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RUSS FORCES GAIN GROUND

ADVANCE GUARD ON EAST PRUSSIAN AND POSEN BORDERS
—FIERCE FIGHTING.

RENEW OFFENSIVE IN WEST

Invaders, with Reinforcements, Are Attempting to Break Through Allies' Lines—Each Side Is Making Progress Which May Count in the Final Struggle.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Nov. 9.—The Germans have renewed their offensive in the vicinity of Ypres and Dixmude, where several attempts to break through the allied lines and gain the coast of France have been repulsed after the most severe fighting of the war.

Despite the reverses which the Austro-German armies have suffered in the east, where the Russians have now set their feet in German territory, both in East Prussia and in Posen, the Germans are said to be still sending reinforcements to the west in an endeavor to break down the resistance of the French, British and Belgians, who have been holding their positions and have in places made small but important advances.

There has, however, as yet been no decisive encounter fought along the whole front, but each side is making gains which may count when the crisis is at hand. With the tremendous forces opposing each other any progress must necessarily be slow in these days of siege battles, but both allies and the Germans express satisfaction with the way in which the battle has gone thus far.

Fighting in the East.

In the east the Russian advance guards are now fighting on both the East Prussian and Posen borders, and it is believed that the Germans have given up their first plan of offering resistance to the Russian advance on the positions which they had prepared along the Warthe river.

According to the German report the Russians have suffered a reverse on the East Prussian frontier, where they lost 4,000 men and some machine guns, but of the fighting elsewhere in this region Berlin says nothing.

There have been no developments in the far east, the engagements fought being between Russian and Turkish frontier guards in the Caucasus or the bombardment of ports.

Recruiting in England has been given an impetus by the marches of some crack territorial regiments in today's procession through the streets of London in connection with the inauguration of the lord mayor, in which the Canadian and other dominion troops took part. From all sections of the country come reports of an increasing number of young men offering themselves for service.

Russ Advance Rapid.

London, Nov. 9.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Post says: "The rapidity of the movement on the battlefields in Poland has been unequalled since the days of Napoleon. Deducting the time spent in actual fighting, the Russian pursuit has been pressed for more than a week at a rate averaging four miles per day over the Polish roads, which are very heavy after the rainy season."

"There is believed to be no doubt that the Germans in their retreat passed Czenstozowa, without stopping."

WAR SUMMARY.

Nov. 10.—So far as is disclosed by the official statement the situation in the war theaters, both east and west, remains virtually unchanged.

The Belgium and northern France allies and the Germans apparently take turns in assuming the offensive, while both sides are bringing up reinforcements and preparing themselves for the decisive struggle, which is predicted for an early date.

In the east the Russian hosts, according to the Petrograd announcement, are still driving the Germans and Austrians in front of them.

Advices from South Africa say that the forces under Christian Beyers, one of the leaders in the revolt, have been dispersed by government forces, losing nine men killed, more than that wounded and 264 prisoners. They also report that the rebel Gen. DeWet has defeated a government commando, and that Gen. DeWet's son has been killed.

Further disasters have occurred from mines in the North sea, the Swedish steamer Atle having been blown up and six of her crew drowned, and the Dutch fishing boat Poolster having met a like fate.

In Belgium all the railway employees have stopped work under orders from the Belgium government, thus bringing railway traffic to a complete standstill and interfering with the movement of German troops. The German authorities, it is reported, will replace the Belgians by Germans.

YIELD FORTRESS OF TSING TAO

Germans Unable to Hold Position Against Persistent Attack of Allies.

SIEGE LASTED THREE MONTHS

Last of the Kaiser's Possessions on the Asiatic Mainland—German Troops Retire From the Yser—Making Preparations for Attack Elsewhere—France Declares War on Turkey.

Tokyo, Nov. 8.—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsing Tao has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces.

The first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the line of defense. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

Casualty List Issued.

Complete casualty lists containing the names of the killed and wounded in the operations around Tsing Tao given out before the announcement of the surrender of the fortress show that the British lost two killed and eight wounded, their wounded including two majors, and that the Japanese lost 200 killed and 578 wounded.

History of Struggle.

The capture of Tsing Tao loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland.

For nearly three months the little German garrison, amounting to about 7,000 men and nearly wholly composed of reservists who were living or doing business in China, has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese, of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in the East at the outbreak of the war.

What the losses of the garrison have been is not known.

ALLIES TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

French and British Claim to Have Made Important Advances in Northern France.

London, Nov. 9.—The allies, who for two weeks have been hurling back furious attacks by the Germans in Belgium and northern France, have taken the offensive and made important advances. The losses have been terrific. Around Ypres alone the German casualties are reported at 100,000.

The success of their enemies is practically admitted by the Germans, as the statement given out in Berlin admits the armies of the Kaiser have advanced in only one place. That is to the west of the Argonne region, where the Germans have succeeded in taking from the French an important height near Vienne-le-Chateau. They captured several heavy guns there.

In the Aisne valley around Soissons the allies have regained the ground which the Germans by fierce assaults had taken from them.

Progress Made by Belgians.

The Belgians, who are holding the line reaching to the coast, have also made progress.

The Germans still hold three points on the Yser as a guard against flanking attacks on the right, coming by way of the narrow region of sand dunes under cover of British monitors.

German Troops Rushed Eastward.

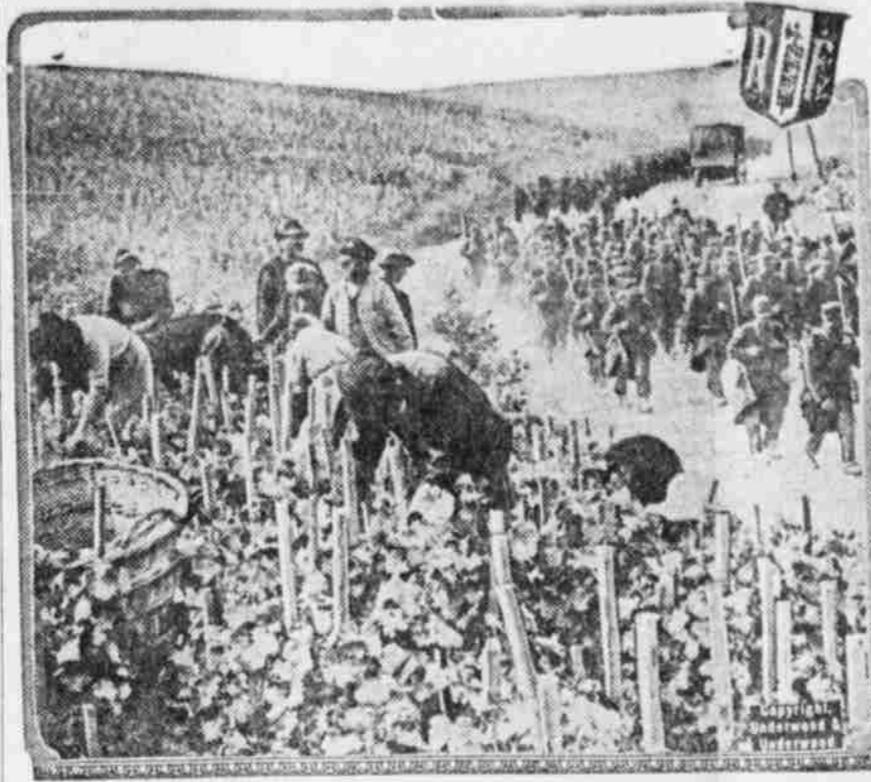
Rotterdam, via London, Nov. 9.—According to the Courant's correspondent great bodies of German troops are being withdrawn from Belgium for use against the Russians. One correspondent says:

"Many trains carrying cavalry, infantry and artillery have left Brussels and Louvain for Germany, with the cars marked in chalk: 'To Russia!'"

Abandon Vicinity of Yser.

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 7.—A

WAR AND PEACE IN CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY



French troops marching through a valley of the champagne country, where the peasants are picking the grapes for the famous sparkling wine.

dispatch from St. Louis to the Telegraph says:

"It is now obvious that the Germans have abandoned their attempts to cross the Yser. Belgian troops occupy both banks of the river."

"German troops have retreated eastward in large numbers and continued to arrive in Bruges throughout yesterday."

The British fleet, say unofficial accounts, again has taken action along the Belgian coast, and has been bombarding Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the Germans are supposed to be organizing bases for their submarines.

An aviator from the allies' lines dropped two bombs in German naphtha tanks at Bruges Thursday, killing eight marines.

150,000 More Men for Kaiser.

The Germans have concentrated 150,000 fresh troops in Munster, 78 miles northeast of Cologne. They will be sent into Belgium Sunday, when all railway traffic will stop for the purpose.

Guns were thundering again today in the direction of Thourout and Ypres. The allies make constant sallies at night from Passchendaele, 11 miles northeast of Ypres.

Apparently scouts have blown up the railway between Bruges and Ghent, as a trainload of wounded was obliged to return to Bruges during the day.

Germans Claim Advantages.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 6.—The German general headquarters issued the following statement today: "Yesterday the Belgians, assisted by British and French troops, made a fierce attack by way of Nieupoort between the sea and the inundations, but they were easily repulsed."

"Near Ypres, southwest of Lille, and south of Berry-au-Bac, in the Argonne region, and in the Vosges our attacks are progressing. In the eastern theater of war there have been no material events."

HEARS OF RUSSIAN SUCCESS

Petrograd Correspondent of London Newspaper Declares Germans and Austrians Hard Hit.

London, Nov. 9.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph hears of another significant victory which has not yet been reported in the press, but which is said to be the greatest success of the war. He declares that the combined Austrian and German armies have been dealt a staggering blow along their line of communications, which is of vital importance.

"When all the details of the Russian operations in Poland are known," says the correspondent, "Grand Duke Nicholas will be hailed as one of the greatest strategists of the period."

Berlin Admits German Retreat.

Berlin, Nov. 7, via The Hague and London, Nov. 8.—The first reference showing the direction and extent of the German retreat from before Warsaw was contained today in a report mentioning the defeat of the Russian cavalry near Kolo, twenty-five miles from the German frontier.

This shows that the Germans have retired behind the Warthe river, which roughly parallels the German eastern frontier, and, according to Maj. Mohr, military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, the German forces have also probably been withdrawn north of the Warthe on the west Prussian frontier.

DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

France Formally Includes Sultan in List of Enemies—Latter Proclaims Holy War.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Official dispatches from the French foreign office to the embassy here today confirmed the report that the French government had announced that a state of war existed between France and the Ottoman empire.

With Russia, Great Britain and France as its foes Turkey soon may find Serbia's war declaration placed on its front doorstep.

Greece Annexes Epirus. London, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Saloniki says that Ozoghrakis, the former governor of that seaport, has

REVISION OF SCHOOL LAWS

State Commission Suggests Some Changes in Code—Favors County Unit.

State Superintendent James Delzell in speaking before the county superintendent's section of the state teachers' association in Omaha presented the report of the commission appointed by the governor for the revision of school laws. One of the main features of the report, which will be submitted to Governor Morehead is the provision for the county unit.

The county unit system makes a school district of an entire county with a subdivision into wards. The school administration is by a school board of five members—one for each ward—elected in March on a ticket with no political affiliation. The county superintendent is chosen by the board and the county treasurer is made ex-officio treasurer of the district. Under the provisions of this plan the county superintendent shall have a life certificate and have three years' successful experience as a teacher. The board is charged with the care of buildings, the locating of boundary lines for the various school territories, the employment of teachers and the establishment of a uniform and efficient system of schools.

Application has been made by the Lincoln telephone company to the state railway commission for leave to cancel grounded rates at Bennet and to establish metallic circuit rates. The company alleges 174 subscribers have petitioned for the change, 111 subscribers say they have no objections but have not signed the petition, and 33 oppose the change. A portion of the exchange company desires to rebuild and install a metallic service with the following rates: Individual business telephone, \$2.50; two-party business, \$2; individual residence, \$1.50; two party residence, \$1.25; ten party farm, \$1.50. These are the rates which the 174 subscribers ask be established.

Approval of the Jones bill, providing for the merger for all the railroads of the United States, has been asked by the state railway commission by eastern people interested in the measure. The bill went through the initial stages in the United States senate, but did not meet with immediate response from the country at large. It provides for capitalization of all roads at \$8,000,000,000 and sale of stock in blocks of not more than 5,000 shares to any one citizen of the country. Under the plan the stock would pay a guaranteed 4 per cent dividend yearly.

An appeal to the supreme court from an order of the state railway commission reducing rates on merchandise and other goods that are now carried under class rates, has been joined in by all the railroads having lines in Nebraska. The appeal is taken to the supreme court by the Union Pacific, Burlington, Rock Island, Northwestern, the Omaha road, Missouri Pacific and the St. Joseph & Grand Island Companies. The order of the commission is known as Number 19.

The railway commission held a hearing on the application of Ed Oslenkop for an order compelling the Eagle Telephone company to put a telephone in the house which is situated between Bethany and Eagle. He now has a phone connected with the Lincoln Telephone company's lines, but he asks for connection with the Eagle exchange. The commission took the case under advisement.

At the request of State Auditor W. B. Howard the attorney general's department has filed suit in the supreme court for the recovery of funds alleged to be due the state from the counties of Dakota, Stanton, Boone, Burt and Gage counties. The money sued for amounts to \$48,838.21 of which \$18,321.58 is principal and \$30,516.63 is interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

A motion for a rehearing has been filed in the supreme court by Frank A. Broadwell and the American Surety company in a case decided against them as defendants and in favor of Douglas county, covering an attempt to collect from Broadwell when clerk of the district court of the county certain insane fees which he had retained.

The German-American State bank of Omaha has filed articles of incorporation with the State Banking board and a charter has been granted. The bank has a capital of \$200,000.

The corn acreage in Nebraska for 1914 amounted to 5,539,978 acres, according to figures compiled by the state board of agriculture. The acreage in 1913 was 5,817,127. Owing to the drought of last year many farmers in the South Platte region sowed increased wheat acreages in the fall of 1913. Alfalfa also made inroads on the corn acreage in some communities.

The assessors of Nebraska discovered 1,597,990 cattle in the state on April 1, 1914, and listed 491,630 milch cows.

Wounded by Bombs; 21 Die. Petrograd, via London, Nov. 8.—The Bourne Gazette's Warsaw correspondent says that twenty-one persons have died in hospitals there during the last few days from wounds received from German bombs dropped from aeroplanes.

Chic Hats for Midwinter Gayeties



A GROUP of beautiful hats includes three ostrich-trimmed shapes, such as women of fashion delight in for those occasions on which the hat is worn. At the club luncheon, at five o'clock tea, at the afternoon reception, in the box party and for calling, the hat is the dominant feature of the toilet and must play its leading part or reduce all the other apparel to its own level. Women are right in giving much time and study to the matter.

Among the newest and most captivating hats are those with wide brims, made of velvet. One of these is shown in the picture having a brim much wider at the left side than at the right. The brim is covered smoothly with velvet, and flares upward very gently at the wide portion. The crown is soft at the top, having the sides encircled by a smooth collar of velvet. A slash of soft satin ribbon is tied about it, finished with two short loops at the front.

At the side, a short, very wide plume is fastened to the underbrim with a small flat bow of ribbon like that around the crown. It curls up over the brim edge and rests on the upper brim. Just above is a pretty felt hat in a light color. The facing of black velvet forms the narrow binding at the edge of the brim. A stiff collar of velvet stands up about the crown. Between this collar and the crown four short ostrich tips are mounted, no two of them in just the same manner. A hat of gold lace with narrow, flat brim and low crown is daintily trimmed with a long straight ostrich quill in white, and a soft black plume. There is a twist of velvet at the base of the crown. The tall quill and the plume both spring from the front of the hat, the quill sweeping upward and the plume falling backward over the brim. Hats of silver lace, with rosettes made of ostrich feathers in which a rose is set, placed flat on the brim at intervals, are about the same shape as the hat of gold lace just described.

Coiffures for Matron and Maid



A COIFFURE which is always "in," a staple style in hair dressing, and a second one, which is typical of the newest vogue, are pictured here together. In the first one a mode of dressing the hair is shown, which, with very little variation, has been used for many years. The second, an idea quite unfamiliar is set forth for what it is worth, and it remains to be seen with what success it bids for favor.

The middle part should not be adopted by any woman unless she is a great beauty, who can "carry off" anything, without a bit of experimenting. There are a few types that it is becoming to. It happens nearly always that they are women with very abundant hair.

In the coiffure pictured the hair is waved (but not "marcelled") in loose but regular waves at the front and across the back. The hair on the crown is not waved. This style is not at all difficult to dress. The waving may be done with the curling iron, or, better still, on heavy wire hairpins or "curlers" or with kid rollers. The unwaved hair and the back hair is combed up to the top of the crown, where it is arranged in a smooth twist with ends pinned under. It will stay in place if it is first tied at the top of the crown with a short piece of shoelace or tape.

The front hair is parted and combed down at each side as far as the temples. Here it is turned back and brought to the coil at the back, where it is pinned in. The ends of the side hair are twisted lightly into a coil and arranged in a short loop of hair at each side of the middle twist. Small shell pins look well and are in keeping with this neat and conservative hair dress.

If a hair net can be adjusted so that it can hardly be seen it will keep gray or white hair, which is inclined to be wiry, in place and preserve the neatness which is essential to this coiffure.

A conservative example of the new cascade coiffure, in which the hair is unrolled in very regular waves and combed back off the face, is shown in the second picture. In the extremes of this style the ears are uncovered, the hair drawn back off the forehead and combed up to the top of the head. There are several arrangements of the back hair, the favorite being a long, soft French twist, considerably fuller and higher than that shown here. The forehead, in these new coiffures, is innocent of curls and quite bare. This proves so trying to the majority of women that they have softened the line of hair about the face by bringing it down in the middle of the forehead in a "dip" and combing the locks in front of the ears back over the top of the ears, as shown in the picture.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.