

# DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

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## GERMANS WIN NAVAL CLASH

THREE BRITISH CRUISERS GO DOWN IN NORTH SEA—ARE SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

### MANY SURVIVORS PICKED UP

Vessels Arriving at Different Ports with Hundreds Taken from Water at Scene of Battle—Number of Dead Bodies Also Brought In.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
London, Sept. 22.—A dispatch received here from the Hook of Holland says the Dutch steamer Titan has arrived there, bringing twenty British wounded and some dead, picked up in the North sea.

The Titan reported that the disaster occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The Titan picked up 114 survivors, most of whom were transferred to British torpedo boats.

Survivors at Harwich.  
Harwich, Eng., Sept. 23.—It is computed here that 700 men from the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were saved.

Thirty uninjured officers, survivors of the three sunken warships, arrived here tonight. They had been rescued from the water and wore improvised clothing.

Eighty other survivors were landed at Parkeston quay, three miles west of Harwich.

Two Submarines Sunk.  
Ymuiden, Holland, via London, Sept. 22.—Two of five German submarines which attacked and sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, were sent to the bottom by the British ships, according to survivors from the cruisers who arrived here this evening.

Dead and Wounded Aboard.  
Amsterdam, via London, Sept. 22.—The steamer Flores arrived at Ymuiden tonight with 287 survivors from the British cruisers sunk by the German submarines. One dead and a few wounded were also aboard.

Severe Loss to British.  
London, Sept. 23.—The destruction of the three cruisers, Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, by an attack of five German submarines in the North sea, is the severest loss the British navy has sustained during the war. British cruisers and torpedo boats came quickly to the assistance of the doomed vessels, and it is reported, sank two of the German submarines, while three others escaped.

The three cruisers carried more than 2,000 men, but no estimate has yet been made of the number saved or lost. The fate of the cruiser Pathfinder, sunk recently in the North sea by a torpedo, proved how quickly a ship may be sent to the bottom by an under water attack, and it is therefore believed that the loss of life is bound to be heavy.

The steamer Flores took 287 survivors of the sunken ships into the Dutch port of Ymuiden last night. The steamer Titan picked up 114 some of whom afterwards died. The fatally wounded were kept on board the vessel, while the others were transferred to British men of war. The Lowestoft, another British craft, rescued a good number.

The German policy of keeping the German battle fleet in harbor and attempting to pick off British ships one by one thus far has resulted in the loss of three 12,000-ton cruisers, the Pathfinder of 3,000 tons and two small craft destroyed by mines.

Sept. 23.—Fighting on land has given way for the moment as a news factor to the daring raid in the North sea by five German submarine boats, which torpedoed and sank three British armored cruisers—the Aboukir, the Cressy and Hogue, and in turn lost two of their own number under the fire of the British guns.

In its daring, as reported by the British admiralty, the attack of the little plungers surpassed any naval maneuvers of the present war. Of the aggregate normal personnel of 2,265 men carried by the cruisers, it is estimated that 700 were saved.

In Africa the British repulsed a German attack in their eastern territory, the Germans retreating with losses. Gen. Louis Botha, the famous Boer general, and now premier of the Union of South Africa, has taken over supreme command of the British operations against the Germans in south-west Africa.

Along the battle line in France reports indicate that while the fighting is still progressing, no great gains have been made by either side, and that the crucial period is still to come.

The Russians are reported to have taken the fortified town of Jaroslau, on the San river, northwest of Przemysl, from the Austrians, and a Rome dispatch credits the Montenegrins and Servians with having captured from the Austrians Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

It is reported that the French again are bombarding the important Austrian seaport of Cattaro, in Dalmatia.

## KOENIGSBERG, BESIEGED BY THE RUSSIANS



Koenigsberg, East Prussia, one of the strongest fortified cities in Germany, which the Russians are reported to have invested.

## FIERCE BATTLE LASTS FOR DAYS; FIRST DETAILS

Gigantic Conflict as the Allies Attempt to Hurl Back the Invading Armies.

CARNAGE HAS BEEN AWFUL

Really a Series of Attacks and Repulses That Have Gone on Along Front of One Hundred and Fifty Miles—Bravery Amounting to Fanaticism Has Been Shown by Both Sides.

From the Battle Front, via Paris, Sept. 22.—The seventh day of the battle of the Aisne has ended with the Germans and allies entrenched in practically the same positions they held for the last two days.

Artillery duels such as never have been seen before are being carried on with the hope of compelling the evacuation of the strongly held positions, with occasional successes to the opposing sides, while the infantry, in the face of a galling fire, have charged right up to the guns, only to make their opponents give way slightly, or to be repulsed with great losses.

The Germans took the allies' trenches on the river to the north of Soissons after hard fighting. A counter-attack was executed by the allies and the trenches were rewon.

The fighting may go on for days yet, but sooner or later one side must find the continual fall of shells and the disconcerting infantry attacks too much for them, and, leaving a strong rearguard, will draw back.

It is now possible to give the first details of the terrific battle of the Aisne—the greatest battle in the history of the world.

It is a story of a deadly duel of big guns, of furious attacks, of terrific counter-attacks, of hand-to-hand clashes and bayonet charges and of frightful carnage.

It is a story of a succession of battles, which have been fought now on one part of the line and now on the other, hour after hour, for every hour of the twenty-four, day after day and night after night, for six long days, and still with no result at the time of writing.

The story starts with the day of the fourteenth. From the twelfth to the morning of the fourteenth, the rival armies had been fighting a rear-guard action, precipitated when the retreating Germans turned at bay to give battle to their allied pursuers.

The real fighting started on the morning of the fourteenth, when the battle became general along the range of heights to the north of Aisne.

The fighting was sustained with deadly earnestness during all of the next day, the Germans contesting every foot of the way in a supreme endeavor to hold their positions until reinforcements could arrive.

On the night of the fifteenth they appeared to have been strengthened, and commenced their formidable movement against the French and British all along their front. A furious attack on the allies' extreme left, with the big guns of the rival artillery lighting the line of the opposing fronts in fierce silhouette, was repulsed with great courage by the allies. Again and again the Germans returned to the attack with the tenacity that was the marvel of French troops, but each time they were repulsed. No fewer than ten times did they drive their dense masses of troops at the allied infantry, but never were they able to break through.

All night long the fighting lasted, the allies bracing themselves, after each successive counter-attack to meet the furious onslaught of charging

Teutons, until toward dawn the men of both sides were ready to drop from sheer exhaustion.

Just before daybreak the Germans threw all their remaining strength and energy into one final charge, that was conducted with all the vim and courage that could be expected of fresh troops.

They charged like madmen—like fanatics who knew nothing of the fear of death.

But they were rolled back again, and to their enormous losses of the night was added another long roll of dead and wounded. It was as if this was their one chance of salvation, and all the desperation and all the resolution at their command was thrown into it.

Hardly had they recovered from this final grand sortie when the allies followed with a vigorous counter-attack in an effort to catch the Germans off their balance. In this the allies were partly successful, for they gained ground slightly.

On the morning of the seventeenth fighting again was resumed with the desperation that rivaled that of the big night attack.

At the end of the day it appeared that the Germans had been forced to retire about seven miles.

During the fighting, which lasted all day and into the night, the Germans lost 600 prisoners, aside from the dead and wounded, which could not be computed, and a number of rapid-fire guns.

Darkness made the operations extremely difficult, as the use of searchlights by the rival commanders was refrained from, owing to the danger of exposing their positions.

Hand-to-hand fighting, in which the bayonet was used extensively, resulting in terrible losses, marked the combat as one of the most furious ever fought.

The progress of the battle indicated that the rival supreme commanders are going to leave a decision of the gigantic conflict to the big guns. The struggle is so titanic that mere numerical strength, even when that strength is counted in the millions, has proved itself inadequate to force the issue to a decisive result.

Puts German Loss at 45,000.

G. F. Stewart, correspondent of the London Daily News, telegraphs from Rotterdam: "I learn from a private but absolutely reliable source that during the last fortnight the Germans have been losing in killed, wounded and missing an average of 3,200 men per day. This represents a loss of roughly 45,000 men, of whom it is estimated 14,000 were killed."

Termonde Almost Wholly Destroyed.  
The Germans completed the destruction of Termonde (Dendermonde). The communal offices were bombarded and are in ruins. The church still stands though its tower is damaged. The hospital was spared, but all other public buildings and houses were destroyed.

No Proposals for Peace.

Great Britain has received no proposals for peace from Germany or Austria, according to a message received by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador at Washington, from Sir Edward Grey.

The British war office issued another casualty list, which showed that British officers are still falling in large numbers on the battlefield.

Thousands of Belgians Slain.

A telegram to the London Observer from a correspondent at Antwerp says: "The authorities are preparing an official casualty list of the operations at Liege and I am informed it will show that no fewer than 27,000 Belgian soldiers were killed in that heroic defense."

There is a high death rate among the German officers. The ratio of wounded to the dead is about two to one. The total casualties, as given out in Berlin, are 6,535 killed, 8,391 seriously and 42,242 slightly wounded.

Russians to Have 7,000,000.

The Russian army now in Galicia will be left there to complete its work, according to a Rome dispatch, an army of 900,000 Russians is marching into central Poland, followed by another army of 2,000,000, while a third army, also aggregating 2,000,000, is

coming from more distant regions and will reach the front in October. It is said Russia will soon have 7,000,000 men on the move.

Britain Out \$166,500,000.  
Calculations based on official returns show that the cost to Britain of 43 days of war, continuing from August 1, when disbursements began, has been about \$166,500,000, or at the rate of \$3,870,000 per day.

Announce Fall of Maubeuge.  
Berlin has officially announced that the fall of Maubeuge took place on September 9, with 400 guns and 40,000 prisoners.

Three Nations May Join War.  
Dispatches from Europe received in official quarters at Washington contain information indicating that the great struggle in the eastern hemisphere is entering upon a new and much more serious phase.

Italy has decided to join the fray on the side of the allies at the moment deemed most opportune for striking a decisive blow and in preparation for the movement is rapidly mobilizing its army.

Turkish officials are in Berlin negotiating the terms upon which the Ottoman empire will throw its support to Germany and Austria.

Roumania has given an official reply to Turkey, which indicates that it is likely to get into the fight on the side of the triple entente.

Battle on the Ocean.  
There has not been a gun fired in the North sea for days, so far as the British public knows, but the admiralty issued bulletins of important encounters in far off waters. Successes and misfortunes were both chronicled impartially.

The German protected cruiser Koenigsberg caught the British light cruiser Pegasus overhauling its machinery in Zanzibar harbor, and attacked and completely disabled it. The British lost heavily and the Koenigsberg was able to steam away.

The British loss is given at 25 killed and 80 wounded.

The German cruiser Emden captured six British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal in six days and sank five of them. The Emden reappeared at Rangoon, possibly having taken part in other exploits, as yet not known.

On the British side of the score was the sinking of a German merchant cruiser, believed to have been the Cap Trafalgar, by the former Cunard liner Carmania. The British loss was small—nine killed and 26 wounded. The German loss is unknown, but the survivors were rescued.

German Losses Are Heavy.

A casualty list, made up largely of the losses of a few regiments, was made public in Berlin. Of the 6,128 casualties reported, 3,976 of them fall to 15 battalions of eight regiments. The One Hundred and Thirty-first regiment reported 1,141 casualties. Six of its officers were killed and 23 wounded. The One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry reported 32 officers and 561 men killed, wounded or missing. The Tenth Grenadiers lost 20 officers and 820 men, and one battalion of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh infantry had eight officers killed and five wounded.

Ulster Volunteers Enlist.

The London Morning Post correspondent at Belfast wires: "The flow of recruits from the Ulster volunteer force to the new army continued last week, the total for two weeks up to last night being in round figures over nine thousand. Belfast naturally contributed the larger portion, recruits from the city numbering about 5,600."

Russians Advance in Galicia.

In a dispatch to the London Times a correspondent at Petrograd says: "Near Sandomir, Russian Poland, the Russians have again defeated the broken remnants of the Second German landwehr corps under General Wolreich. Here, evidently, the Austrians had prepared to cross the Vistula river."

Famed Cathedral Razed.

The French minister of the interior, Louis J. Malvy, announced today that the famous cathedral of Notre Dame at Reims had been destroyed and all the other historic and public buildings either laid in ruins or seriously damaged during the bombardment of Reims by the German artillery.

## TWO STATE-AID BRIDGES.

Contracts for Structures at Lexington and Overton.

State Engineer D. D. Price has returned from Lexington where he met with the county boards of Phelps and Dawson counties for the purpose of awarding contracts for a state aid bridge at Overton and at Lexington. The bridge to be built at Lexington is to be wholly within Dawson county, but the one at Overton is to be built jointly by two counties under the state aid bridge law, the state to furnish half the money. I. E. Doty of Columbus was awarded contracts for both bridges. The one at Lexington will cost \$39,700 and the one at Overton \$37,780. Thomas Glass of Elm Creek was awarded the contract for making the fills at 14½ cents per cubic yard.

Adjutant General Hall will soon convene the state military board for the purpose of planning fall and winter work for the Nebraska national guard. At the meeting the question of closing up a deal for the purchase of the Ashland camp grounds by the government will be disposed of. The usual fall rifle competition will be arranged for, but whether or not the shooting shall take place at the Ashland camp grounds is not yet known. Very few of the companies have ranges at home. The Ashland range is not yet in condition for rifle practice. The competitive shooting usually closes October 1, but the period may be extended this year. Last year the officers and men who entered the competition were ordered to Plattsburgh on the regular army range and medals and prizes were awarded.

Reorganization of the affairs of the National Fidelity and Casualty Co. of Omaha is contemplated in a plan outlined to the state railway commission. The idea, according to the state officials, is to form a holding company to take over a portion of the original company's stock. The question is between the company's officers and the commission, related to the probable effect of the blue sky law upon the move. If the bonding company can take over the casualty company's stock without obtaining a permit for stock sale, the work will proceed without interruption. If the permit is deemed necessary, then application will have to be made and certain information furnished the commission before the step can be taken.

The state board of health, comprising Governor Morehead, Attorney General Martin and State Superintendent Deltzell, has decided to increase the pay of Dr. J. H. Blomkamp to \$1,000 a year for his services as assistant director of the board's bacteriological laboratory. The secretaries of the board recently decided to recommend \$70 a month, and to retain Dr. Wild, director, at the same salary he received the first year, \$2,000. It was understood that both doctors would refuse to serve.

The state auditor has received a letter from H. F. Comer of Union, asking for information regarding the Home Builders' association, a company located at Omaha, and doing business as an investment corporation. Mr. Comer desires to know if the company is reliable and has a right to do business in this state. The records of the State Banking board do not show that the company has been granted permission to do business in this state.

In reply to a query from the state railway commission, Deputy Attorney General Ayres has ruled that a railway company cannot be compelled to furnish elevator sites on its right of way, even though it has previously granted such sites to other elevator companies. The United States supreme court has twice ruled in this effect, and the Nebraska court has also decided the same way in one instance.

A basket full of acceptances has been received by Secretary of State Walt from candidates who were nominated at the recent primaries. Thus far no nominee has declined except Garrett Falken of Schuyler, democratic candidate for state senator in the Tenth district. Chairman W. H. Thompson of the state committee has been notified. Mr. Falken declined to run on account of failing health.

"What the Nebraska State fair needs most is more money for permanent improvements, and most of all, united support by the business interests, and especially the citizens of Lincoln," says Secretary W. R. Melior of the state fair board.

Miss Sara J. Killen, head of the art department of the Wayne Normal was awarded first prize at the Nebraska state fair on a specimen of work submitted in water colors.

The Kearney Water and Electric Power company has applied to the state railway commission for leave to issue \$25,000 of second mortgage bonds for the purpose of paying \$15,000 of bills outstanding and purchasing new plant equipment. The company alleges its business is growing to such an extent that the plant cannot supply the demand. It was incorporated in 1908 and has capital stock outstanding amounting to \$303,900. It claims that the present appraised value of the plant is \$425,000.

## Now That Autumn Is Here



THE most satisfactory wraps for semi-season wear are those cut along the simplest lines. And for the cool days of autumn those of taffeta silk will be found appropriate for all sorts of wear. As taffeta is more pliable than other weaves of silks used for wraps, coats made of it are cut somewhat shorter than coats of heavier materials. Plain silks and satins are often used as a trimming and for making collars and cuffs on coats of figured taffeta. And this order is reversed when figured silks or satins are used for garnishing plain taffeta.

Among the prettiest of the wraps developed with taffeta are those made of a good quality of this silk in a changeable weave. Coats of this kind are prettiest when finished with collar and cuffs of velvet. Combinations of dark green and black, or royal blue and black, or blue and green, are examples of those that are at once brilliant and elegant. The bronze tones are effective, and all of these can be finished with collars and cuffs of the predominating color in the silk or with black velvet.

For dressy wear coats of taffeta are prettily finished with ruffles of chiffon, short capes of lace, or with silk nets. In the coat shown in the picture given here the silk is of black taffeta over which small flower sprays are scattered. It is trimmed with ruffles of plain black satin. A short rounded

cape is shaped to fall to the waist line in front and is curved over the shoulders, leaving the sleeves uncovered. It is finished with a ruffle like that of bottom of coat. A draped collar of satin finishes the neck.  
Coats of this kind are lined with lightweight qualities and soft weaves of satin or silk. When a plain taffeta in dark color is used for the coat bright Roman-striped silks make attractive linings. Broad stripes in contrasting colors, as black and green, or black and white, are also used, with black and white a great favorite.  
A good quality of taffeta will make a between-seasons wrap that will give much service. As days grow colder additional warmth is possible by wearing knitted vests under the coat. Taffeta wraps are cut on loose and easy-hanging lines which a small under garment does not interfere with.

## Concerning Veils and Veilings



NO one knows the source of all the illustration which is given here. A praiseworthy effort at harmony is carried out in veils selected to match the prevailing color with which the hat is to be worn. This is seen again in veils selected to match colored veilings in black hats. In colored veilings the amethyst shades, natter blue, and taupe are found to be most coming and are therefore favorites among nets. The latest veiling displays, such as cream-white, Shetland and figured nets with a lace pattern border. This pattern is outlined with black silk thread or embellished with embroidered dots. The best effects in veilings are those in which the mesh is simple and borders are worked out in chenille dots.

In chiffon veils, which are worn for protection, the choice of colors is much wider than in face veils of net. One may indulge in any sort of blue, all the amethyst and many of the green shades. Taupe is a great favorite, as are gray and white. These quieter colors predominate, but occasionally cerise and other brilliant hues seem to suit exactly the style of the wearer.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.