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EIGHT PAGES

ENGLAND MAY RETURN ALL BLOWS

REPRISAL PLAN TO BE USED

England Has About Decided That She Must Adopt German Frightfulness Program.

NO RAID LAST NIGHT

People Made Ready to Seek Safety in Cellars, But Tauton Air Ships Did Not Come.

Germany's Accessibility to British Air Men.

Distances between London and the principal German cities, by air line routes, are approximately as follows: Cologne 310 miles Berlin 600 miles Frankfurt 400 miles Bremen 400 miles Hamburg 375 miles From the British front to German cities is much shorter. It is only approximately 450 miles from Soissons to Berlin.

By Lowell Mellett, United Press Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—England had not decided today that once again she must fight the German with the force of her own weapons of frightfulness. The public demand for reprisals over German cities for the work of German airmen over London and coast counties had approached the point of a nation wide cry. Authoritative reports today had it that the government was practically ready, awaiting only decision of the military authorities, to put a formidable reprisal program into force.

The proponents of a strict eye for eye and tooth for tooth reprisal plan, pointed out forcefully that for weeks England and the other allies early in the war endured the German frightfulness of poison gas before it was reluctantly determined that for the safety of its manhood the inventors of this ghastly form of warfare must be fought with their own weapons. The same was true of the German revival of Greek liquid fire.

The Northcliffe newspapers in particular are thunderingly demanding action. The press as a whole points out that the Germans seldom raid Paris or other French cities because they know if they do, the retaliation will be prompt and the damage repaid fourfold to German cities. In the meantime London awaits each night with the belief that the raiders will again come on their baby killing expeditions.

The city confidently expected a raid last night. The cellars had been made ready for occupancy. But the Germans did not appear.

On Wrong Track Again.

[By J. W. T. Mason, Written for The United Press.] NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Germany's persistent air raids on England is the result of another characteristic misinterpretation by the Kaiser and his military advisers of how other nations think. The Germans are ceaselessly bomb-

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SCANDINAVIA DRAWING NEARER TO WAR'S BRINK

Holland in Danger of Being Seized by Germany if Kaiser Needs It.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—That important developments are pending, affecting Scandinavia and Holland, is the strong conviction in official circles here today. Ever increasing tightening of the allies' embargo on shipments of supplies of all kinds to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland is rapidly creating a situation which has an important bearing on the war.

The complaint of these countries against the American embargo is growing louder. This, coupled with Great Britain's stopping shipment of all articles to Scandinavia and Hol-

SHIP BUSINESS IS SERIOUS

Warnings Sounded Are Being Heeded Despite Optimistic View on Submarine Situation.

MORE VESSELS NEEDED

Dispatch of American Troops and Supplies to France May be Greatly Curtailed Next Year.

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

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Shipping experts here are more than ever convinced that America will face a dearth of tonnage the coming year, so serious as to prevent movement of more than 800,000 to 1,000,000 men by the end of 1918. Joint warnings of Sir Joseph MacLay, British shipping controller and Lord Northcliffe, publicist, that there must be 6,000,000 tons of new shipping annually, are not unheeded here. Among government heads it is realized that the submarine situation was and is serious.

But such men as Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Admiral Benson declare that there is no occasion for becoming hysterical and that the submarine situation is more satisfactory. One-half of one per cent of convoyed ships are being lost. Practically all ships are under the new convoy system.

However, as the United Press stated September 29, "American troop transportation to Europe the next six months may be greatly curtailed." The war department has submitted to the shipping board an estimate that ten to fifteen tons of shipping space must be available at all times for every soldier sent to Europe. The government's official estimate is that by the end of 1918 America will have 9,200,000 tons of shipping available.

From the above figures it can be seen that the total number of men sent to Europe before the end of 1900, other year is likely to be under 1,000,000 unless added ships can be obtained from outside. This is doubtful in view of the allies' own ships needs, and Lord Northcliffe's warning virtually that America must go it alone in the matter of ships.

New National Party.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Political surgeons were occupied today with the delicate operation of grafting a bull moose head on a camel's body and furnishing it with a single tax temperament and socialistic ideas.

The result, it is to be a new "national party." Representatives of the prohibitionist, progressive and socialist parties and the single tax group were to vote on a proposed coalition of the four factions—or, at least, a portion of them.

Each group was to have twenty votes. The prohibitionists have already gone on record as favoring the new party.

Postoffice Congested.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Owing to congestion in the New York postoffice, all mail destined for the American expeditionary force in France, from Illinois, Wisconsin and all points west of the Mississippi river will be made up in the Chicago office, it was announced by postal authorities here today.

land, is expected to bring a crisis.

In Atlantic ports tons of grain for Holland and other neutrals is rotting and sprouting in the vessels. Scores of ships are lying idle and thousands of dollars are being lost as a result of allied refusal to let the grain and other products go.

There is a persistent rumor that Germany may try to seize Holland, particularly if the British menace against the Ostend-Zeebrugge base becomes more acute, or if there should appear to be any suggestion of an allied coup of getting a foothold in Holland.

Meantime Scandinavia is a perplexing problem with the chance that the pro-German Swedish royalty may lead that nation into war on the side of the central powers. Norway and the other Scandinavians may flock to that leadership, though Norwegian diplomats here declare their country

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Messages of German Spy Reveal Several New Plots

Wireless Station Found Concealed in House with Radio Antennae Hidden Beneath Shingles of Roof.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Arrest of a new "master spy" in the person of Konrad Schirman, a young German chemist, and revelations that he had organized a plot to plant bombs on cargo ships plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, were announced today by United States District Attorney Preston.

Schirman has been under arrest nearly a week and has been held incommunicado. He will be interned as a dangerous alien.

An alleged attempt by Schirman to bribe an officer on the Dutch warship Zealand, which recently visited here, to take messages with him to Holland and there resend them to Germany, revealed the plot. Federal agents succeeded in seizing these messages. They were three in number. The first is said to have referred to American war plans and troop movements; the second, to have asked the German government for a fund to destroy Pacific shipping and the third to have revealed the failure of a plot for the escape from Angel island of Franz Bopp, former German consul general here. In one of the messages Schirman is reported to have told the German government that he is anxious to do anything in his power to aid the German cause and to have asked for instructions.

Whether there is any connection between the arrest of Schirman and the discovery yesterday by naval radio officers of a complete wireless plant concealed in a house here, was not revealed by Preston. The radio antennae were hidden in the shingles of the roof. Evidence was also found in the house that Hindus had lived there and that some of them were men involved in the recently discovered plot to start a revolution in India.

DRAFTED MEN OFF TO CAMPS

One Hundred Seventy Thousand More Began Entraining for Cantonments.

ALL IN BY OCTOBER 25

America's First Draft Army of 687,000 Men Will be in Step by the End of the Month.

[By George Martin, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—One hundred and seventy thousand more drafted men throughout the country began entraining today for cantonment camps.

The railroads estimate the movement of this third increment of twenty-five per cent will be completed Monday evening. The fourth and last group will go beginning October 17. By October 25, America's first draft army of 687,000 men will all be in camp.

Coincidentally with the start of the third increment today, the railroads' war board sketched a skeleton of the gigantic troop movement job it has accomplished in face of its greatly increased normal business and tremendous war traffic. Including national guard, regular and national army men, the roads have moved 720,000 men from their homes to camps and points of embarkation.

All of these forces—except the first five per cent movement—have required special train service involving the use of 13,500 passenger cars, including 1,500 Pullman and tourist sleepers; 2,000 baggage cars and 4,500 freight cars.

Special schedules had to be coordinated with regular ones out of 4,531 towns and cities.

The longest haul made in the national army movement thus far was a special train of men from Yuma, Ariz., to Fort Riley, Kansas,—1,511 miles in forty-eight hours. The shortest was that of the District of Columbia contingent to Camp Meade, Md., twenty-five miles.

All the national guard movements have been long. One battalion of engineers was moved from San Francisco to an Atlantic coast port. The trip lasted eight days in a special train. This included 506 men and eighteen

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TYPHOON STRIKES JAPANESE CITY

In Tokio Alone at Least Eighty Lives Were Lost in Greatest Storm of Twenty Years.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE

Tidal Wave Accompanied Wind and Rain Which Whipped Ships From Their Moorings.

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

TOKIO, Oct. 3.—The most destructive typhoon and flood in twenty years today had destroyed thousands of buildings, rendered forty thousand homeless, paralyzed railroads and shipping and done \$3,000,000 damage in the city of Tokio alone. At least eighty are dead.

The storm broke Monday. It struck first in the vicinity of Tokio bay and over the eastern Pacific. The whole shore line was inundated. A small tidal wave accompanied the wind and rain. At Yokohama harbor four cargo

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War Fund Collections

There is a good deal of inquiry as to when subscribers to the Red Cross war fund will begin to receive the Red Cross magazine, and the committee wishes to say that the list of names has been sent in to headquarters and all who subscribed \$2.00 or more will receive the magazine as soon as the matter can be handled at Washington. There is, of course, great congestion there on account of the vast number of names sent in and delay is unavoidable. The war fund committee also announces that Mr. I. C. Williams of this city has been appointed collector and parties upon whom he calls may pay subscriptions to him.

C. F. M'FARLAND, Chairman War Fund.

ALLIED VESSELS COLLIDE

American Destroyer Severely Damaged When it Crashed into British Ship at Night.

NO LIVES WERE LOST

Injured Battleship Towed Into Port Where She Was Repaired and Sent Out Again.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—An American destroyer operating in European waters, was severely damaged in a night collision with a British naval vessel, the navy department announced today. After the accident the British ship stood by and took off part of the destroyers crew, towing her into port.

No one aboard either ship was injured and the destroyer has since been repaired and returned to active service.

An investigating board of naval officials found that the accident was due to the fact that the destroyer suddenly emerged from a heavy downpour of rain which made her invisible almost up to the moment of the collision.

The navy department announcement issued by the committee on public information declared that owing to the circumstances of the collision "it was decided that no blame be attached to either vessel."

The date of the accident was not announced. It was learned that a dry dock examination of the American vessel revealed an immense hole in her side, two davits carried away, the galley and funnel broken and the foremast smashed.

Only the fact that the destroyer's water tight compartments were closed, prevented her sinking. When the American vessel was towed in her entire after part was washed. The British ship with which she collided, had her stern badly twisted, but was not seriously damaged. The smash was directly due to a pitch dark night and the fact that both vessels, according to regulations, were proceeding without lights.

The Mountain's Labor. Marshalltown Times-Republican: About the only thing so far settled at Red Oak is that a murder was committed at Villisca.

SWEEPING DENIAL OF ALL CHARGES

I. W. W., Declared to be Not Guilty of Any War Crimes Against the Government.

NOT GERMAN MONEY

Organization Intends to Fight to the Last Ditch Against Ten Thousand Indictments.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The I. W. W. will fight to the last ditch against the charges of 10,000 anti-war crimes against the government, on which 166 members were indicted. This was indicated today in the sweeping denial of all the charges by Otto Christensen, chief counsel for the organization.

"The charges made by the government cannot possibly stand up," said Christensen. "In the first place, the I. W. W. at no time has taken any position one way or the other as to the war. Some of the charges are charged with calling to embarrass the government, were initiated before the war started. Most of the 10,000 offenses in the indictment refer to the conscription act. Thousands of members of the I. W. W. have registered and been conscripted, and at no time were any of them extorted to fight this law.

"The charge that German money has been backing the organization is ridiculous." Federal officials indicated today that nearly 100 of the indicted men are now in custody.

The latest important arrest is that of Grover H. Perry, a member of the executive board in Salt Lake City. Perry is alleged to have been one of the leaders in the recent Arizona strikes. He is said to be a direct descendant of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

The government has asked bonds totaling \$1,625,000 for those under arrest. Christensen is expected to go before the federal court shortly and ask for a reduction in these bonds.

McAdoo Speaks in Chicago.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The campaign to raise the Chicago federal reserve district's proportion of Uncle Sam's life insurance was proceeding rapidly today under the incentive of Secretary McAdoo's personal appearance on the firing line. "If a single war loan offered to the American people should fail, it would be more a fatal disaster than the loss of a great battle," the secretary of the treasury told an audience of several thousand last night.

"It is idiotic to talk peace now. The time hasn't arrived for peace. Big things have got to be done."

Food Blockade Tightened.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Oct. 3.—England tightened today the food blockade drawn about Germany by prohibiting exportation of all products except printed matter to all neutrals except Spain. The step is not alone a tightening of existing measures to stop the sending of supplies to Germany, but a move of concentration of England's own supplies.

Six Out of Ten.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Richard A. McGauran regrets that she has but six sons to give to her country. There are only six of her ten sons old enough for military service and they've all enlisted. The other four are hoping the war lasts long enough for them to get into it.

A Real Air Raid.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—British airmen who Sunday night bombed German stations behind the lines, destroyed fifteen Gotha aeroplanes at St. Denis and Westrom and wrecked a troop train, killing many, according to messages received here today from Sluis.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN BEFORE OCTOBER TENTH

Appears Certain Now That All Business Can be Wound Up in Week.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Adjournment of the congress war session before October 10 appeared certain today. Any extended opposition to measures remaining for action or a legislative surprise sprung by President Wilson will not delay the session more than seven days, it is believed. Unexpected speedy action by the senate on the \$2,535,000,000 war revenue bill conference report, has hastened date for the session's end. The bill now awaits President Wilson's signature.

The president today again urged passage at this session of the soldiers and sailors insurance bill, one of the few measures still pending. The finance committee accepted the bill practically as recommended by the sub-committee. It fixes a maximum insurance at \$5,500 and allowance for liability and death of sailors and soldiers. President Wilson still hopes the maximum insurance may be restored to \$10,000.

The civil rights bill, confirmation of Colonel Carl Rishmann as a brigadier general and adoption of the conference report of the \$5,000,000,000 urgent deficiency bill will occupy the senate until adjournment.

DEMAND SENATOR BE OUSTED

Wisconsin Asks That State be Spared Further Humiliation by Being Misrepresented.

REPUBLICANS PROTEST

Members Executive Committee Which Helped Elect La Follette, Now Want His Impeachment.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 3.—Men who worked and helped pay for Senator Robert M. La Follette's election last November, today demanded his impeachment and expulsion from the office to which they elected him.

Every active member of the executive committee of the Wisconsin republican state central committee concurred in a telegram urging such action by the United States senate.

Chairman West, of the general committee, also concurred in the telegram. W. B. Heinemann, chairman of the executive committee, signed the telegram.

The following telegram dated October 2, was sent to Chairman Pomeroy of the senate committee on privileges and elections and a copy to President Wilson:

"As chairman of the executive committee of the republican state central committee, which organization was largely responsible for Senator La Follette's re-election last November, and all members of this committee concurring, who have enlisted and are in the service of their country and present address unknown, I appeal to the United States senate to impeach and expel Senator La Follette for treasonable and seditious utterances and disloyalty to our government.

"Wisconsin is loyally behind the government in this war and will do her share and we ask that Wisconsin be spared further humiliation in having Senator La Follette misrepresent the state.

"Please see that this appeal reaches the proper committee and my committee if called upon shall undertake to supply what evidence is necessary to prove that Senator La Follette's utterances have had poisonous influences.

(Signed) "W. B. HEINEMANN, Chairman executive committee, Wisconsin state republican central committee."

Action Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The senate privileges and elections committee today postponed until tomorrow action on petitions demanding expulsion of Senator La Follette.

Strong sentiment developed for a report by the committee either in favor or against expulsion. Majority opinion, however, is against this, it is said.