westinghouse strike zone today to preserve order, the movement of

100,000 munition workers for an eight hour day gained strength.

The first troops to reach the scene of yesterday's wild riot was the First cavalry, or "governor's troop" from Harrisburg. It entered East Pittsburgh shortly after 9 o'clock. At the same time several thousand employees of the big McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car company walked out, tying up the works. A general strike of the 12,000 employees before nightfall was in prospect unless the management followed the lead of other manufacturers and closed the plant.

At least 45,000 workers in the munitions factories were out today. Some of the leaders put the number striking at from five thousand to ten thousand in excess of that figure.

The governor's troop was the only militia unit on duty in the strike zone at 10 o'clock.

Other troops were expected there momentarily at that time. Martial law had not been declared, but was virtually in effect.

Before nightfall several more troops of cavalry will be in the strike zone. The Sheridan troop, of Tyrone, troop I of Sunbury and troop H of Pittsburgh, were enroute to the Turtle Creek valley. The cavalry will be under command of Colonel John P. Wood of Philadelphia.

The Eighteenth infantry was fully mobilized and prepared to move from the Shady Side station this afternoon. It expected orders to go to Swisvale or Braddock. The Tenth infantry, companies of which were mobilized at their respective armories in Beaver, West Moreland and Washington counties, was expecting orders to move

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ENGLAND

LONDON, May 3.—Rumors at Augustine Birrell, chief secretary, of Ireland, has tendered his resignation to Premier Asquith because of the Dublin rebellion, were in general circulation today, following Birrell's return from Dublin.

The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent reported it was rumored in the house of commons today that not only Birrell, but General Friend, commander of the forces in Ireland and several other officials have resigned. It is certain that Birrell will be under heavy fire when the motion for his resignation is called up for debate in commons.

No official information is obtainable at the moment as to the government will pursue toward the rebel prisoners brought to England. It was pointed out, however, that in the Boer revolt early in the war and the recent mutinies near Lahore, India, only the leaders were executed, the government treating the rank and file of the rebels leniently on the ground that they had been misled.

Resistance by isolated bands of rebels engaged the attention of government forces in Ireland yesterday, but as rapidly as troops reached villages where the rebels had concentrated they surrendered. Scarcely any sniping occurred in Dublin.

BIRRELL HAS RESIGNED. LONDON, May 3.—Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, has resigned from the British cabinet as the result of the Irish rebellion. The announcement of his resignation was made upon his return from Dublin today.

Birrell, who first served in the British cabinet as president of the board of education, was appointed chief secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland in January, 1907. He held his post through the cabinet last May that resulted in the formation of a coalition ministry.

Birrell was a liberal in politics. Before his appointment to the cabinet he had written a number of books and had edited an edition of Boswell's life of Johnson.

THE DAMAGE IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, May 3.—A total of 179 buildings were destroyed or damaged during the seven days rebellion, the chief of the Dublin fire department stated today. He estimated the fire loss in the Sackville street district alone at \$8,000,000.

THREE REBELS EXECUTED. LONDON, May 3.—Peter Pearce, president of the seven days Irish republic, James Connolly, commander of the army of the Irish republic, and a third man whose name was not given, were found guilty by court martial and shot to death this morning.

Their executions were announced in the house of commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith.

Practically all the rebel prisoners have now been removed from Dublin. About three hundred more, including several leaders, were brought to England today and the remainder, made up largely of prisoners of the rank and file, were taken to Belfast under heavy guard by Irish troops.

The announcement was made by the prime minister in the house of commons this afternoon a moment

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RIVER IS HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE

Fight Against Rising Mississippi Has Been Lost at Muscatine.

LEVEES ARE MOUNTED

Island Completely Inundated and Factories Have Been Flooded Along the River Front.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, May 3.—With hundreds of men laboring day and night against the highest water ever known in the Mississippi river here, to prevent the levees from breaking, the fight seems lost today as the water, still rising, is climbing over the tops of the bulwarks.

Hundreds of families are moving from their homes in South Muscatine, while the Huttig Manufacturing company, Roach and Musser Sash and Door factories and a dozen smaller plants have been compelled to shut down. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of finished lumber is threatened at the Roach and Musser plant and every available freight car is being loaded and rushed to safety.

Muscatine island, famous for its water melons and sweet potatoes, is completely inundated.

If the levee breaks, South Muscatine will be a surging sea of water. All schools and factories are closed. The river now six miles wide at Muscatine, came up five inches last night with a rise of sixteen inches predicted still to come.

Rise to Sixteen Feet. ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 3.—With the stage of the river here predicted to rise to sixteen feet above low water by Saturday, flood conditions in the Mississippi and Rock rivers threaten damage. Factories in the west end of the city have been forced to shut down because of the flood stage, and residents in the low lands are preparing to move.

At Davenport across the river, basements of down town stores are flooded and the big levee park erected there and the river terminals under course of construction are being threatened by the flood. Unless there are heavy rains in the north the crest of the flood is expected to reach here by Saturday night.

Call for Volunteers. MUSCATINE, Iowa, May 3.—A call was issued for 1,000 men at 11 o'clock today to aid the force laboring to save the South Muscatine and Muscatine island levees from the rapidly rising floods in the Mississippi river. Thousands of tons of sand and thousands of sacks are being rushed by water to the scene. Herculean effort is all that can possibly save the levees and South Muscatine with a population of 5,000 people. Levee Commissioner Spring announced at noon.

GERMANY

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.) May 3.—North of Dixmude, German detachments by a surprise attack with fire, entered the Belgian line and captured several dozen Belgian soldiers, the war office announced this afternoon.

"In the region of Four De Paris, our patrols advanced to the second French line and returned with several prisoners.

"On both sides of the Meuse, the situation around Verdun is unchanged.

"First Lieutenant Von Althaus shot down his sixth enemy aeroplane above Callette forest, northeast of Verdun. Another French aeroplane was brought down in an air combat south of Thiaumont in the same region. Two more aeroplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns south of Talou heights, north of Verdun and a fifth by machine gun fire near Hardaumont. The pilot of the last mentioned aeroplane was killed and his observer badly wounded.

MAY DAY RIOTS. LONDON, May 3.—A Central News dispatch from Geneva declares twenty-five persons were killed and 200 injured in May day riots in Berlin while three women were killed and seventy wounded in Leipzig. The women in Leipzig were declared to have pillaged shops. The police attacked them in an effort to restore order.

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent wired that a mob assembled in Potsdam place, Berlin, and cheered frantically when several speakers demanded peace. Similar disturbances were reported in Munich, Kiel and Chemnitz.

FRANCE

PARIS, May 3.—Only artillery activity occurred last night on the Verdun front, the war office reported today.

A French long range gun bombardment of the railway station at Sebastopol, in the hands of the Germans.

In the Argonne, the Germans launched a small attack with gas near LaHaraz, but were repulsed with serious losses.

BALKANS

BERLIN, May 3. (Via wireless to Sayville.)—Reports that Bulgaria and Turkey have opened peace negotiations with the allies are untrue, the Bulgarian official news agency declares.

The Geneva newspaper La Suisse circulated the report.

Spanish Steamer Sunk. CORTUNA, Spain, May 3.—The Spanish steamer Vini Freda has been sunk with the loss of one life. A report from her captain today said he believed the steamer was torpedoed.

INCOME TAX IS SMALLER THAN IT SHOULD BE

Fraud and Evasion is Said to Rob Uncle Sam of Many Millions.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is directed to furnish congress with a statement showing whether or not \$320,000,000 is being annually withheld from the treasury by income tax fraud and evasion, in a resolution in the house by Representative Keating of Colorado.

McAdoo by the same resolution, is asked why he has not recommended to the president that all income tax returns be made public in order that fraud may be checked. The law provides the president may order such publicity on recommendation of the secretary.

Keating said he based his resolution on charges by Basil M. Manly who was chief investigator for the industrial relations commission. Manly, in published statements in papers throughout the country has declared \$401,250,000 should be received annually from the income tax, instead of the \$80,190,000 actually collected. By the resolutions McAdoo is directed to declare whether or not the following findings of Manly are true: that of \$15,000,000,000 paid in wages and salaries in 1914, \$500,000,000 was paid to men receiving salaries larger than \$3,000.

That more than \$3,000,000,000 a year above the \$3,000 exemption is received as income in the form of fees. That \$20,000,000,000 is received as income from ownership of property and conduct of business above the \$3,000 exemptions.

That incomes received by persons subject to the income tax, total \$20,000,000,000; that with all proper deductions made, the figure should be \$14,826,000,000. That, based on this total, with the super-tax enforced on

the larger incomes, the total taxes to be collected would be \$31,250,000.

In introducing the resolution Representative Keating said: "I do this largely because of my faith in Basil M. Manly. Through his work with the industrial relations commission Manly has demonstrated he is an economist of the first rank, and an investigator who, in his researches would display neither fear nor favor.

"Manly declares that approximately \$320,000,000 is being annually withheld from the treasury of the United States by income tax frauds and evasions." You may discount Manly's figure by fifty per cent and still have a sum which makes all other frauds which have heretofore been perpetrated on the federal government seem insignificant.

"Three hundred and twenty million dollars represents the total income of 600,000 American workmen who have labored every day of the year." The nation's pension rolls is enormous but with the sum which Basil Manly says the millionaires of this country steal from the nation every year, would pay it twice over.

Reply From Germany Will Not Meet Demands of President Wilson

LONDON, May 3.—Special dispatches from English correspondents in Holland agree today that the German reply will not meet President Wilson's demands.

The English correspondents wired that Germany's answer will make certain concessions, both for the purpose of delay and to throw upon President Wilson responsibility for a break, but that in the main it will be argumentative and indecisive.

Between Two Fires. BERNE, Switzerland, May 3.—The Kaiser, according to German reports, is wavering between the advice of the Hollweg and Tirpitz groups in determining his future course toward America, the latter demanding defiance of all ships, neutral as well as belligerent.

Note Is Delayed. BERLIN, May 3.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, whose return from the Kaiser's headquarters is expected within a few hours, will say the final word on the draft of Germany's reply to the United States made at the foreign office.

The note itself has been put into diplomatic form. Foreign Secretary Von Jagow told the budget committee of the reichstag yesterday that it could not be regarded as entirely completed, indicating that the chancellor may make some alterations before it is forwarded to Washington.

The delay in the chancellor's return from the conference with the Kaiser has held up the sending of the reply indefinitely. It is the general belief, however, that the reply will go forward within a very short time after Von Bethmann-Hollweg's arrival here.

The Berlin Gazette reports that Finance Minister Helfferich took part in the conference at the Kaiser's headquarters.

Reply is Not Yet Ready. [By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, May 3.—Hope of definitely disposing of the submarine issue with Germany before Sunday—was dashed today when unofficial dispatches from Berlin said the German reply to President Wilson's last note was not yet ready for the cables.

In order to reach Washington by Saturday the note should be on the cables by tomorrow night. While this is entirely possible, it is regarded as highly improbable in the light of dispatch here today.

One thing seems certain—that when the note finally is started across the Atlantic, it will have the approval of all the leading German heads, from the Kaiser himself to those representing the people in the reichstag.

This government is unlikely to complain.

While German officials have been drafting their reply to President Wilson on submarine warfare, U boat commanders have refrained from what President Wilson termed their "present methods" against commerce. This is the interpretation placed by officials on the cessation of submarine attacks in the last few days.

It is believed orders were started to U boat commanders immediately upon receipt of President Wilson's last note. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of attacks at once. Since last Saturday not a single report of a vessel either sunk or attacked has reached the state department.

Note Delivered Tomorrow. [By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.] BERLIN, May 3.—It is expected that the German reply to the American note will be delivered to Ambassador Gerard tomorrow morning.

Though the German reply, as exclusively stated by the United Press yesterday, has been completed, it was not yet quite ready for the cable at noon today, though it may go forward with no more alterations. The Tarbell suggested that it is barely possible another conference will be held before the note is dispatched to Washington, despite Ambassador Gerard's return from the Kaiser's headquarters.

WILL STAY IN MEXICO FOR SIXTY DAYS MORE

Permission Granted American Troops to Continue Search for Villa and to Use the Railroads.

CONFERENCE HAS HARMONIOUS ENDING

Chief of Staff Scott and War Minister Obregon Come to Satisfactory Agreement at Midnight.

[By E. T. Copley, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

EL PASO, Texas, May 3.—The American expedition will remain in Mexico without interference from Carranzista troops, according to an agreement reached early today by Chief of Staff Scott and Carranza War Minister Obregon, after a conference lasting nearly twelve hours.

Obregon has granted permission for the expedition to have full use of the Mexico Northwestern railway in transporting supplies and men and has promised to co-operate "as fully as possible" with General Pershing's forces. It was stated on reliable authority. In return, Scott was unofficially reported to have set a sixty day limit on the presence of the Americans in Chihuahua. Scott's concessions, if any were made, were not definitely known, however, and it was believed the war department would give out the program agreed upon in a short time.

The conclusions will not become effective, according to the understanding around the conference room, until the evening of the respective governments' conference. Though Obregon launched a small attack with gas near LaHaraz, but were repulsed with serious losses.

Obregon and Scott emerged smiling from the conference room at the conclusion of the meeting, both refusing to indicate the outcome of the session. In a statement earlier in the evening they had stated jointly that "negotiations now in progress will probably result to the satisfaction of all concerned."

General Funston was eliminated from the meeting. This was obvious, though no official intimation of objection to his presence was given out. Funston strolled about the lobby of the hotel during the waning hours of the meeting and his absence from the conference was pointed to as indication that the negotiations had been robbed of their military aspect. Funston is persistently reported to have clashed with Obregon during the first conference held in Juarez over the minister's contention for the expedition's withdrawal and the Carranzistas' ability to control the situation.

Emerging from the conference, Scott went at once to his private car, standing on a siding here and dispatched a long telegraphic report of deliberations to Washington, using a special wire from the car.

Whether there will be additional conferences was not definitely known, but both war leaders were expected to remain at the border for the time being. Scott indicated the Washington attitude will decide whether an earlier meeting will be necessary. Obregon was silent on this point.

Indications that the conference was bounding toward an amicable adjustment of international question were seen early in the evening when Obregon came out of the meeting to talk with Adolfo De La Huerta, recently appointed civil governor of Sonora. The pair withdrew and held a whispered consultation for several minutes. When Obregon returned to the conference chamber, De La Huerta dictated a message to General Carranza, saying:

"My information is that the negotiations now in progress will terminate to complete satisfaction of all concerned."

Arthur J. McQuatters, president of the Mexican Mine Owners' association, arranged the conference. He is head of the company which owns large mines at Parral which were looted recently by Mexican civilians, following the fight between expeditionary troops and Carranzistas. McQuatters employs Scott's son and is personally well known to Obregon. The Carranza government has been anxious to have mining operations resumed because the natives have grown restless and turned to marauding through lack of employment. The American owners, at the same time, were anxious to renew work, but under existing internal Mexican conditions hesitated to expend large sums in rehabilitating their plants. McQuatters invited Obregon and Scott to luncheon at the Del Norte, ostensibly to discuss the Mexicans' tendency to blame the defacto government for their lack of employment. Obregon came openly, but Scott slipped in to the hotel in an effort to avoid being seen while his secretary insisted for an hour that the chief of staff was still in his private car.

Obregon has impressed Americans here as the strongest Mexican ever seen on the border. As a result of his handling of the negotiations with Scott, he was looked upon today as the coming strong man of Mexico.

It was stated positively there will be no conference today. Scott awaited word from Washington giving of official approval of the plan as he outlined it in his despatches, had no authority to progress further with the arrangements. The state department was expected to reply late today or

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PRINCESS CHIMAY GETS INTO LIME LIGHT AGAIN

Her Latest Fiance is Under Arrest for Trying to Evade Military Duty.

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, May 3.—Princess Caraman-Chimay, formerly Clara Ward, broke into the lime light today with another adventure added to the string accumulated since she inherited the millions of her father, a multi-millionaire Detroit, Mich., ship owner.

By telegraph and special messages, the Princess Chimay is frantically trying to obtain the release of her latest fiance, Albino Chachabato, a thirty-three year old orchestra director. Chachabato is under arrest at the Italian consulate at Chambéry, France, for failing to respond to the Italian mobilization call.

Four years later she eloped with Rigo, a Hungarian violinist, who had captured her fancy while playing in a Paris cafe. She left Rigo and after he came to the United States to play in restaurants, she obtained a divorce. Her next adventure was with Peppino Ricciardi, a canvasser employed by a Paris tourist agency, whom she married in 1904. She obtained a divorce from Ricciardi in Paris in 1910.

Before the war Chachabato was leading an orchestra in Vienna. He