

The Telegraph service of The Daily Gate City and Constitution-Democrat is received over our own leased wire.

The Daily Gate City

and Constitution-Democrat.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer. Local temp
-7 p. m. 76; 7 a. m. 65.

VOL. 123. NO. 39.

KEOKUK, IOWA, WEDNESDAY AUG. 16 1916

EIGHT PAGES

WILSON TO MEET MEN'S COMMITTEE

CHAIRMEN WILL HEAR PEACE PLAN

Hundred Who Represent 400,000 Railroad Men, Will Meet President Wilson Tomorrow.

COMPROMISE IS TALKED

Plan of Plan to Work Eight Hours With Present Overtime Schedule is Urged.

By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Due to the most dramatic incidents in the history of American labor will be enacted tomorrow in the east room of the white house. Six hundred railroad workers, representing 400,000 of their fellows, will hear from President Wilson, his reasons for believing they can settle the differences with their employers without using their threatened weapon—paralyzation of transportation.

The men are coming to hear the appeal the president has made to their sub-committee. Word was conveyed to the president at 12:30 today that the conference in New York between the delegates of the general committee and W. S. Carter of the sub-committee, had resulted in nothing definite beyond agreement to hear him. Arrangements were made immediately at the white house for the president to receive them tomorrow.

Wait for Suggestion.

The employees insist that the railroad or the president suggest the means of investigation, and allow them to pass on it. One plan discussed is that advanced by the Industrial Relations Commission. It provides that in case of a disagreement such as the present, a board of mediation and investigation should be created, to include one member from each side and a third to be chosen by the two selected, or by the president. It would be necessary then to give legislative enactment powers to the board to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, compel attendance and testimony and demand production of pertinent evidence from both sides.

It is understood that the employees may be willing to make, or are at least considering a six months trial of the proposition compromising an eight hour day and present rates of overtime.

While the president today temporarily ceased his activities as mediator pending the conferences held by the employees and managers in New York and Washington, administration officials appeared hopeful that with the resumption of direct efforts tomorrow it will be possible to establish the ground work for settlement.

Problem is President's.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The problem of averting a railroad strike that would paralyze the traffic of the country still rests with President Wilson. The six hundred district chairmen of the big four brotherhoods representing the 400,000 trainmen today accepted the president's invitation to confer with him in Washington tomorrow. No other decision was

(Continued on page 2)

GERMANS TO WIN IN WAR IN 1917

This is Prediction of Officer in Prussian Guards, Who Was Captured by British.

BLAME FOR AMERICA

Says Struggle Would Have Ended in Year, Had the United States Not Sold Munitions to the Allies.

[By Wilbur S. Forrest, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

BRITISH BASE HOSPITAL, NORTHERN FRANCE, July 21. (By mail.)—"The war will end early in 1917. Which side will win? Germany will win, of course."
A wounded officer of the noted Prussian guard made this assertion to the United Press today. The words came between big bites of thick white bread laid sandwich-like over a heavy spread of real butter and orange marmalade. The officer was hungry. With about 200 comrades he had just arrived from the scene of the big British offensive. He had been nipped in the leg by shrapnel. His wound did not deter him from verbal optimism. But he was greatly thankful for the neat hospital cot and the treatment he was receiving.

"Why were you taken prisoner?" he was asked.
"The British had too much artillery for us," was the reply. "Their fire was stronger than ours and we were cut off. We had plenty of food but no water. We had to surrender."

This officer spoke excellent English. He learned it in a German school. He was under thirty and a perfect specimen of manhood.

"How long have you been at the front?" he was asked.
"Twenty-two months," he replied with pride. "I've been in Poland, Galicia, Champagne, Verdun and at Comtainal and Mametz wood. I was captured at Mametz wood. For five days my division was cut off by the British artillery fire. A trip to the rear for water was death. Long range guns were playing streams of steel on the lines between us and the rear. Shorter range guns were doing the same in front. At night we could crawl to shell holes and drink the water gathered there, but it was very risky and the water did not last."

War Lasts Another Year.

Despite his wound and the fact that he was a prisoner, the Prussian could not conceal an air of "cockiness."
"Germany will win the war," he added in his slow, careful English. "We have the men, the guns and the material. But I think it will last another year."

"What about the food situation in Germany?"
"Food is very short now, but there is enough to last until the harvest. Then we will have plenty. We are not worried."

Discussion of the possible duration of the war led the wounded German to a denunciation of the United States.

"You Americans are responsible for the long war that Germany is having," he said. "The war would have been over in a year if you Americans had not sold munitions to England."

"But Germany might have bought munitions from America as well as England, perhaps the British fleet was partly to blame."

"Yes," was the response, "but we blame the United States more." Neither the Prussian officer nor his comrades had heard about the exploit of the German submarine Deutschland. The details interested them intensely.

Private Gerhard—of a Prussian guard regiment—was just as confident as his officer about the extent of the war but unlike the officer, was willing to give hearty praise to the fighting British "Tommys."

—Subscribe for The Gate City.

Denies Germany Had Designs On Islands Sought By U. S.

Foreign Secretary Von Jagow Says His Country Has No Intention of Disturbing Sovereign Rights of any Power

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, L. I.) Aug. 16.—Foreign Secretary Von Jagow today flatly denied that Germany ever had any designs on the Danish West Indies in commenting on English reports that it was feared that Germany would buy the islands as the first step in an assault on the Monroe doctrine that inspired the United States to negotiate for their purchase.

"I only know of these reports through the newspapers," said the foreign secretary, "but of one thing I am absolutely certain, that is that Germany is antagonistic to nobody and has no intention of disturbing the sovereign rights of any power in that part of the world."

AMERICAN DOCTRINES PREACHED

"America First and America Efficient" is Charles E. Hughes' Text in His Oregon Speeches.

HITS WILSON REGIME

Candidate Criticizes Army and Navy Heads and Tariff Programs and Touches on Preparedness.

[By Perry Arnold, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 16.—Charles E. Hughes preached his doctrine of "America first and America efficient" in Oregon today—the state which, despite his protest from the supreme bench instructed for him in the primaries. He was to make at least two speeches, and members of his party were authority for the statement that he would cite more concrete instances to support his claim of democratic incapacity for efficient government.

So far, the republican aspirant for presidential honors has cited instances to support charges of "payment of political debts at the public expense," inclusive and "wordy" laws in the anti-dumping sections of the democratic tariff law, and failure of the Wilson administration to live up to the platform pledge of protection of American citizens and their property abroad. Yesterday, at Tacoma, he added a new charge—that it required a republican emergency currency measure to tide the democratic party through the panicky days just at the beginning of the Wilson administration.

It is known the governor has recently received a great deal of data from headquarters of the national committee at New York including one \$75 telegram. This is a treasure house of information for his use.

From now on in every one of his big speeches, the candidate will attempt to strike a new blow at his political opponents by citation of specific instances supporting his claim.

Biggest Crowd at Seattle.

Seattle, last night accorded the republican aspirant for presidential honors, the greatest reception he has yet received. Eight thousand jammed the hall, and a thousand more jostled outside, pounding vainly on doors for admission. Even above Hughes' voice could be heard the din of the disappointed ones. This vast audience cheered every shaft which Hughes shot at the democratic administration with a vim and enthusiasm that echoed and re-echoed through the hall. Stimulated by the warmth of the reception the nominee gave them what members of his party declared was his best speech of the tour.

Vociferous cheers greeted Hughes' first direct reference during the tour to Roosevelt. He did not mention the name of the former president but the reference was unmistakable. It was in connection with a satirical refer-

(Continued on page 2)

RELATIONS MAY NOT BE RESUMED

England Wants Germany to Apologize and Make Amends for the Fryatt Execution.

HOW TO SECURE THIS

Cabinet of England Consults With Allies as to Best Method to Take to Receive Reparation.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—

England may not resume diplomatic relations with Germany after the end of the war until Germany makes full reparation for the execution of Captain Fryatt and similar outrages, Premier Asquith intimated in the house of commons this afternoon.

"Will the government declare that the Kaiser is wanted for murder?" asked Will Thorne, labor member. The question went unanswered amid a tumult of cheering.

The prime minister replied to a question put to the government by Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward asked if in view of the Fryatt and other cases whether England was prepared to resume diplomatic intercourse with Germany after the war unless the alleged crimes were explained.

Premier Asquith said that in the opinion of the cabinet, the country would not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany until such reparation had been made. The cabinet, he added, is consulting England's allies as to the best method for securing such reparation.

CEMENT PLANT HAS BIG FIRE

Strikers Try to Halt Fire Department of City of LaSalle and Several Are Hurt.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 16.—An all night fire which destroyed the store house and shipping house of the German-American Portland Cement company here at an estimated loss of \$125,000, was finally brought under control today. The origin is unknown, according to officials of the company.

Attempts on the part of men, said by police to be some of the striking cement workers, to halt LaSalle fire apparatus on its way to the fire, resulted in injuries to several persons. Several men are reported to have leaped in front of fire carts in efforts to halt the horses, but failed. They did succeed in halting automobile fire apparatus from Peru. The Peru fire fighters returned home when they found the road blocked.

Twenty thousand persons, practically LaSalle's population, watched the fire through the night hours.

No Legal Action.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the federal trade commission, who has been here in connection with an investigation of rises in flour and wheat prices from the industrial standpoint, planned today to leave for Washington tomorrow. He will lay what facts he has obtained before government officials. It is not believed his presentation will recommend legal action by the government.

As a result of the jump in wheat yesterday, bakers' grade flour was selling half a dollar higher today at \$7.25.

EXPECT TO HOLD BACK RUSSIANS

Hardest of Their Offensive Blows Has Been Struck, German Officers Are Confident.

POINT TO THE FAILURES

Czar's Men Should Have Been in Kovel and Lemberg, Following Goritz and Stanislaw.

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

HEADQUARTERS OF FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG'S ARMY, Aug. 16.—"The worst of the Russian offensive is over," one of the highest commanding officers on the eastern front told the United Press today after a tour of inspection of the Austro-German lines.

Completely halted at the Stochod river in their efforts to retake Kovel, the Russians, undaunted by this failure, have shifted their attacks southward, always striking against the Austrians.

"The temporary successes of the Russians in the southeast is desperate strategy," said a German officer, "because the faster they advance with their left wing in the southeast the more they weaken the position of their right wing along the Stochod."

It is admitted here that the Russians caught the Austrians by surprise at the beginning of the offensive. Aeroplanes reported Russian troops massing behind the Russian front but no one believed the Russians as strong as they have been discovered to be.

The Russian tactics kept the Austrians guessing for several weeks but now the whole Austro-German front is reorganized and the earlier Russian advantages are being overcome.

Fail to Follow Up.

The fall of Stanislaw and Goritz were admittedly unpleasant, but viewed strategically, have a different meaning, according to German military men. These reverses are completely outweighed by the Russian failure to reach Kovel and Lemberg. The Germans marvel that they didn't succeed in view of the gigantic English and French blows but at the critical moment German troops arrived and stiffened the lines east of Kovel.

We bivouaced last night near the front where the Russians on August 3 attempted a great offensive. I walked for two hours in the front line trenches watching German eleven inch shells bombarding the Russians. Major Von Cheller, former attaché of the German embassy at Washington, and Captain P. Behn, former German consul at Denver, explained the lay of the surrounding country. We also visited the headquarters of General Bernhardt, who is commanding an army on this front, but he was suffering from influenza and unable to receive us.

Night Scene Entrancing. The night scene at the front was

(Continued on page 2)

ITALIAN VICTORY SOUTH OF GORTIZ

Steady Advance by Russians, Calm on Anglo-French Front Are Situations Reported by Capitals.

AMERICANS IN DANGER

Austrian Air Raider Nearly Hit Consul with Bomb—Berlin Reports Repulse of Russians.

[By Ed. L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A steady advance by the Russians and an Italian victory south of Goritz were announced in official dispatches from allied capitals today, while an almost complete calm settled over the Anglo-French front.

In southeastern Galicia the Russians are forging westward and have captured two villages besides other Austrian positions, the Russian war office announced. Only in the north, where stubborn Austro-German resistance west of the Zlota Lipa river has checked the czar's troops, is there any indication of a slackening of the Russian advances.

In ten weeks of General Brusiloff's great offensive, the Russians have taken 358,602 prisoners and a great amount of booty, Petrograd announced.

The German war office countered upon the Russian claim of further gains with a statement that Russian attacks north of the Dnieper were completely repulsed in yesterday's fighting. Delayed dispatches from the Austrian war office, covering Sunday's fighting make similar claims.

The Italian war office announced the capture of Austrian trenches south and east of Goritz.

The Russian Report.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.—Russian armies under General Brusiloff, from June 4 to August 13, captured 358,602 Austro-German prisoners and 405 cannons. It was officially announced today.

Other booty includes 1,325 machine guns, 338 mine and bomb throwers and 292 powder carts.

Despite stubborn enemy resistance at some points, the Russians advanced their lines on a seventy-five mile front, extending from the Carpathians to a point southwest of Tarnopol, in yesterday's fighting, occupying two villages.

South of Brzezany, another Russian detachment forced a crossing of the Zlota Lipa river. Austro-German counter attacks then checked a further advance.

Fierce fighting is going on in the angle of the Zlota Lipa and the Dnieper, north of Stanislaw. In the face of desperate enemy resistance, the Russians advanced their lines further in the direction of the railway town of Halitz.

Southeast of Stanislaw, the right wing of General Letchitzky's army captured the villages of Solotvina and Griava, on the Zlota Bistrizza river.

Near the Carpathians, the Russians followed up their victories forcing the enemy to retire westward from the region of Delatyn and Vorochta and capturing a height west of Vorochta and Ardomez.

Building Floats on Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 16.—A thousand ton building, floating down the bay was the unique spectacle San Franciscans saw early today when the structure which officially represented Ohio at the Panama-Pacific exposition was moved to San Carlos, twenty-three miles south of here. The building, 131 feet long and 80 feet wide, was purchased by the Peninsula Country club of San Carlos for a club house. It was lifted bodily on barges and towed south.

NEW YORK—Charles E. Hughes is a six to five favorite in election betting, compared with the previous figure of two to one, according to Edward McQuade, betting commissioner.

STOPS MAKING WOODEN LEG TO BEGIN ANOTHER FIGHT FOR LIFE

Boy's Tubercular Limb Was Amputated—Doctors Fear Lungs Are Affected.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 16.—Claude Harker, 14, Topeka's bravest boy, stopped making his own wooden leg today and began a fight for life at the Municipal hospital, where doctors

HORSESHOE OF FIRE ON THE SOMME

Most Terrific Shell Blastings in the History of World, Takes Place on the Allies' Front.

FRENCH SUPERIOR IN AIR

Thirty MHees of Sausage-Shaped Observation Balloons and Numerous Aeroplanes, Keep Eyes on Teutons.

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE SOMME, Aug. 16.—A thirty mile horseshoe of solid artillery fire, one of the most terrific shell blastings in the history of the world, is drawing a line of flame along the Somme battle front.

The artillery reached its greatest intensity as I arrived at the highest point on Domperle Plateau, southwest of Peronne. The day before, the French had captured German third line positions from Hardecourt to Buscourt. At the precise moment of my arrival, the French were employing all their great artillery strength to protect their newly acquired positions. The Germans were shelling even more desperately in an effort to dislodge the French and launch counter attacks. The stupendousness of this great artillery struggle was indescribable. The curving line of fire extended from the French positions before Clercy, north of the Somme to St. Quentin, thence south to the region of Peronne and southwest to Barleu, Estrees and Soye Court. Shells of all calibres, both shrapnel and high explosive, burst at every instant at every point along the entire front with a rapidity which defied counting. For one lone interval, by a seemingly miraculous intervention, I was able to count off fifteen seconds when not a single shell exploded. Immediately thereafter the fire was resumed with redoubled intensity.

Equally impressive as this thirty mile unbroken semi-circle of artillery fire, was the thirty mile horseshoe of French observation sausage balloons overhanging, at great height, the entire battle front. Their wireless instruments were directing the French fire.

At the same time innumerable French aeroplanes darted in and out among the sausages, crossing and recrossing the German lines every minute. From time to time as a daring aviator flew over the German positions half a dozen white puffs would suddenly appear with startling distinctiveness silhouetted against the clear blue sky showing distinctly where the anti-German aircraft gunners had sought to encircle the aeroplane with shrapnel. Yet despite this great activity of France's air forces not a single German aeroplane appeared either for the purpose of chasing back the French, attacking the French sausages, or for reconnoitering.

Likewise not a single German sausage was visible to offset the unbroken thirty mile semi-circle of twenty-six French sausages which I was able to count. Nothing could give a more vivid impression of the French's undisputed mastery and superiority in the air. Pushing ahead from Domperle into the shell zone our party progressed toward Biaches, barely a mile from Peronne and the most advanced French position. We passed the villages of Bequincourt, Herbecourt, Asservillers and Flaucourt, all of which were so completely

(Continued on page 2)

HERE'S DAILY FOOD CHART OF IOWA SOLDIERS ON BORDER

Beef and Potatoes Are in Majority When Ounces Consumed is Figured Up.

Fresh beef, 18 ounces; baking powder .08 ounces; beans 2.4 ounces; potatoes 20 ounces; prunes 1.28 ounces; coffee 1.12 ounces; sugar 3.2 ounces; pepper .04 ounce; cinnamon .014 ounce; lard .64 ounce; butter .5 ounce; syrup .32 gills; flavoring extracts .014 ounce.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 16.—This is what each American soldier on the border consumes in one day:

In one day, a horse eats 12 pounds of oats and 14 pounds of hay. This average is subject to change at any time.

(Continued on page 2)