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The Daily Gate City

and Constitution-Democrat.

THE WEATHER
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EIGHT PAGES

IS MADE MOST WELCOME AT VATICAN

PRESIDENT CALLS ON POPE WHILE TARRYING IN ROME

Political Chat Between Head of Catholic Church of World and Head of United States of America.

REGARDED AS MOST IMPORTANT EVENT

Event Direct From American Embassy to Vatican in Order to Avoid Any Chance for Criticism.

By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Pope Benedict called President Wilson with outstretched arms today. The pontiff's reception of the president was extremely cordial. He clasped the executive's hand in both of his and took them warmly.

After this greeting, the pope and a president entered the throne room, where they conferred in private at some length.

The president went direct from the American embassy to the vatican, where he arrived at 3:45. A platoon of Swiss guards in gala uniform was lined up at the gate, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Entering the St. Damascus court, the presidential party walked past a company of gendarmes, a platoon of Swiss guards and a platoon of vatican firemen, who presented arms.

President Wilson was received by Monsignor Tacchi, major domo; Monsignor Zampini, sacristan of the palace; Monsignor Nazellireca, grand chamberlain; and four sacred ministers. They escorted him to the top of the royal stairway, where he was greeted by a picturesque group of commanders of the vatican militia and their staffs.

A cortege formed here, with the militia officers leading and another platoon of Swiss guards in the rear. When they arrived at the threshold of the Clementine hall, Monsignor Tacchi, master of ceremonies, welcomed the president in the name of the pope. He escorted Wilson to the throne room, from which a door opens to the small throne room.

The door opened and Monsignor Tacchi stepped forward, announcing the pope that President Wilson had arrived.

Pope Benedict came out, dressed in white robes. With outstretched arms he strode forward and clasped the president's hands. The pope and president then entered the throne room for a private conversation. Monsignor Tacchi closing the door behind them. The president's party remained in the hall of arms. At the conclusion of the conference, bell rang and Monsignor Tacchi opened the door. The president came in and his party was introduced to the pope. As the members conversed with the pontiff, the president visited the Borgia apartments with Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state.

When the president left, the same formalities were observed as on the occasion of his arrival.

TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST CONTAINS 594 NAMES

Killed in Action.

Lieutenants—

Twenty Killed in Action, Eighty-six Died of Wounds, 320 Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:

Killed in action, 70.

Died of wounds, 86.

Died of accident and other causes, 1.

Died of disease, 63.

Wounded severely, 320.

Wounded, degree undetermined, 6.

Wounded slightly, 3.

Missing in action, 32.

Total, 594.

James E. Cantwell, New Haven, Conn.

Robert Gardner, East Templeton, Mass.

Patrick J. Gilleran, New York City.

William S. Graham, Charleston, W. Va.

Paul M. Hanson, Conrad, Mont.

Wendell A. Lindberg, Malta, Ill.

Welcome H. McNish, Appleton, Wis.

Robert E. L. Mitchell, Bristol, Tenn.

Harvey F. Smith, Detroit, Mich.

Sergeants—

Oscar A. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Guy J. Jurgensen, Salt Lake City, Utah.

William L. Stout, Chicago, Ill.

Corporals—

Austin Barnes, Montclair, N. J.

Floyd E. Ferguson, Waterloo, Iowa.

Clarence Scott, New York City.

William H. Vandunk, Hillbrun, N. Y.

Mechanic Alonzo Mills, Montclair, N. J.

BLIZZARD BLOWING ON SHIP

Two Hundred Wounded Soldiers Still on Grounded Transport This Morning.

CRY OF "ALL'S WELL"

Vessel Holding Out After Hours of Wrenching and Desperate Efforts by Life Savers.

Most important event. [United Press Leased Wire Service.]

ROME, Jan. 4.—The visit of President Wilson to Pope Benedict at the vatican today was reported as one of the most important events of the president's Italian visit. It was believed that a clear understanding would be reached regarding the church's attitude toward vital principles of the peace settlement.

Previous to his audience with the pope, the president conferred with Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, regarding certain angles of political subjects that were later taken up with the pontiff.

The president went to the vatican direct from the American embassy where he had lunch with Ambassador Page. This was in deference to the peculiar relations between the vatican and the quinal which made it desirable that the president should proceed to the vatican from American rather than Italian territory. The embassy, of course, is regarded as being on American soil.

Conferences with Premier Orlando and other Italian statesmen were scheduled for the president after his return from the vatican.

The president delivered his second formal speech here at the state dinner given by King Victor Emmanuel last night.

"Your Majesty:

"I have been very much touched by the generous terms of the address which you have just read," he said. "I feel it would be difficult for me to make a worthy reply, and yet if I could speak simply the things that are in my heart, I am sure they would constitute an adequate reply. I had occasion at the parliament this afternoon to speak of the strong sympathy that had sprung up between the United States and Italy during the terrible years of the war, but perhaps here I could speak more intimately and say how sincerely the people of the United States had admired your own course and your own constant association with the armies of Italy, and the gracious and generous and serving association of her majesty, the queen."

"It has been a matter of pride with us that so many Italians, so many men of Italian origin, were in our own armies and associated with the brethren of Italy itself in the great enterprise of freedom. These are no small matters, and they complete that process of welding together of the sympathies of nations which has been going on so long and so steadily."

(Continued on page 2.)

I. W. W. BETTER THAN A. F. OF L.

Victor Berger, Socialist Thought One Organization Was Preferable to the Other.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Before leaving the witness stand where for three days he had been grilled regarding his war attitude and socialistic activities, Victor Berger, congressman elect from Milwaukee said today he believed the I. W. W. was a "better organization than the American Federation of Labor." Berger's examination in the trial of the five socialist leaders ended today.

Berger asserted he agreed with the idea in an editorial in the Milwaukee Leader, his socialist daily, that the government acted "in an asinine manner" in handling the I. W. W. trials here last summer.

Berger asserted he believed in the doctrines of Karl Marx. He cited prominent French and Italian socialists who were opposed to the world war.

Buried in Trousseau.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The money Theresa Kenney had saved for a trousseau purchased her burial garments today. She killed herself because her "good man" had been lost to her, she said in a note.

Carey is Resigned.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Edward F. Carey resigned today as chairman of the ports and harbors commission of the United States shipping board. Carey will return to Chicago to resume the presidency of the Haskell-Barker Car company.

DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS

Over 600,000 Officers and Men So Far in This Country by War Department.

RELEASE MILLION MORE

Good Sized Army Now Standing by for Transports to Bring Them to the States.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Thirtieth division (Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina national guard), 37th division (Ohio and Virginia national guard), 91st division (Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming national army) and the second corps headquarters—a total of 83,000 men—have been designated for release from the A. E. F., as soon as ships are available.

Chief of Staff March announced this important assignment today along with the policy of discharging men from combat organizations.

Slated for early discharge here and abroad are now a total of 1,379,000 men. During the week General March ordered that combat divisions begin to discharge their men. At present 1,044,000 men in the United States are booked for discharge, while men designated for discharge are being transported overseas in addition to those already sailed, total 292,000. Besides this 292,000 there are the 83,000 men in the organizations above mentioned who are now standing by for transport to bring them to the states.

Actual discharges in this country total 630,639 men and 40,491 officers.

The general reorganization that the army reorganization bill will go to congress in the next few days. Among other things, it will propose that officers who made good in the emergency war army be transferred into the regular army. The old regular army has vacancies at present, but if congress grants what the war department wants for a standing army, there will be sufficient room for those applying.

To quiet reports as to conditions among the five to six thousand American troops at Archangel, March presented the Murman military attaché's report showing that to November 25, deaths from all causes amounted to eighty-six, divided thus:

Died of disease in 339th infantry and in the engineers, sixty-five; killed in action, nine; died of accidents, two; died of wounds, seven; drowned, three.

Reports that batteries B and D, 150th artillery, Rainbow division had been wiped out were officially denied on the strength of a report from the division commander, General Mencher.

Answering a question, March held that casualties as a whole had not gone beyond expectations, particularly when the bitter fighting in the Argonne during the last days was considered.

(United Press estimates were 250,000, while the final figures were not greatly in excess thereof.)

March called attention to the fact that the war risk insurance bureau was under supervision of the treasury department, not the war department, and letters concerning insurance should go to the treasury department.

WARNING FROM M'ADOO

Urges Congress Not to Throw Railroads Back to Owners With No Strings Attached.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Warning against evils of unrestrained competition, Director General McAdoo today urged congress not to throw the railroads back to their many owners—uncontrolled.

"Evils of competition are very grave," said McAdoo. "They are as grave as regards the favoritism of the large as against the smaller shipper. Competition is not an unalloyed blessing."

Senator Kellogg, Minnesota, asked if there could not be regulated competition under control of the interstate commerce commission. McAdoo stated he was not prepared to take a dogmatic position on any of the big questions regarding the railroads.

Existing rates would continue in event the railroads are turned back to private control, McAdoo told the committee.

Nothing in anti-trust laws prevents unified terminals and consolidated ticket offices, McAdoo said.

"I don't believe a property as complicated as the railroads can be operated by a commission," McAdoo explained. "They might be managed by a single responsible head such as a cabinet officer."

Earl Funeral Monday

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 4.—Arrangements for the funeral Monday of E. T. Earl, publisher of the Express will be completed today. The service will be held at two o'clock at St. Paul's cathedral, with Bishop Johnson officiating.

Assessor of Damages

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—Colonel Barclay Parsons, American railway expert, has been appointed by the United States to assess the damages inflicted by the Germans upon the Belgian railways. It was announced today.

LARGEST NAVY IN WORLD

America Will Build Ships Until She Leads All if Mission to Europe is Unsuccessful.

IS FOR DISARMAMENT

Unless Nations Agree to Cut Down Navies, Uncle Sam Intends to Have the Greatest.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

LONDON, Jan. 4.—"If America's mission in Europe is unsuccessful, America will continue to build ships until her navy is the largest in the world, but above all, America is working for disarmament," Senator Owen of Oklahoma declared, in an interview with the London correspondent of the Rome Messenger.

Regarding Italian and American relations, Owen said:

"President Wilson's attitude toward Italy could not be more amicable and cordial. This is evidenced by the economic relations between Italy and America, which are tending to foster Italian commerce and industries, and post war economic relations."

Owen told the correspondent he intends to visit Italy.

Armada of France.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—France had 1,926 fighting ships in service when the war ended, it was announced at the French high commission today. A vast armada of 874 of these vessels was engaged in war in the Mediterranean. The French high seas fleet was made up of 116 vessels, including battle ships, cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers.

The French navy had forty-three submarines and an air auxiliary force of 1,127 airplanes, dirigibles and observation balloons.

FIVE SOFT NOSED BULLETS SING OVER PIANIST'S HEAD

Paderewski Unharmed Amid Shower of German Lead From Machine Guns Fired at Children.

BLOOD SPILLED AT POSEN PARADE

Teuton Forces Battle Polish Invaders on One Hand and Advance of Bolsheviki in Other Direction.

WARSAW, Jan. 3.—Several children, parading at Posen in honor of Ignace Jan Paderewski, were killed when the Germans fired upon them with machine guns. It was reported here today.

Five soft nosed bullets entered the room where Paderewski sat, but he was unharmed. He arrived here today with Colonel Wade of the British army.

Alarmed Over Bolsheviki

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 3.—The Berlin Vossische, alarmed at bolshevik "inhuman cruelties," hints that a union will be effected between the Germans and the British to oppose the advance of the soviet army toward the Baltic.

Poles are Defeated

COOPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—German troops defeated Polish invading forces in battles at Lissa and Nakel, a Berlin dispatch reported today. The Germans' superiority in artillery gave them the victory.

Lissa is fifty-two miles northeast of the city of Posen.

Nakel is sixty miles northeast of Posen.

The dispatch stated that Prussian Minister Ernst had conferred with some Polish delegates and that the latter had agreed that no attempt would be made to sever the province of Posen from Prussia before the matter could be taken up at the peace conference. It is not known whether these delegates had sufficient authority to reach an understanding by which the Polish invasion would be called off.

Ernst is said to have admitted after the conference that the eastern portion of Posen province is in the hands of the Poles.

Hindenburg to Lead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Berlin will request Hindenburg to lead a volunteer German force against the Poles in Posen and revolutionary elements in Silesia, according to diplomatic advices today.

Germany objects to the Silesian maneuvers on the ground that they are directed by the Czechoslovaks and the Poles and to the proposed Polish elections in Posen as in violation of the armistice. It was held.

Cables indicated that Berlin has lodged protests in both matters with the United States and has warned the entente that she will be compelled to protect herself unless Paris, London or Washington intervene.

Bolshevik Victories.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—With the bolshevik armies winning additional victories practically everywhere, reports were received from several sources today, indicating a letdown of allied and German resistance to them.

According to the Express, the British light cruiser squadron will be withdrawn from the Estonian coast within a few days because of danger from the ice. The squadron, however, will patrol the Baltic as far as Danzig.

A Tokio dispatch said the war office has announced that 34,000 Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Siberia, and that hereafter only the smallest possible force will be maintained there.

German troops have retreated to a new position several kilometers from Riga, abandoning a thousand German soldiers in that city, according to a Berlin dispatch. The dispatch said that the German cabinet had conferred with the German central council of soviet regarding the situation on the Russian frontier.

Well equipped bolshevik forces have captured Walk and Wenden, according to a Riga dispatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung. This dispatch said the German troops in the Baltic provinces are practically out of provisions and are refusing to fight, declaring they wish to return home immediately. Soldiers defending the railways are said to be deserting, rendering orderly retirement of the German forces impossible.

The bolshevik communique, received from Moscow by wireless today said:

"The Ukrainian council's troops have captured Basy. Red guards captured Novogrudok. Ukrainian red guards captured Homel. It is reported from Narva that red guards are advancing and annihilating the white guards who landed recently."

"In the region of Reval and Riga, the bolshevik offensive continues. We have captured the Novo-Svenchany station, Ulyanovka, Ostrov and a series of villages along the Ufa-Staryitamak highway. Near Pern the enemy occupied Ryzak."

MEXICO SHOULD GET BILL FOR DAMAGES FROM BANDITS

Ever Growing Emphasis to Demand That an Accounting is Required.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—"Make Mexico pay," was the demand raised with ever growing emphasis here today.

So strong has the demand grown that the senate foreign relations committee agreed to report immediately a resolution directing the state department to begin vigorous action to force Carranza's government to an accounting.

Those demanding this accounting want two things:

1. Prompt payment by Mexico of claims of Americans who have suffered loss through bandit raids or attacks of Mexican federal troops in Mexico.

2. Adoption by this government of an attitude which will constitute a rebuke to Mexico for virtually siding with Germany in the war.

Discussion of the Mexican question in congress, as elsewhere, has always brought the charge that those demanding vigorous action are working for American "big business." That charge has been revived.