Hang Out the Flag.
If You Haven't
One, Get One.

The Daily Gate City
and Constitution-Democrat.

THE WEATHER
Cold wave. Fair. Local temp—
7 p. m. 34; 7 a. m. 28.

VOL. 124. NO. 53. KEOKUK, IOWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1917 TEN PAGES

ZIMMERMAN CONFESSES SCHEME

RMANY ADMITS MEXICAN PLOT AGAINST PEACEFUL UNITED STATES

s Not Deny Scheming With Mexico While Pretending to be America's Friend and Anxious for Harmony.

OWNING BLUNDER OF DIPLOMACY

mmerman Will Lose His Job for Permitting Secret Intrigue to Become Disclosed, is Dutch Opinion.

ed Press Leased Wire Service]
ERLIN (via London) ch 3.—Admission was e by Germany today that ructions had been sent to German minister in Mexi- ity as to the possibilities Mexico's part in hostilities nst the United States.

he admission was made in -official statements. Sur- was expressed as to how American government ob- d information concerning ctions sent secretly to any's diplomatic agents. manner in which this in- ation came into the pos- on of the United States not known, but the source h admitted the negotia- s, expressed the belief that parently treachery was mitted on American terri- ."

Calls It Justified.

STERDAM, March 3.—Admitting ndeavor to align Japan and Mexi- with the kaiser's government st the United States, Germany to- justified that attempt on the d that she had a right to take utions in view of the possibilities r with America. A semi-official e was quoted to this effect in dis- es received from Berlin today. rmany decided upon this step af- er decision to wage unrestricted arine warfare. It was impelled ch a course by the previous atti- of the American government—subsequent developments have fied the course, it was stated.

e semi-official statement dispatch Berlin read:

fter Germany's decision to wage stricted submarine warfare in of the previous attitude of the rican government, we were com- d to reckon on the possibility of ict with the United States.

he subsequent severance of dip- tic relations by the United States the request by the United States other neutral nations join her in action proved that our calcula- was correct.

ecause we were anticipating such sibility, it was not only our right, ur duty to take precautions so as lance if there was a possible ad- n of a new enemy to our ene- ."

ccordingly, the German minister exico, in the middle of January, was instructed, in the event of the United States declaring war, to offer the Mexican government an alliance, and to arrange further details.

"These instructions expressly enjoined the German minister to make no advances to Mexico unless he know certainly that America intended to declare war."

NOT AT ALL ASHAMED.

BERLIN, (via Sayville wireless) March 3.—Foreign Secretary Zimmerman today justified Germany's action in seeking to ally Mexico and Japan against the United States.

Such a course, he said, was merely a defensive measure—not to be carried out except in case the United States declared war on Germany. Moreover, he said, it was no more a "plot" than the "plot" which was reported in South American newspapers as having been undertaken against Germany by the United States when America sought, according to South American and other newspaper reports, to line up the American republics in common action against Germany.

The foreign secretary commented on America's pro-ally sympathies. He refrained from admitting specifically his authorship of the letter to Minister Eckhardt at Mexico City and his entire discussion of the matter was, he was careful to state, based on "English reports" of the German plot to get Mexico to declare war against the United States and to secure Japan's aid against the United States."

The official press agency today issued the following statement:

Foreign Secretary Zimmerman was asked by a staff member of the official German press bureau about the English report of a "German plot revealed to get Mexico to declare war against the United States."

The state secretary for foreign affairs answered:

You understand that it is impossible for me to discuss the facts of this 'revealed plot' just at this moment and under these circumstances.

I therefore may be allowed to limit my answer to what is said in the English reports, which most certainly were not inspired by sympathy with Germany.

The English reports expressly state that Germany expected and wished to remain with the United States on terms of friendship but that in case the United States declared war against Germany, we prepared measures of defense. I fail to see how such a 'plot' is inspired by unfriendliness on our part.

It would mean nothing but that we would use means universally admitted in war in case the United States declared war.

The most important part of the alleged plot is its conditions and form. The whole 'plot' falls flat to the ground in case the United States does not declare war against us.

And if we really, as the report alleges, considered the possibility of a hostile act by the United States against us, then we really had reasons to do so.

An Argentine newspaper which printed a story a short while ago really revealed the 'plot' when, in telling that the United States last year suggested to the other American republic to unite in common action against German and her allies, the foreign secretary continued.

This 'plot' was apparently not conditional in the least. The news as published by the newspaper LaPrensa well agreed with the interpretation given, for instance Edward Price Bell, London correspondent, who said that the United States was only waiting for the proper moment in order to opportunely assist the entente.

The same American stated that Americans from the beginning of the war really participated in it by putting the immense resources of the United States at the entente's disposal and that the Americans had not declared war only because they felt sure that assistance by friendly neutrality would be during that time much more efficient for the entente, than direct participation in the war.

Whether this American newspaper man represented the facts exactly, we were at a loss to judge in satisfactory fashion, since we were more or less completely cut off from real communication with the United States.

But there were other facts which seemed to confirm this and similar assurances.

Everybody knows these facts and I need not repeat them.

The entente propaganda services have sufficiently heralded all these pro-entente demonstrations in the United States. And if you link these demonstrations, together with the actual attitude of the United States, then it is obvious that the consideration was not frivolous on our part of what defensive measures we should take if we were attacked by the United States.

Another View of Plot.

[By Ralph H. Turner, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

TOKIO, March 3.—That the letter of German Foreign Secretary Zimmerman was designed wholly to create distrust of Japan in the United States and to stir up new trouble between the United States and Mexico, was the view expressed by officials here today.

The belief was stated that Germany never expected the German-Japanese-Mexican alliance proposed in the letter Zimmerman wrote to the German minister at Mexico City to be a success. The sole aim of the move, officials here declare, was to sow the seeds of discord amongst the entente allies in the western hemisphere and in the orient.

Not a Great Secret.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 3.—"The activity of Germany in Mexico revealed in the German plot letter, was known among Detroit motor car manufacturers at least three weeks before the letter was given to the public," said Theo. F. MacManus of Toledo and Detroit, one of the country's leading advertising men, here today.

Pancho Villa's secretary, an American, and his brother, were in Detroit recently, trying to buy two hundred automobiles for Villa's army. They had plenty of money and certificates. They were unable to get the cars, the manufacturers taking the position that the sale would be unfair, considering the strained relations between the two countries.

"The secretary seemed very much surprised and during one of the conferences he made the statement that Carranza was being financed by German money and that Villa was receiving his backing from Japan.

"This information has been in the hands of the government at Washington for days.

"The secretary said that fifty per cent of the men in Villa's command are American army deserters. He said only one, a machine gun operator, very bitter against the United States, would fight for Mexico against the United States, however.

"The secretary made it plain that Villa had plenty of money. He said of course the cars could be secured, but he hoped to get them at factory prices" said MacManus.

Japan Not Interested.

[By Ralph H. Turner, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

TOKIO, March 3.—Declaring Japan had received no such proposal as

(Continued on page 2.)

An Heirloom of Friendship

GERMANY'S PLOTTING AND CHANCELLOR'S PROFESSIONS ABOUT AMERICA.

JANUARY, 19.—Foreign Secretary Zimmerman forwarded through Ambassador Von Bernstorff a letter saying "we shall give financial support and Mexico is to reconquer New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The president of Mexico should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence to this plan."

FEB. 27.—Speaking in the reichstag Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg said: "Friendly relations between us and America had been carefully promoted. We honored them as an heirloom of Frederick The Great. President Wilson brusquely broke off relations. This breaking of relations is without precedent in history."

MARCH 3.—Foreign Secretary Zimmerman admits and justifies attempt to have Mexico and Japan war on America on the ground no action was intended unless America declared war and also because America had herself "plotted" against Germany in urging neutrals to make common cause against her.

CARRANZA IS RECOGNIZED

Ambassador Fletcher Presents Credentials Today at Mexico City and Asks a Question.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 3.—United States Ambassador Fletcher formally presented his credentials to First Chief Carranza today, marking the complete restoration of diplomatic interchange between Mexico and the United States and the final step in entire recognition of the Carranza government.

The occasion was to be made the formal occasion for a ceremony of great pomp. Ambassador Fletcher was received with extraordinary honors, accorded the salutes of a general division in the army and granted respectful tribute by officials and the people at large.

Fletcher's first official act as ambassador was expected to be the presentation of an inquiry at the Mexican foreign office requesting a statement from that government as to its position with regard to the United Staes. The inquiry was ordered from Washingon in view of the revelations of Germany's attempt to align Mexico and Japan against America.

In view of the government's disavowal that such a plan was ever broached by the German ambassador, a formal answer reiterating Mexico's complete friendship for the United States is expected at once. The formal speeches to be interchanged between First Chief Carranza and the new ambassador were awaited with interest.

Two New Ministers.

LAREDO, Texas, March 3.—M. Mendez and Carlos Felix Diaz, newly appointed Mexican ministers to Peru and Bolivia, respectively, and secretary to Mendez, Jose MaAlcazar, left here today enroute to New York where they will sail for their new posts which have been closed since the Madero revolution.

The ministers expressed themselves believing Mexico had no knowledge of the proposed German alliance prevfous to its disclosure in this country. Their first news of the plot, they said, was gained from American newspapers on arrival here last night.

BULGAR KING DANGEROUSLY ILL

Reported Sick at Austrian Health Resort With Condition Not Very Favorable.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

ROME, March 3.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is dangerously ill at an Austrian health resort, according to advices here today.

King Ferdinand was fifty-six years old on February 26. He assumed the government in 1887, after the abdication of Prince Alexander. The above is the first word of his illness. He was last reported in attendance at the conference at the German kaiser's headquarters on January 27 when the unlimited submarine warfare was decided upon.

Weekly Bank Statement.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—The weekly actual bank statement today showed the following changes:

Surplus decreased $3,025,670.

Loans increased $50,828,000.

Reserve in own vaults decreased $5,347,000.

Reserve in federal reserve banks increased $9,526,000.

Reserve in the depositaries increased $664,000.

Net demand deposits increased $45,297,000.

Net time deposits increased $13,606,000.

Circulation decreased $108,000.

Aggregate reserve $785,469,000.

ELECTRIFIED INT[illegible]CTION

Historical Dept. of Iowa
DES MOINES

Congress R[illegible] for Armed Neutrality [illegible] When German [illegible]ssion is Received.

ALL FACTIONS UNITED

Senator La Follette is Great Unknown Quantity, But Not Expected to Hold Out Any Longer.

[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Germany's unabashed acknowledgement today of conspiracy to align Japan and Mexico for invasion of the United States appears to have removed the last vestige of opposition in the senate to the armed neutrality bill.

First news of the Berlin admission was conveyed to the senate in United Press dispatches, read into the record at the request of Senator Brandegee. They created a profound impression on senators, being re-read by unanimous request.

It made absolutely certain that before midnight President Wilson will have the fullest authority of congress to arm American merchantmen against submarine attacks and uphold American rights at sea "through other instrumentalities."

Republicans amazed at what some called "brazen" admission from Berlin, announced the measure would have their ungrudging support.

Senator LaFollette loomed up as the great unknown quantity.

Up to noon, he had maintained an ominous silence. Republicans and democrats alike were in the dark as to his intentions.

"Of course, if LaFollette wants to," one leader said, "he can defeat the bill. A roll call will be demanded, and it is a question whether he will undertake to go on record before the country as refusing to uphold the president's hands in this crisis."

Senator Brandegee, Connecticut, opened the debate on the bill at the close of the morning routine, urging unison of all factions in a face about against Germany. He declared war should immediately result if Germany should sink another American ship after arming by the government.

"If another of our vessels is sunk after this action by the congress, then there would be war if this country is fit to live," shouted Brandegee. "The president says ships should be armed if it becomes necessary. Great God, Mr. President, isn't it necessary if we keep to the seas at all?

"Won't you stand up and fight like men, or will you lie on your backs?

"Shall we sit supinely by and allow the edict of a foreign potentate to destroy American commerce?

"Must we wait until the slaughter actually comes?"

It is timidity, as the president says, for our merchantmen to hug the shores, Brandegee continued. It would be manslaughter, however, for them to leave without being armed against the homicidal maniacs now scouring the seas.

"Germany is even now waging a war against us and we hesitate to defend ourselves.

"I am willing today to vote this authority to the president and further direct him to use any means necessary to bring this state of war to a successful end.

Senator Fall, New Mexico, followed Brandegee, stating that the passage of the bill would be a virtual declaration of war.

"The president knows that if congress passes this bill, it amounts to a declaration of unlimited war."

Asked by Senator Reed, Missouri, the attitude of congress as to a declaration of actual war, Fall retorted:

"Congress would declare war in fifteen minutes if necessary. The general attitude of senators was that arming of merchantmen would lay the country open to actual war, but that "if it must come after America's unquestioned patience, then let it come."

"If an American ship is now sunk," Senator Brandegee said, "or in view of the German attitude, if one of our armed ships sinks an approaching submarine, war will come."

"There is far more safety in an unflinching course now than in an uncertain one," Senator Hitchcock declared. Senator Fall declared it would be a public calamity for congress to remain in session during the next two months, and held that the duty to protect American rights is manifestly vested in the executive branch.

Chicago brokers are settling up back taxes due the federal government under the emergency stamp tax law. A plan to fight the tax in the courts has been abandoned because of the international crisis.

ARMED AMERICAN SHIPS WILL DEFY SUBMARINES

Guns are Waiting in Naval Yards; to be Screwed Down to Decks of United States Merchantmen.

STEP BRINGS NATION NEARER BATTLE

Republicans Determined That Extra Session of Congress Must be Called, but President Wilson Objects.

[By Carl D. Groat, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Germany's admission today in a United Press dispatch from Berlin that she plotted Mexico against the United States, clinched republican determination for an extra session of congress.

This admission, they held, showed Germany's spirit—a spirit heedless of bringing on war, and perhaps even really desirous of having the United States in as an enemy.

Up to the time of receipt of the German admission, however, administration leaders said there would be no extra session immediately, though they admitted that failure of pending supply bills might make it necessary to have a session in June or thereabouts for appropriations.

Republicans said an extra session was essential; that war was evidently at hand, and that congress with its war making prerogative ought to be at hand to cope with the situation.

The armed neutrality bill was destined to pass today, with full power to the president to protect American rights and lives on the high seas.

President Wilson had told friends he would call no extra session. This was taken to mean that the administration proposed to get a resolution for continuing appropriations in cases where the regular bills failed, and that there would be no call at once, at any rate, to satisfy those arguing from the war making privilege standpoint. The senate last night passed for the second time the big naval bills with amendments such as the house wanted.

Crowded galleries listened to patriotic speeches when the armed neutrality bill came up there afternoon.

Patriotism was the keynote of the proceedings.

Society women forsook party engagements to follow the debate.

Diplomats kept tabs from their special gallery while the ordinary admission galleries were jammed.

The session recessed at 12:45 until 10 this forenoon. The arrangement was then to continue with the armed neutrality bill and pass that. But republicans served notice that they intended to thwart passage of any other measures for the direct purpose of forcing an extra session. Talk is all that is needed to kill the remaining supply bills, and with only a few hours of the present session remaining, this can be accomplished easily.

The second session of the sixty-fourth congress will adjourn sine die at noon tomorrow.

Adjournment actually may come several hours after noon Sunday, but tonight the congress clocks will be stopped and set right again only after the present congress is history.

There will be no extra session, until June, at the earliest—unless international possibilities make it essential that senate and house meet sooner.

President Wilson today sent word to his legislative leaders that he would not call the sixty-fifth congress into extraordinary session unless the sixty-fourth fails to pass the armed neutrality measure.

It is confidently predicted by leaders of both parties that this bill—as the president wants it—will go through both houses.

The first work of the next congress when it is called in, and after the month or more that may be necessary for organization, will be to pass any appropriation lost in the ruck by the dying congress.

Even if the army appropriation bill—one of the most important which congress handles—is lost, the president is determined not to call the extra session Senator Lodge and other republican leaders have been openly fighting for.

Will Not Call Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Wilson will not call an extra session now, the United Press was officially informed today. If the present congress can complete its work, developments in the international situation are not such as to warrant a call for assembly of the new congress at this time.

The white house received its first word of Germany's admission of the authenticity of the Zimmerman "plot" letter from the United Press early today.

State department officials said that the fact that Germany admitted her act, did not alter the diplomatic situation.

"We were convinced of the authenticity of the plot," said one official, though he added that what Germany had to say might have a bearing on whether or not the admission aggravated the situation.

Authorities felt the admission would have the immediate effect of solidifying patriotic sentiment in congress and the nation and might swerve the doubting.

Particularly they believed it might kill Senator Stone's opposition to the armed neutrality measure and any more peace-at-any-price talk on the bill.

Warning of Our Weakness.

NEW YORK, March 3.—"Exposure of the German plot to embroil Mexico and Japan in war with the United States should turn the attention of the country to the weakness to our defense system and to the support of universal military service," Colonel Joseph H. Colt, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Defense society, declared in a statement to the United Press today. "Only one thing will give us any sort of chance to hold our own against Germany or any other nation. That is speedy breaking down of party lines in congress so that the question of defense can be considered by a national legislature united for Americanism.

"Politics in the past has divided

(Continued on page 7)

LOCK OF VISITORS TO SEE INAUGUARATION

at Event Occurs Monday nd Has Attracted Thousands of People.

ed Press Leased Wire Service.]
ASHINGTON, March 3.—A drip- foggy day, pervaded with gloom e sort that only Washington in- ral weather can bring, dawned to greet the thousands of ricans who came to town to see resident inaugurated.

giments of tanned troops fresh the border; regiments of march- clubs from every town big enough pport a cornet band; regiments ildren under the care of loquaci- mothers and dispirited fathers bled into union station on regiments of trains and slopped up Pennsylvania avenue in the cold, clinging rain, to hotels and boarding houses, which already were filled with earlier birds.

Mingled with the music of the bands of soldiers and marching clubs and the wails of infant children, were the taps of the thousands of hammers thumping incessantly up and down the avenue from the capitol to the white house, putting finishing touches to the parade stands, the parade decorations and the court of honor before the white house. Every "Sousa" in this part of the country—some in red uniforms and some in purple—marched in from the station at the head of his puffing bandsmen, marched through the streets defying the rain, playing marches and stopped

(Continued on page 7.)

LET THE PEOPLE KNOW IS CONGRESSWOMAN'S KEYNOTE

Miss Jeanette Rankin Wears White Chiffon, But Does Not Talk Like It.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—Three thousand New Yorkers stamped, cheered and waved their approval of a little slip of a woman all in white chiffon and almost as embarrassed as a high school girl in a graduating class, at Carnegie hall. She was Miss Jeanette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana; and the speech was her first to a New York audience.

But there was no white chiffon about Miss Rankin's opinions. She led off by sounding the keynote of her campaign:

"Let the people know" and the crowd liked it. She went on to political business and social democracy and the crowd liked that, too.

"Woman suffrage is coming," she said, "in spite of the democratic party.

Miss Rankin is a republican.

She was proud of her party and said so; and of her sex and said so; and of her victory, and said so; and the crowd cheered her every time. It cheered her when she expounded in clear, forceful style her convictions concerning the questions of the day, including this:

"Women are entitled to the right to say whether their men shall go to war."