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WINTER HARD ON SOLDIERS

TROOP MOVEMENTS PARTLY PARALYZED BY COLD—RUSSIANS MARCH IN SNOW.

WOUNDED SUFFER GREATLY

French and German Reports Regarding Progress of Armies Are Contradictory—Berlin Says Storms Are a Hindrance.

London, Nov. 17.—A Venice dispatch to the Morning Post says: "The fall of Cracow is expected at any moment. The city is invested on the north and parts are ablaze. The inhabitants are in flight. The Russian forces have made a very rapid advance and reached Cracow sooner than expected. "For the Russians, the fall of Cracow means the key to industrial districts of Silesia, striking a vital economic blow to Germany."

Rome, Nov. 16.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes a dispatch from Venice which says that news has been received there that Cracow, capital of Galicia, is burning and that its inhabitants are fleeing. London, Nov. 19.—The coming of winter has partly paralyzed the movements of the troops, both in the east and west theaters of war.

The Russians on the border of east Prussia are reported to be marching through snow, clad in sheep skin jackets similar to those which the Japanese first wore in Manchuria. Blizzards have swept the trenches in Belgium and northern France and brought great suffering to the wounded as well as to the men in the fields. A large area of west Flanders around Dixmude has been flooded by the heavy rains and is no-man's land for fighting.

Allies Claim Advantage. The French and German reports today are contradictory as regards the progress of their armies in the west yesterday. Berlin says there was only slight activity because of the snowstorm. Paris announced that the Germans in attempting to cross the canal near Dixmude were thrust back, while the allies recaptured several strategic points, repulsed two German attacks southeast of Ypres and "entirely destroyed" a general regiment south of Bixchoote.

An observer with the British army who furnishes the newspaper reports from the front announces that the German attempts to batter a wedge through the British lines have decreased greatly in force during the past few days, and that they bear no resemblance to the attacks in great force launched against Ypres at the end of October. They are more in the nature of a demonstration in force than serious assaults, he declares.

The writer pays high tribute to the bravery of raw German youths and men of middle age, who, he says, do not hesitate to march against the trained British troops.

WAR SUMMARY.

Nov. 17.—The latest official account of the fighting in West Flanders, issued by the British press bureau, covering the period from November 4 to 9, reviews the desperate attempts of the Germans to pierce the British lines; the shelling of Ypres; the deadly effect of British and French guns against German positions; the bravery of the German youths in the front lines, and pays tribute to "the Prussian war machine, which, acting on a nation previously inured to the sternest discipline, has attained the most remarkable results." But with all this terrific fighting neither side has been able to gain any material advantage. They are keeping at it with the same determination that has characterized the entire progress of the war, though rains have swept the trenches, snow has fallen and the men are suffering hardships that would seem almost unendurable. Likewise in the eastern arena the troops facing each other now have wintry conditions to contend with, but the frost is helping the Muscovite forces to move rapidly on the East Prussian frontier. The morasses and the soft roads have been frozen over, making easier the movement of men, artillery and transports.

A newspaper report received in Venice says that Cracow, in Galicia, is in fire and that its inhabitants are in flight.

The British say that in two actions against the Turks at Fao, in the Persian gulf, they have "severely handled and defeated the Ottomans." The Turks also have lost 250 men and two guns in the bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles by the warships of the allies.

According to the German official reports the operations in Flanders are progressing slowly, but in the Argonne district they have achieved further important successes. In Poland the battle is without definite results.

LOAD ROBERTS DIES AT FRONT

Famous British Field Marshal Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia.

ALL BRITAIN IN MOURNING

"Bobs," as He Was Affectionately Known, Recognized as the Most Famous Soldier of the Island Empire— Battleship Audacious Sunk by Mine— Crew Taken Off in Safety.

London, Nov. 16.—Field Marshal Earl Roberts died Saturday night in France of pneumonia. A telegram from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the continent, apprised Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, of the death of England's great soldier. The telegram read: "I deeply regret to tell you that Lord Roberts died at eight o'clock this (Saturday) evening."

Britain Loses Battleship. New York, Nov. 16.—Two men who saw the British superdreadnought Audacious lying helpless in a heavy sea some twenty-seven miles northeast of Lough Smilly shortly after she had struck a mine on October 27 arrived here today on the steamer New York from Liverpool. They confirmed the stories of the

WOUNDED ALGERIAN FIGHTER



This Algerian, who was wounded in the battle of the Aisne, is a type of the soldiers which France brought over from her possessions in Africa.

loss of the warship that had previously reached here and added numerous details. One statement they made was that the Audacious might have been floating today had she not been blown up by the British cruiser Liverpool at 9 p. m. on the day she was disabled through striking the mine.

The Audacious was a 25,000-ton first line battleship. It carried ten 13.5-inch guns and 16 four-inch guns. It had a speed of 21 knots.

Wreck German Submarines.

The Standard prints a report, which the press bureau permits, that two of the enemy's submarines have been lost. There has been no official announcement of either. The Standard report adds that there is every reason to believe two submarines which have been raiding in the channel have been satisfactorily accounted for, according to information from credible naval sources.

One of these submarines has been carrying out a series of daring reconnaissance in the vicinity of Dover, and a patrolling cruiser has reported attempts by this German craft to torpedo it.

FORCED TO LEAVE DIXMUDE

Germans Unable to Hold Captured French City—Allies Maintain Positions.

London, Nov. 14.—The Germans, who on Tuesday last captured Dixmude, today were driven out with heavy losses.

They stood the terrific fire bravely; in fact, refused to budge from their hard earned position until extermination faced them. They stood their ground before a heavy fire of shrapnel and high explosive, but on the appearance of a large

KAISER WILHELM AT THE FRONT



Kaiser Wilhelm, at the right, and a group of his officers, photographed on a pontoon bridge over the River Meuse.

force of French marines in a bayonet charge they rapidly retreated, refusing to take a chance on heavier losses.

German Position Unimproved. At other points in West Flanders the Germans do not seem to have improved their position to any marked extent. In fact, an unofficial report from the north of France tonight says that their attempts to break down the British resistance around Ypres have failed and that their attempt to drive a wedge into the allied lines by a concentrated heavy gun fire at La Bassée also failed.

There has been a considerable bulge in the line here for some time, but the allies hold their positions on either flank. Tells of Ypres Fighting. The official press bureau issued the following communication regarding the fighting at Ypres: "Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth brigades of the Prussian guard corps. "It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry of the line had failed.

Break Through Allied Lines. "The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss was inflicted on the enemy, 700 of their dead being found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct and enfiladed fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy. We took 1,300 prisoners."

French Official Report. Paris, Nov. 14.—The French official announcement given out here says that from the Lys to the sea the fighting has been less violent than on previous days. Several efforts of the Germans to cross the Yser were checked. The French forces in the north are described as holding positions close to the barbed wire entanglements of the enemy.

Slight progress on other parts of the battle front is reported, as well as the capture of a German detachment by a surprise attack.

From German Point of View. Berlin, by wireless to London, Nov. 14.—German military headquarters today gave out an official announcement as follows: "On the branch of the Yser canal at Niepont our armies have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and we have taken 700 prisoners. During our attacks on Ypres, which have progressed favorably, another 1,100 prisoners have been taken.

"Fierce French attacks to the west and east of Soissons have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

RUSSIAN ARMIES ROLL ON

Claim Successful Advances in East Prussia—Berlin Declares Moves Were Checked.

Petrograd, Nov. 14.—The following statement has been received by the Russian commander in chief's staff: "In East Prussia the fighting continues in the region of Stalluponen for the possession of the outlets in the eastern chain of the Masurian lakes.

"The fighting in the region of Soldau continues. The German offensive has been repulsed in the direction of Thorn on both banks of the Vistula toward Ryfain and Wloclawek and farther west. The enemy brought here a part of his troops from Lyck.

"In the Czenstochowa region the Germans are moving gradually toward the Silesian frontier.

"In Galicia our offensive toward Dnypriest nowhere encountered resist-

ance. We occupied Kroono and inflicted heavy losses on the Austrian rear guard. In the region of Sanok and Turka, where we stormed nightly a well-fortified position, the Austrians on the morning of November 11 began retreating.

"In the Carpathians, on the road Nadvornio to Marmaroszig, near Pasieczna, we defeated a body of hostile Sokols."

Berlin Reports Russian Check. Berlin, Nov. 14.—According to official announcement given out in Berlin today news received from the eastern arena of hostilities shows that matters are proceeding favorably.

The Russian cavalry forces, which were defeated previously with heavy loss in the vicinity of Kolo, 40 miles northeast of Kalsce, Russian Poland, resumed their offensive movements, and swinging to the southward were again repulsed to the east of Kalsce. This, the announcement says, removes any possible danger of an invasion of Silesia. The announcement adds: "On the East Prussian frontier at Eydkuchen and also farther south to the east of the outlet of the Masurian lakes fresh battles have developed, but no decision has yet been reached."

Eight German Flyers Killed.

London, Nov. 13.—Germany has invaded England by airship, according to official announcement in Berlin, received in London by wireless, which states that German aviators have flown over Sheerness and Harwich. Sheerness is a fortified seaport in Kent at the mouth of the Thames, 40 miles from London, and Harwich, in Essex, is about seventy miles northeast of London. A thrilling encounter occurred in the vicinity of Ypres between eight aeroplanes, four German, two French and two British. The German machines were finally destroyed by artillery fire and the eight officers they carried were killed.

Large Army for Britain.

London, Nov. 13.—The British government will call for 1,000,000 more men to fight the Germans. This number is in excess of the number of men already voted for 1914 and 1915. It does not affect the territorial force.

The additional 1,000,000 men will bring the British forces up to 2,186,400. On August 5 there was a supplementary estimate of 500,000 followed on September 9 by 500,000 more. The number of men now called out by the government answers the requirements of the year ending March 31, 1915.

Praise the German Navy.

Berlin (by wireless), Nov. 13.—"The German navy has destroyed the legend of British naval supremacy," was the declaration of the German press on Thursday in commenting upon the destruction of the cruiser Emden. While the naval critics deplore the loss of the cruiser, they emphasize the fact that England had to call to her assistance the Australian, Japanese, Russian and French warships to hunt the vessel down.

Turkish Troops Invade Russia.

Constantinople, Nov. 17 (via Berlin and thence by wireless).—Turkish troops have invaded Russia and are striking for the port of Batoum on the Black sea, according to an official statement issued here. It follows: "Turkish troops yesterday occupied all the Russian block houses after a surprise attack on the frontier of the vilayet of Trebizond. The Ottoman forces advanced three hours' march into Russian territory in the direction of Batoum and captured the enemy's barracks at Kusco."

Fighting Near Suez Canal.

Berlin, Nov. 17 (by wireless).—Fighting is already going on near the Suez canal. Four wagon-loads of British soldiers wounded between Ismailia and Suez have arrived at Cairo. The native troops were reported to have retorted.

Russians Sink Turk Ships.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—Three Turkish transports, the Bezz-y-Aslem, Bash-rhener and Mihadai Pasha, are missing and are believed to have been sunk by the Russian fleet.

DR. KIGIN GIVES SOME ADVICE

State Veterinarian Says No Mouth and Foot Disease Among Cattle in State.—Should Boil Milk.

No symptoms of the foot and mouth disease have appeared in Nebraska thus far, according to the state veterinarian. A sharp lookout is being kept, and at the least appearance there will be a vigorous fight waged against it. State Veterinarian Kigin has given advice for people, to be followed in cases where the disease is believed to have gained a foothold. "The federal department has stated that pasteurization of milk, heated to 112 degrees for fifteen minutes, will kill the germs of this disease," said he. "That is not as high as ordinary pasteurization, which requires 140 degrees of heat for half an hour. Where people suspect their animals are affected they should at once heat the milk, not only of the cows believed to be affected, but of all of the herd as well."

The Northwestern Railroad company has reported to the state veterinarian that it will co-operate with the state authorities in carrying out the order of the state sanitary live stock commission requiring railroad companies to thoroughly clean and disinfect stock cars in the hope of preventing the introduction of the foot and mouth disease in Nebraska. It has brought two of its experts from Chicago and will mix disinfectants and go in person with railroad crews to superintend the work of cleaning cars. Dr. Kigin, state veterinarian, has received notice that South Dakota has decided to quarantine all cattle, sheep and hogs hereafter shipped into that state, regardless of the source of shipment.

The state railway commission has established a cement rate for the Portland Cement company of Superior. The company asked for a 7 cent rate to Lincoln and Omaha. The rate established by the commission is 7 cents a hundred to Lincoln and Fremont, 8 1/2 cents to Omaha, South Omaha, Blair, Nebraska City and Plattsmouth. Shipments over two or more lines will be charged an additional 1 1/2 cents when transferred to a new line. This charge is an additional charge for each additional road that handles the cement. The new rates will become effective December 5. The minimum weight per car is fixed at 30,000 pounds.

The state board of control has postponed action on the purchase of door locks and other hardware to be used in the construction of a new building at the Norfolk hospital for the insane. The officers of the institution desire the same kind of locks now used in other buildings at that place, so that one pass key can be used on all locks. If the state board does this there can be no competition between bidders. The board will visit the institution before acting.

Governor Morehead will issue a proclamation December 1, declaring the workmen's compensation law in effect, if the official canvass shows that the affirmative vote carried the proposition. According to law the canvassing board cannot canvass the vote until the third Monday after election, which is November 23. The governor must issue his proclamation within ten days after this. This law will become effective on the day he issues the proclamation.

Representatives of the five counties against whom the state has filed suit for the recovery of funds due under the old law for the care of insane carried on State Auditor Howard to discuss the matter. Mr. Howard has the suit filed in the supreme court and the case will eventually come to trial unless settled out of court. Some of the defendant counties talk of making a settlement and having the suit dismissed, but no terms have been agreed upon.

The state board of control has awarded the contract for locks and hardware for the new building at the Geneva school for girls to Rudge & Guenzel of Lincoln, whose bid was \$316.23. The same firm will furnish locks for the new building at the orthopedic hospital in Lincoln for \$231.50. H. C. Wittman of Lincoln was given the contract for locks at the new hospital building at the soldiers' home at Milford. His bid was \$200.

The railway commission has authorized the McCook Irrigation and Water Power company to increase the maintenance charges on its water holders from \$1 to \$2 per year per acre. The company is required to set aside \$45,000 per year for operating, maintenance and betterment ditches.

W. B. Eastham has been appointed deputy state treasurer by George Hall, treasurer-elect. Mr. Eastham's home is in Custer county.

The report of C. E. Harman, commissioner of the oil, food and dairy department, for the month of October shows receipts of \$8,124.57. Most of this came from oil inspections which amounted to \$7,029.95. There were 1,651 inspections made in all during the month, fifty-five sanitary orders written and eleven complaints received.

The "Triple French Twist" Coiffure



AMONG the new ways of doing the hair which were launched with the coming of the present season the style known as the "French twist" made headway faster than some other of the new ideas. As ordinarily done it proved a rather trying coiffure to all but youthful, round-faced wearers. By bringing the long coil of hair to the top of the head and pulling a portion of it forward on to the forehead a more becoming arrangement resulted, especially when the hair was first waved.

At the end of the summer women had become very tired of the sameness in fashionable coiffures and were eager for something—almost anything—which promised change and variety. Hairdressers took advantage of this state of things, and the readiness with which the French twist was accepted, to introduce some new ideas. Embodying something of the French twist, in conjunction with neatly waved hair, they have produced some charming coiffures, none of them more artistic and few of them as pleasing as that pictured here.

This coiffure is called the "triple French twist." It is soft-looking and becoming to almost any face, and it is distinctly new. It does not require a great abundance, but takes some time, as all the hair is first waved in large

regular waves. Also small supports or crepe hair may be necessary, in case the natural hair is thin, to support it. The hair must first be parted off at each side in a part extending from the forehead to the nape of the neck. This divides the hair into three equally heavy strands, one along the center and one at each side of the head. Each portion is then waved.

The hair at the sides is combed forward to be out of the way, and the central portion separated in three strands and lightly rolled into three twists, which are pinned down and afterward combed together so that they have the appearance of one long twist of hair. This must be soft and loose-looking and to provide a support the hair at the crown is to be tied before it is twisted, and afterward spread into the long roll. Invisible wire pins help to join the three separate twists into one.

The hair at the sides is brought up to the twist, the ends turned under and the side hair pinned along the center twist with small wire pins. If there is not enough hair to make a soft, abundant appearance small pads or supports are placed next the center twist at each side, the waved hair combed over these and the ends pinned under.

Seen at the Ribbon Counter



THOSE who turn their attention to the designing of dress accessories made of ribbon have supplied such a world of novelties during recent seasons that one might think no new thing in ribbons possible. But try to pass the ribbon counter with only a glance and find how quickly some startlingly novel and beautiful bit of finery will seize your attention. Those who work with ribbons are inspired by these beautiful fabrics and watch the passing modes from the viewpoint of the ribbon specialist.

Therefore, if you linger at the ribbon counter you are sure to be charmed by some novelty produced by the adaptation of ribbons to certain whims of fashion.

Besides the things that we have not seen before there are those with which we are familiar, but they are made up in the new patterns in ribbon and with novel finishing touches in ornaments.

The most fascinating pieces in the array of novelties are designed for neckwear. An example from among these is shown in the ribbon neckeruff, of which a picture is given here. It is made of moire ribbon in broad black and white stripes, box plaited to a band of black moire ribbon having a white picot edge. This band fastens at one side with a snap fastener under a knot with hanging loops and ends. A handsome American Beauty rose made of satin ribbon and in the natural rose color is fastened to the band just back of the loops and ends.

This is one of the most elaborate of neckwear pieces which tempt the passerby to consider ribbons. Plain bands of velvet ribbon, without an attached ruff, fasten with hooks and eyes or snap fasteners at the left side, and set close up about the throat. Two small half-open roses of satin in bright colors are set against the band over the fastening. Sometimes a marine ruff or one of lace is sewed to the band, extending across the back of the neck.

One of the brilliant ribbon vests with which the quiet suit may be so effectively brightened up is pictured here. It is made of a heavy figured moire in deep red and soft green colorings, having vague figures outlined in black. This is a useful accessory for the woman who wants to make one suit answer the purposes of two. For the tourist it is especially handy, converting traveling garb into something better suited to the hotel dinner.

A shopping bag of black and white striped ribbon is made by joining three lengths together, so that ribbons of moderate width can be used for it. The lower edge is gathered into a crocheted ornament, and the upper edge faced with black satin. A casing is run in the facing and the bag opened or closed on narrow satin ribbons run through the casing. Small bows of this narrow ribbon decorate the sides, and sufficient length of it extends beyond the casing to furnish a means of carrying the bag.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.