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## EASTERN WAR ADVICES MAZY

NO NEWS AT HAND OF A THOROUGH VICTORY—DECISIVE CLASH YET TO COME.

### PLANNING TO RENEW ATTACK

Quiet Continues on Snow Covered Battlefields of Belgium and France—British Warships Furnish Only Diversion by Shelling Towns.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Nov. 25.—The allies have been attacked in force from Ypres to La Bassée, says a dispatch from a Daily Chronicle correspondent in northern France. His message continues:

A terrific battle has commenced. The Germans have heavy reinforcements and fresh guns for this renewal of the effort to cut through the allies' line. The English artillery, however, thus far has thwarted all the Germans' attempts.

London, Nov. 24.—Decisive news from the Polish battlefield is expected hourly. A thorough victory by either Russia or Germany would vitally affect the course of the winter campaign, both in the east and in the west, but there is no assurance that there has been any definite result, although Petrograd messages declare that the Russians have inflicted at least a temporary reverse upon the Germans in the angle between the Vistula and Warta rivers.

Both combatants have achieved these strokes before without settling the fortunes of war permanently. The correspondent of the Paris Matin describes the Germans as fleeing, while the latest Petrograd official bulletin says that the Germans are retreating.

Berlin announces officially that the issue has not yet been decided. **Quiet in the West.** On the snow covered fields of Belgium and France quiet continues, the only unusual incident being the bombardment of the towns of Zeelange and Hclat by British warships with a few shells which struck where the German staff was quartered and other buildings, while the German shore batteries were unable to reach the warships in reply.

### WAR SUMMARY.

Nov. 25.—Uncertainty still exists as to the exact situation in that part of Russian Poland between the Vistula and Warta rivers, where the Russian and German forces are engaged in heavy fighting. Official statements concerning the troop movements are contradictory. Petrograd claims that the Germans are retreating. Berlin, on the contrary, announces officially that the forces of Emperor William merely have halted in the face of herds of Russians and are awaiting strengthening of columns from the German frontier.

To the south the Russians say they had succeeded along the Czestochowa-Cracow front and have captured 6,000 prisoners. Of the situation here the Germans maintain that to the north-east of Cracow their attack is progressing.

Only intermittent artillery duels and a few infantry attacks were reported from the western zone in France and Belgium. Paris said all the attacks had been repulsed.

From the sea British warships have severely bombarded "all points of military importance at Zeelbrugge, Belgium. London says that the extent of the damage done by the shelling was not known. The Germans declare that their troops suffered only slight casualties, but that several Belgian villagers were killed or injured.

Petrograd announces that the Muscovites have pressed back the Turks along the whole front near Erzerum and that the Russian troops are still harassing the retreating Ottomans energetically.

Leaders of the agrarian, national and liberal parties in the Bulgarian parliament have urged the formation of a genuine national ministry and the occupation of Macedonia by Bulgaria. It was argued that such occupation could be accomplished in agreement with the powers of the triple entente.

Berlin says that the Swiss representatives in London and Bordeaux have protested against the alleged violation of Swiss neutrality by the crossing of her territory by British or French air craft on the way to Friedrichshafen.

## ORDERED FROM BELGIAN HOMES

Significance Seen in New Move by German Authorities.

### MOVE IS AGAINST ENGLAND?

Believed to Cover Active Preparations for Invasion—Fighting in Poland Seems to Have Been Without Result—Naval Engagement Fought in the Black Sea.

By Hugh Martin.

(War Correspondent of the London Daily News. In the Chicago Tribune.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 25.—Curious and significant news has been received to the effect that the inhabitants of Saint Nicholas, a town with a population of nearly forty thousand, and an important railway junction southwest of Antwerp, have been ordered by the German authorities to leave immediately. They have been offered vacant houses at Antwerp, which must be occupied by tomorrow.

This peremptory removal of the entire population from one town to another is unprecedented even in the present Belgian campaign. A great movement of troops is indicated by the suspension for today and tomorrow of train service over a wide area east of Brussels.

It is stated that this is only the first section of a great scheme for holding and fortifying the coast, which was to have been continued to Calais, and is regarded rather as preparation of a base for an attack on England than merely as a precautionary measure to cover a possible German retreat.

The operations of the utmost importance are going forward somewhere. I hear from what appears to be a trustworthy source that six submarines, some complete and others in process of being placed together, are in dock at the canal head.

Every villa is fortified, and the coast between Zeelbrugge and Knochke has been cleared of the inhabitants. But instead of being allowed to move toward the Dutch frontier the people are sent to an island in the neighborhood of Bruges. That city has been almost entirely vacated by the military, and only a small garrison of marines and bluejackets is left.

### FIGHTING HAS NO RESULT

German and Russian Armies Locked in Bitter Struggle in Prussian Poland.

Petrograd, Nov. 23.—The German column between the Warthe and Vistula rivers, according to today's official reports from Russian Poland, comprises six army corps and presents a front 55 miles in extent. The two rivers prevent flanking by either side, hence the fighting consists of straight frontal attacks, in which the losses of both armies are heavy, but neither side so far has been able to gain marked advantages.

The Germans, military observers contend, cannot advance farther in this region, since the Russian concentration, which was delayed by bad roads and by lack of railroads, now is complete.

**Russian Official Statement.** The following official report from general headquarters was issued tonight:

"The fighting between the Vistula and the Warthe continues with great persistence. We have obtained some partial successes.

"The fights on the front of Czestochowa-Cracow have resulted in no essential changes. We have taken 2,000 prisoners and some machine guns.

"In Galicia the Austrians have evacuated Novy-Sandez under the pressure of our troops.

**Austrians Claim Successes.** Vienna, Nov. 23.—The following official communication was issued here today:

"We and our ally continue our attacks successfully in Russian Poland. Several counter-attacks by the enemy have been repulsed. So far the Austro-Hungarian troops have captured 15,000 prisoners.

"An important battle is proceeding west of Donajac and in the Carpathians."

### FIGHT IN THE BLACK SEA

Russians Report Victory in Naval Engagement, Claiming Cruiser Goeben Is Injured.

Petrograd, Nov. 21.—The following official statement was given out today by the Russian ministry of marine, regarding the naval battle in the Black sea between the Russian and Turkish fleets:

**Russ Claim Goeben Is Afire.** The following official statement was given out at Petrograd by the Russian ministry of marine, regarding the naval battle in the Black sea between the Russian and Turkish fleets: "On November 18 a division of the Black sea fleet, returning to Sebastopol from its cruise near the coast of Anatolia, sighted 25 miles from the Chersonese light, a Turkish detachment, consisting of the Goeben and the Breslau. The Russian fleet immediately drew up in battle order, bringing the enemy to starboard and opened fire at a distance of 49 cable lengths. The first salvo of 12-inch

guns from the flagship Admiral Evstafy struck the Goeben and caused an explosion amidship, setting the ship on fire.

Following the Evstafy, the other Russian ships opened fire, the Russian guns giving an excellent account of themselves.

**Series of Explosions Seen.** "A series of explosions were seen in the hull of the Goeben, which opened fire slowly. The enemy seemed not to have expected to meet us. The Germans fired salvos of their heavy guns, directing them exclusively at the flagship. The encounter continued for 14 minutes, after which the Goeben withdrew and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed.

"The Breslau took no part in the fight, holding herself on the horizon. The Evstafy suffered only insignificant damage. The Russian losses were a lieutenant and 19 sailors killed and five sailors slightly wounded."

### Kaiser's Troops Halted.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The war office issued this official communique: "During the day the violent bombardment of Ypres destroyed the market places and the city hall.

"There was heavy cannonading at Soissons, and also at Vailly." With swiftness and might Germany dealt in a new quarter a blow designed to smash the battle line of the allied armies in France. Five times the German hosts charged in masses against the French line in the Esparges of the Woevere district, but five times the galling fire of the French field guns, raking their ranks frontally and in an enfilading manner, swept them backward. And all these tremendous charges and deadly repulses were accomplished within two hours. When the persistent Germans finally desisted, the French settled down to the task of holding their line in its original place.

This, however, was not the only stroke of the Germans along the battle front. At Ornes, near Verdun, they renewed a bombardment of the French line, but the French silenced two of their batteries and then charged the German trenches and captured what are known as the Heights of Ornes.

### Audacious Sunk by Torpedoes.

New York, Nov. 23.—The British superdreadnaught Audacious was sunk by a torpedo discharged from a German submarine. This news was received at Washington from an authoritative source in Berlin and the details given closely with the reports that came from eyewitnesses who saw the disaster from the steamship Olympic. The Audacious was hit twice, and the second torpedo caused its magazines to explode. This story refutes the suggestion that the battleship was blown up by its own crew "to prevent it becoming a menace to navigation," as was stated after the disaster.

### Survivors Taken from Broken Ship Hanalei.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Forty-three survivors have been rescued from the wrecked steamer Hanalei, which went ashore in a dense fog on Duhury reef, nine miles north of the Golden Gate, and which shattered into splinters by the pounding surf. Eighteen dead have been either washed ashore at Bolinas, just east of the dreadnaught, or brought to port by the United States revenue cutter McCulloch and the navy tug Iroquois. How many are missing is not known, but the best available passenger list in the company's possession gives 28 passengers and 26 crew, a total of 54 souls, whereas the known dead and saved number 61, seven more than are shown on the company's papers. These figures do not include two life savers washed ashore alive and three missing.

### Warned U. S. Ship of Mines.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Turkey has voluntarily explained to the United States government through Ambassador Morgenthau that the shots fired toward the launch of the American cruiser Tennessee were intended merely as the customary warning that the port of Smyrna was mined and closed to navigation. Ambassador Morgenthau reported that two members of the Ottoman cabinet, the ministers of interior and war, had fully explained the occurrence to him.

### Freezing in War's Zone.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Freezing weather has set in throughout the length of the battle zone in France and Belgium, the temperature varying between twenty-five and twenty-eight degrees above zero Fahrenheit. Snow is falling in northern France and in the Vosges mountains, and also at Marseilles.

### Canada Will Arm 91,000.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 23.—Canada will increase immediately to 91,000 the number of men under arms, Premier Borden announced.

### Paris Is Civilized Again.

Paris, Nov. 24.—The government has issued a decree permitting theaters and music halls to reopen, but they must close at 11 p. m. Restaurants and cafes must close at 10 and 8 p. m., respectively, as at present.

### Prince Adalbert Well Again.

Amsterdam, via Paris, Nov. 24.—It was announced in Berlin on Saturday that Prince Adalbert, the kaiser's sailor son, has almost recovered from his recent illness and is about to return to his ship.

### Million Lose Their Homes.

Bordeaux, Nov. 24.—The number of refugees from the ten departments composing the theaters of war in France was estimated on Saturday by an official commission of investigation at 1,000,000.

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### Liner Ekbatana Sunk.

London, Nov. 26.—News has been received here that the Hamburg-American liner Ekbatana has been sunk in the Persian gulf.

## A PALL OF SMOKE SAYS NO LAW FOR A RECOUNT

FOREST FIRES LICK WAY INTO LUMBER ZONES OF ARKANSAS.

### FLAMES SPREADING RAPIDLY

More Than Score of Families Endangered at Magnolia—Migration of Game from Wooded Districts Begins—Wild Animals in Flight.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Little Rock, Ark.—Under the thick pall of smoke that covers the entire state, innumerable forest fires are licking their way through the lumber regions.

More than a score of families were reported to be endangered at Magnolia, in southern Arkansas, where the flames have spread with startling rapidity. Near that section it was said farmers and homesteaders were leaving their household goods in wagons ready to leave for points of safety. At Carlisle two houses were fired.

On account of the heavy smoke over the Mississippi river boats continue to go steadily and most of them are running far behind their schedules, according to reports from river towmen.

A report from Varner, Lincoln county told of the migration of game and wild fowl from the burning forests. Hundreds of deer and smaller animals were seen in flight seeking safety from the oncoming flames.

The only hope of extinguishing the fires is a general rain, and the weather offers little hope of this. That any considerable setback was given to the fires by rains that fell in portions of the burning district was not indicated in reports.

Thousands of farmers have lost fences and outbuildings, while many miles of telegraph and telephone wires have been put out of commission. **FORTY-THREE LIVES SAVED.**

### Survivors Taken from Broken Ship Hanalei.

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### Nebraska Official Dies Suddenly.

Lincoln, Neb.—Henry Seymour, secretary of the state board of assessment, died suddenly at his home in this city. He had complained of not feeling well about 8 o'clock and was accompanied home by Dr. Seward. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause. He was well known over the state. He had been secretary of the board about five years and a half.

### American "Grad" Killed.

London.—The first graduate of an American college to be a victim of the war is Lieut. George Williamson, who belongs to the duke of Wellington's regiment. Mr. Williamson's name appears in a casualty list as among those dying from the result of wounds. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1905.

### Sugar Beet Crop.

Washington.—Preliminary reports from sugar beet factories made public by the agricultural department indicate that 486,000 acres of beets yielding 5,147,000 tons of sugar will be harvested for the 1914 crop. The total sugar production is expected to be 664,000,000 short tons, or about 69,000 tons less than in 1913.

### No Seizure of Coal Mines.

Washington.—President Wilson will not adopt the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor that steps be taken to have a receiver appointed for the Colorado coal mines involved in the strike with the purpose of having them operated by the federal government.

### Cardinal Cavallari Claimed by Death.

Paris.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Vienna says the Cardinal Aristides Cavallari, patriarch of Venice, is dead.

### Enrollments in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont.—Twenty-four thousand of the 50,000 men who were to be enlisted are being enrolled, according to information given out by the military authorities. The raising of an extra 20,000 is still under consideration.

### Lynchings in South Carolina.

Shiloh, S. C.—Dillard Wilson, an escaped negro convict suspected of the murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck, a white woman, was lynched near here.

## Attorney General Martin States No Provision Made for Contesting Vote On Amendments.

The law gives constitutional amendments the advantage of all straight party votes, if political parties endorse them at the primaries, but the law appears to have made no provision for contesting the vote on amendments. Attorney General Martin can find no method. He says the legislature may provide by law a method of procedure for a recount. He thinks the expense of a recount will be large and he does not care to start proceedings on his own motion.

Unless the legislature takes action it may never be known whether or not the three amendments below the party circles on the general election ballot received a legal count. On the face of the returns they are defeated.

A law adopted by the last legislature requires the governor to appoint a member of the state board of control prior to the twentieth day of the session. Two-thirds of the senate is required to confirm such an appointment. If no appointment is made by the governor the incumbent on the board holds over. The term of office of ex-Governor Holcomb on the board of control will expire next July. Governor Morehead is required to appoint some one to fill the place. This appointment must come before the state senate next January and receive a two-thirds vote to become effective.

The state normal board has filed an estimate which will consume about all of the eighty-five hundredths of one mill levy which was made by the last legislature for the support of four state normals. The board recommends that this levy be continued. For general maintenance, and salaries the board asks for \$240,000, and for repairs, grounds, expansion and buildings it asks for \$185,000, or a total of \$425,000 for two years.

Adjutant General Hall proposes to organize a state rifle association, open members of the Nebraska national guard and civilians who can shoot or who desire to learn to shoot. If the war department purchases a rifle range near Ashland, General Hall plans to make it a meeting place for gun clubs and rifle clubs. The range can be used by such organizations for contests and practice.

The State Military board recommended that an additional 100 acres be bought to add to the rifle range at Ashland. This will make 900 acres in all, and will make a very desirable range. The government pays for the land. It also approved the application of Hastings for permission to organize a battery, and of Holdrege, for a troop of cavalry.

Secretary of State Walt has suggested that before the legislature is asked to recount the vote on three constitutional amendments submitted by the last legislature, steps ought to be taken to investigate in several counties to ascertain from election officers whether or not they counted straight party votes for the party amendments.

Robert Saling of Howard county has appealed to the supreme court from the dismissal of his suit in the district court to prevent the names of candidates for county commissioner from being placed on the ballot. His suit was commenced before the primaries. He alleges his term of office does not expire until January 1, 1916.

G. L. Shumway of Scottsbluff telephoned the governor's office that he would contribute a carload of potatoes to the Belgian sufferers. He was thanked for his offer, but was told that it is doubtful if the committee will accept it because of the difficulty of transporting potatoes and the danger of freezing.

Henry Gerdes of the board of control says he would not be surprised if there are 100 idle convicts at the penitentiary by the first of the year. The law which practically abolishes the contract system makes it almost impossible for the board to find work for the prisoners.

The hearing in the oil cases, which were to have come up before the railway commission last week, have been postponed to January 5. The complaint was made by the National Petroleum association against the Santa Fe railway company and involved changes in rates.

According to the estimates of the state board of agriculture there are 128,451 men over 21 years of age on Nebraska farms. The women number 103,018. In 1913 the assessors reported that there were 130,199 men and 104,859 women.

Right of titles of the first class to vote bonds for purchase of auditoriums and proposal to make it possible for bond concerts and park amusements to be carried on by municipal levies in such cities are to be fought for this year by the State Municipal league.

Since it has become the custom for women to get out of doors day in and day out, either at the call of business or for the sake of good health, they have learned to demand many virtues in their cold-resisting coats. They want cloths as warm as fur and good to look at. They affect mannish styles in the cut of these utility coats, but do not permit them to be cumbersome or too heavy.

Manufacturers have placed on the market as smart and trim lines as the most discriminating woman of fashion could ask for. One can be quite unconscious of the cold when fortified against it with the right kind of clothing. The tonic of the cold will be enjoyed by the most delicate of women if they are protected from discomfort.

No winter season has come to us more full-handed in the matter of desirable top-coats for the coldest weather than has this. Styles have been adapted to cloths, and both to the purposes for which the garment is to be used. The result is coats with splendid qualities—warmth, durability and smartness.

The balmain of tweed, shown in



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## Cameo Coiffure Is the Latest



Turning to intricately carved cameos for inspiration, designers of coiffures have studied them and have produced a few daring and some very beautiful hairdressings. Cameos may be relied upon to provide variety in styles, and the modern artist to take advantage of every idea which is to be found in these wonderful carved pictures.

Much to the surprise of the artists in coiffures some of their most daring efforts, and a few copies which followed the originals almost exactly, were seized upon as soon as launched, and the cameo coiffure is just started on a career which may establish it as a fad.

Tight curls and smooth, even waves, and much elaboration in arrangement, characterize coiffures which follow the suggestions of the cameo. Two of them are shown here, and if the hair were white no one would need to be told that she is wearing it a cameo. It is wavy with the utmost precision, with every hair in place. The graduated curls on the neck are smooth and evenly placed, and the chignon is as sharply and smoothly as if carved rather than combed. There is no denying the elegance of this arrangement. It is quaint and charming.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

### Styles of Capes.

There are several kinds of fashionable capes and one may choose one's favorite style. The officer's cape has straight military lines, crossed bands fastening with a snap button at the back of the waist giving a very soldierly effect. The torador cap is worn rakishly over one shoulder and is rather short, rarely falling much below the waist line. The page cape is a gay little affair of silk attached at the back of the collar. It is merely an ornament and makes no pretense of affording warmth. The mantilla cape is of lace and is draped over the bare neck and arms at the back of the evening frock. Most serviceable of all is the red ridinghood cape, which is gathered into a turned over collar and which falls almost to the knee.