

# DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

MOTTO: All The News When It Is News.

## TIDINGS OF A RUSS DEFEAT

AUSTRIAN ARMY FORCES A RE-TREAT AT PRZEMYSL—AIDED BY GERMANS.

### STRONG OFFENSIVE PLANNED

Allies' Left Wing Stretching Daily and Nightly Further West and North, with Intention of Reaching Coast if Necessary to Check Flanking Movement of Kaiser's Forces.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Petrograd.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the chief of the general staff:

"On October 11 fighting began on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Lvangorod and Warsaw.

"There is no change at other points on our front.

"Detachments of Russian cavalry, having passed through the defiles in the Carpathian mountains, have emerged into the plains of Hungary."

Paris, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was given out tonight: "There is nothing in particular to report.

"Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points and we have not lost at any place."

London, Oct. 12.—The finger of the censor having twisted the tortoise on all sources of news from Belgium, just now, perhaps, the most potentially important scene of the fighting in the great war, the British people were forced to content themselves today with the official communication from Paris, and even a close analysis of this showed no marked change in the situation favoring either side.

From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form, the dispatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemyśl, so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had turned on the Russians with the aid of reinforcements and forced them to retreat.

The first news of this claim emanated during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later in the day by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the siege of Przemyśl for strategical reasons, with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army at other points in Galicia.

Important News Expected. Whatever may be the truth of the situation, the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their sweep through Galicia, and the coincidence of today's dispatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna of a vigorous Austro-German offensive, seemed to presage important news.

The British and Belgian troops, who retired from Antwerp before the German occupation, with the exception of those who are now interned on Dutch soil as a result of having crossed the border, have been swallowed as completely as if they had been buried under the ruined forts. For military reasons their positions and the area of hostilities in Belgium must remain obscure until the turn of events bring them sharply to the fore again, as was the case when, after the fall of Antwerp, the British public learned for the first time that their forces had assisted the garrison.

### WAR SUMMARY.

Oct. 13.—The occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has been followed, according to the latest report, by the occupation of Ghent, which would seem to confirm the German plan, as it has been outlined, of a movement toward the coast, with Ostend as its objective.

It is pointed out by British military experts that it is Germany's intention to make a permanent stronghold of Antwerp in order to hold Belgium in her grip, and in this way gain a position within easy reach of the English coast.

The fighting along the great line, extending almost from the North sea to the German province of Lorraine, continues with indefinite results, for the operations in the northern section of France are not being divulged to any extent by the official statements issued by the French war departments. Where the British reinforcements have been sent is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed a considerable force is already in the neighborhood of Ostend.

German submarines have again come into prominence by the sinking of the Russian armored cruiser Pallada in the Baltic sea. The Pallada, with the Admiral Makarow and the Bayan, have engaged in patrolling the Baltic. The German submarines made an attempt against the Admiral Makarow on October 10, but with no success, but on the following day one of them succeeded in torpedoing the Pallada, which sank almost immediately, according to the Russian official report, with all her crew, consisting of nearly 600 officers and men.

## BRESLAU MAY BE BESIEGED BY RUSSIANS



Breslau, capital of Silesia, the city hall of which is here shown, is in some danger of being besieged by the Russians, and has been prepared for a stubborn defense.

## ANTWERP TAKEN AFTER SIEGE OF ELEVEN DAYS

King and Army Retreat to Ostend When the Germans Enter the City.

### BRITISH AIDED THE DEFENSE

Three English Naval Brigades Helped Belgians—Kaiser's Forces Expected to Advance on Ostend—Airships Drop Bombs on French Capital—Minor News of the War From Various Points.

London, Oct. 12.—The capture of Antwerp by the Germans is to be followed by an attack on Ostend, according to information received here from The Hague.

Messages which arrived in London said a large force of Germans was marching on the seacoast resort to which the larger part of the Belgian and British troops retreated after they had been forced to give up the defense of the temporary capital of the nation on Friday.

King Albert of Belgium and practically all of the national officials are in Ostend. The Germans, it is said, hope to make them prisoners. The queen is in England, having taken a steamer from Antwerp when it was seen that the fall of the city was inevitable.

The reports that King Albert had been wounded persist. Persons who saw the king with his troops on Friday state that he had one arm in a sling.

Siege Lasted Only Eleven Days. Paris, Oct. 12.—The forts surrounding Antwerp and the city are now in complete possession of the Germans, but the greater part of the Belgian army has escaped.

It took the Germans just 11 days to capture one of the strongest fortresses in the world.

An official admission that the British participated in the defense of Antwerp is contained in an admiralty announcement that three naval brigades with heavy guns had been sent there during the last week of the German attack.

The announcement adds that in the retreat from Antwerp two of the British brigades reached Ostend safely. The other however, was cut off to the north of Lokeren (a town of East Flanders, 12 miles northeast of Ghent), and 2,000 of the men were interned in Holland.

The retreat of the Belgian army was accomplished successfully. The losses of the British naval brigades probably will be less than three hundred out of a total of 8,000 men.

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that even the most powerful forts are no match for the colossal howitzers which the invaders have successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in their way. These huge guns opened gaps through which the besiegers had an entrance for their field artillery and infantry.

The Germans, after shelling the city itself for many hours, making it untenable, entered the town through the suburb of Berchem, to the east. They had made a breach in the outer line of

forts, some of which were destroyed by the big guns and others blown up by the defenders.

The Germans followed similar plans in dealing with the inner belt of forts and at the same time threw shells into the city which set afire many places. The inner forts, like those farther out, soon succumbed to the enormous shells, and on Friday morning several of these forts had fallen, opening the way for the Germans into the city. By midday they were in occupation of the town and at 2:30 in the afternoon the war banner on the cathedral was replaced by a white flag, indicating surrender.

A few forts continued to hold out, and it was not until 11 o'clock in the morning that the Germans, according to their own official report, were in complete possession of the city and fortresses. When they arrived they found that the Belgian field army and at least part of the garrison had anticipated them, and like the king and royal family, had escaped.

The death roll resulting from the attack and defense of Antwerp has not been compiled, and probably the full details never will be known, but all accounts describe it as terribly heavy. The Germans, although their big guns cleared a path for them, had to sacrifice many lives in crossing the rivers and canals and in driving out the defenders, who held the intrenchments to the last.

Crowds of refugees arrived in London. Most of them left Antwerp Thursday night, and their accounts of the attack are confused. The Belgians themselves, besides destroying the forts, blew up steamers at the docks and set fire to the petrol stores and everything that could be of use to the invaders. They also took away what the transports could carry.

Berchem, where the military and other hospitals, the orphanage and some public buildings are situated, is reported to be entirely destroyed. Even if this is an exaggeration, it must be badly damaged, as it was burning at least two days.

The Antwerp railway stations also made marks for the shells from the big guns, but according to some of those who remained in the city the cathedral, although hit by shells, is only slightly damaged.

Germany—as imposed a fine of 20,000,000 pounds sterling (\$100,000,000) on Antwerp as a war indemnity. A dispatch from The Hague says that according to trustworthy information from Belgium the Germans are advancing swiftly toward Ostend with the object of capturing the Belgian king, queen and government officials. It is said the queen has left for England. A dispatch from Rotterdam, Holland, says King Albert and the main Belgian and British force reached Ostend safely in their retreat from Antwerp.

Enthusiasm in Germany. Rome, Oct. 12.—Dispatches from Berlin say that the capitulation of Antwerp caused unprecedented enthusiasm throughout Germany, where the general opinion is that the fall of the Belgian city marks the beginning of the end.

Everywhere there are signs of great rejoicing. Flags have been raised and demonstrators parade the streets acclaiming the army.

Many wounded Germans are arriving from Belgium at Aix-Chapelle, Cologne and Dusseldorf. They are received with enthusiasm and showered with flowers by the people.

Points to Paris' Fall. London, Oct. 10.—The capture of Antwerp in 11 days carries the germ of the capture of Paris, says the Deutsche Tageszeitung, according to a dispatch from Berlin by way of Am-

sterdam to the Reuter Telegram company.

"The fall of this fortress," adds the newspaper, "not only means the overthrow of the Belgians, but it is a most serious blow to England. It proves that it is only necessary to break down a large section of even the most extended fortresses to render the remaining part untenable."

### Bombs Dropped on Paris.

Paris, Oct. 11.—Twenty bombs, launched on different quarters of Paris by two German aviators today, killed four civilians and injured twenty others. Twelve of the wounded were women and children. The damage to property was small.

A pennant which was dropped with the bombs bore the inscription in German: "We have taken Antwerp; your turn will soon come."

The aviators appeared soon after noon. One began the attack by dropping a bomb near the Northern railway terminal, another in Rue St. Lazare, and a third which landed on the roof of the cathedral of Notre Dame and set fire to a beam.

Three more bombs were dropped by the same airman in the vicinity of the bourse. A house was set on fire, but the loss was not great.

### Causes Dismay in France.

Bordeaux, Oct. 12.—The occupation of Antwerp was discounted in government circles, but nevertheless the news of the triumph of the Germans caused a painful impression.

It has long been realized that the German 42-centimeter guns made impossible the successful defense of any existing fort. Those at Antwerp, it is pointed out, held long enough to enable the Belgian army to evacuate.

The best military opinion here considers the event of no strategic importance. It is stated, it releases the German besieging force, but as this body numbers less than 100,000 men, its addition will have little influence, it is declared, upon the great battle line in northern France.

### Austrian Torpedo Boats Sunk.

London, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says:

"It is reported here that the Anglo-French fleet off Ragusa, Dalmatia, on Friday sunk two Austrian torpedo boats, one of which was escorting a steamship laden with munitions of war. Their crews were saved."

### German Armies in the Field.

Rome, Oct. 12.—From reliable information it is learned that German forces at present engaged consist of 54 army corps, 27 of first line troops and 27 of reserves, totaling 2,200,000 men and distributed as follows:

Corps	
Belgium	24
Thorn-Cracow	6
East Prussia	11
In addition there are 1,500,000 territorial garrisoned in Germany. Half a million recruits are expected to be fully trained by November.	

### Cholera Spreading Over Austria.

London, Oct. 12.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that according to a Vienna message cholera is now spreading over the entire dual monarchy, new cases averaging forty daily.

### New War Head for Italy.

Paris, Oct. 12.—A Havas agency dispatch from Rome says King Victor Emmanuel has named General Zupelli to succeed General Grandi as minister of war. General Grandi resigned because of newspaper criticism.

### LACK OF AUTHORITY.

Board of Control Cannot Transfer Fund from One Dept. to Another.

The Board of Control having jurisdiction over state institutions, has no authority under the law to transfer the funds appropriated for one department to another department of the same institution, according to an opinion just handed down by the attorney general. The matter was put up to State Auditor Howard by the State Board of Control, which desired to divert \$11,000 from the employe's fund of the state penitentiary to the maintenance fund of that institution in order to prevent a deficiency. The state auditor passed the matter up to the attorney general, who holds that while Section 2, chapter 231 of the state creating the board, attempted to clothe the board with such power, Section 22 article 3 of the constitution plainly prohibits the transferring of funds from one department to another.

U. G. Powell, who represented the Nebraska railway commission at the four rate hearing in Chicago before the interstate commerce commission has returned with the report that the carriers have proposed to make a rate of 75 cents a hundred on four from Nebraska and Kansas points to stations in southern California and all intermediate territory, and a rate of 68 cents on wheat. This is an advance of 10 cents a hundred on what and four.

Edith A. Lothrop, inspector of rural schools, has made her report to the state superintendent of the schools under her supervision and shows that of the 10,040 pupils competing in the ninety-three rural schools of the state under the rural high school act, completing the eighth grade, 4,496 are boys and 5,545 are girls. The total number coming from towns, villages and parochial school is 4,360.

Certification of the mortgage bonds negotiated by the Wabash railroad for the purchase of \$834,000 worth of equipment have been made to the secretary of state. Included in the list of purchases which will be made are: Thirty-seven moguls, ten switch engines, ten Atlantic type locomotives and ten ten-wheeler locomotives. The mortgage has been executed in favor of the Bankers' Trust Co. of New York city.

Two new state banks have received charters from the banking board. The Nebraska State bank of Ohio has organized with a capital stock of \$15,000. A. R. Thompson is president, J. H. Lohman vice president and C. H. Brinkmann cashier. The First State bank of North Bend has a capital stock of \$25,000. The following are the officers: Alex Thom, president; T. J. Kastle, vice president; M. C. Cussack, cashier.

The state railway commission has received a report of the investigation made in Denver as to the effect of automobiles on the revenues of the street car company of that city. Foot passengers and people who rode in automobiles and in carriages were counted for two days at the principal street corners. The conclusion arrived at is that automobiles cut down the revenues of the street car company \$437,000 a year.

Railway commissions of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Arkansas and Oklahoma have agreed to stand as a unit in opposing freight and passenger rate raises in the western states. That was the action taken at a meeting held at Kansas City from which Railway Commissioner Taylor and Rate Expert Powell, representing this state, have just returned.

Playing cards have been bought by the board of control for inmates of the asylum for the insane at Norfolk. The cards are intended to amuse the inmates but are not for the use of officers and employes. This is the first time playing cards have been asked for by superintendents of state institutions since the board of control came into existence.

The first volume of the supreme court reports, which are being printed by a Missouri firm under a new contract which Printing Commissioner Lodi let, is complete and is being distributed. The state saved an even \$100 on this job under its new contract and stands good to save \$1,000 on its printing bill for the entire year.

The state board of control has completed its awards for supplies for the fourteen state institutions for the ensuing six months. Supplies will cost the state considerably more than they did six months ago, owing to the European war.

According to a report filed by the Northwestern railroad with the State Railway commission the operating expenses of the road amounted to \$4,662,486.95 for the fiscal year. The revenue amounted to \$7,912,967.98. The report regarding the amount of fuel used by locomotives indicates that the Northwestern company has gone into the use of oil extensively as fuel for its locomotives, the report showing that 31,076,871 gallons were used during the year. The coal used amounted to 37,585 tons, while wood amounted to 2,230 cords.

## For Formal or Informal Occasions



An afternoon gown which is elaborate enough for formal occasions and quiet enough for the informal will appeal to most women. Here is one which is novel and beautiful in composition and in which the wearer might feel at ease at an afternoon tea or an evening reception. It is conservative as to style, graceful in outline, and of a type which will outlive a single season.

Gray satin forms the foundation of the skirt, which is bordered at the bottom with two scalloped flounces, each about a quarter of a yard in width when finished, and bound with a narrow piping of the silk. The skirt escapes the ground by about three inches, measured from the middle of the edge of the scallops, and is comfortably wide, approaching two yards. This gives plenty of room even considering demands of dancing.

At the head of the second flounce scant festoons are arranged in the material. They are caught up with small bows of the fabric and are simply two shallow folds tacked to position. Extra width is allowed in the upper flounce to allow for this draping. A tunic of voile, in the same color as the silk, reaches to within twelve inches of the bottom of the skirt, or may be made longer. It is laid in side plaits at the waist line and allowed to flare below the hips. A narrow hem finishes the bottom. Trans-

parent tunics may be counted upon as a strong feature in the coming styles. They are sometimes stayed with a small wire at the bottom and often bordered with fur or marabout feathers.

The bodice has a foundation of figured chiffon in which vague figures in rich colors on a white background appear. The short sleeves are lengthened with a border of handsome lace. A wide black lace in princess design overlaps the chiffon foundation, extending over the chiffon portion of the sleeves and along the sides and partly over the front and back of the bodice. An overbodice of the gray voile is draped on the foundation and trimmed away in a "Y" shape at the neck. This leaves a small vestee of the figured chiffon.

Revers of satin are set on the bodice at the front, with panels of the satin extending from them to the waist line. They widen toward the sides, merging into a narrow belt at the sides, which is finished with a flat bow at the back.

A fine lace-edged neck collar corresponds with the lace finish of the sleeves. A border of chiffon, of the same color as the voile in the dress, is set under the pointed edge of the lace in the lower sleeves. The bodice fastens at the front with small satin-covered buttons.

## Ready for the Cold Weather



IN clothes for little girls as well as in those for womankind the "fur-cloths" (by which name the new plushes are called) will be found exceptionally good. They are woven more supple than ever, in a greater number of colors and in greater variety of design.

Plushes are used for coats, for neckpieces and muffs and for hats made to be worn by all these purposes for they answer all these purposes are combined with cloth or velvet in street and visiting dresses or entire costumes. For the little girl of three and upward the broadtail and chinchilla patterns are made into elegant little coats that fasten close about the neck. Besides its comfort the coat of plush has the greatest durability to recom-

mend it. Linings are made of figured crepe or silk showing small figures or flowers on a light ground.

Muffs and neckpieces, much to be preferred over those of cheap fur, and as inexpensive, are made of fancy plushes for the little ones. It is a pretty fashion to make these sets with a hat or cap to match, and they are simple enough in construction to be easily made at home.

A hat of mottled plush, in cream and white, is shown in the picture given here. It is faced with plain pink plush and trimmed with a flat bow of folded pink ribbon and a bunch of tiny roses. The same plush would make a delightful neckpiece and muff in which the wearer might be fortified against the coldest weather.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.