

TROOP SHIP SUNK

ENGLISH NAVY'S PROUD TRADITION SHATTERED—FIRST LOSS OF KIND.

NEARLY 1,000 HAVE PERISHED

Destruction of Transport Royal Edward by German Torpedo Considered a Serious Blow at Present Time—Russians Continue Retreat.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London.—The sinking in the Aegean sea by a German submarine of the British transport Royal Edward with heavy loss of life—probably 1,000—has shattered the proud tradition of the British navy of having transported hundreds of thousands of men across the sea without the destruction of one troop-laden ship.

On two previous occasions transports have been attacked. The Wayfarer was torpedoed by a submarine in the Irish sea, but the vessel was not sunk and only five lives were lost. The Manitou was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean sea, and, although the ship was not damaged, fifty-four lives were lost through the breaking of a davit as a boat was being lowered.

The loss of the Royal Edward is a serious one at this moment. The men it carried were not part of a new expedition, but were reinforcements for the Twenty-ninth division, which has been on the Gallipoli peninsula since the first landing and which received such high praise from Gen. Ian Hamilton in his report of the initial and subsequent operations.

The Royal Edward's destruction is not likely to delay operations recently undertaken, for, with the Russian retirement in the east and the continuance of the Balkan negotiations, the necessity for achieving something definite in the assault upon the Dardanelles is growing greater.

The retreat of the Russians from Poland continues, and it is believed they probably will have to fall back farther than the Brest-Litovsk line, as Berlin reports today that Gen. Litsmann has stormed and taken the forts on the southwest front of Kovno, capturing 4,500 prisoners and 240 guns.

LEO FRANK HANGED.

Lynching Takes Place Almost in Sight of Phagan Home.

Marietta, Ga.—Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, was taken from the state prison farm at Milledgeville Monday night by a small band of determined men, was brought to within a few miles of the Phagan home in this city at daylight Tuesday and hanged to a tree near the Marietta-Milledgeville highway. The body, barefooted and clad only in prison trousers and shirt, was found at 8:30 o'clock. It is believed he was lynched about daylight. Frank's body dangled from the tree for several hours, while a throng from the surrounding countryside gathered about the scene. By a vote of the crowd the body was cut down without mutilation and taken by automobile to Atlanta, where another throng congregated to view it.

The gang which took Frank from the prison dormitory apparently worked quietly and rapidly after they began their 100-mile automobile ride from Milledgeville. The scene of the lynching was within a few hundred yards of two farmhouses, occupants of which said they noticed nothing unusual during the early morning hours. One man who lived half a mile farther away said he saw four automobiles passing his house, but they did not attract unusual attention.

There seemed to be every indication that the hanging had been carefully planned. The ease with which Frank was removed from the state prison farm, difficulties left in the way of pursuers, and the sudden disappearance of the band after the lynching, all pointed to thorough preparation.

Coast Gale Serious.

Temple, Tex.—Two or three lives have been lost in Houston as the result of the coast gale, and the damage is estimated at \$5,000,000 there. Meager wireless messages tell of serious damage in districts fronting the sea. Boats took people from buildings on main streets to the United States transport Buford. Many towns in southwest Texas were hit hard, furious wind reaching 200 miles north to Waco. The greatest damage in Galveston, judging from the meager wireless messages and the tales of such refugees as left before the full fury of the hurricane was felt on the island, occurred in the districts fronting the sea. All buildings on the water front were ruined, this circumstance being almost a repetition of the city's experience in previous storms. It will be weeks, probably, before the full extent of the property damage can be given accurately.

Washington, D. C.—Gen. Carranran will reply to the Pan-American appeal to Mexico, it was learned here. He will reject the peace conference proposals urged by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats and, it is reported, will suggest that the conferees use their influence to obtain recognition for his government from their respective republics.

Bainbridge, Ga.—John Higgins, a negro 63 years old, was lynched here late Tuesday by a posse. He was accused of assaulting a woman, who identified him.

One Trooper Slain.

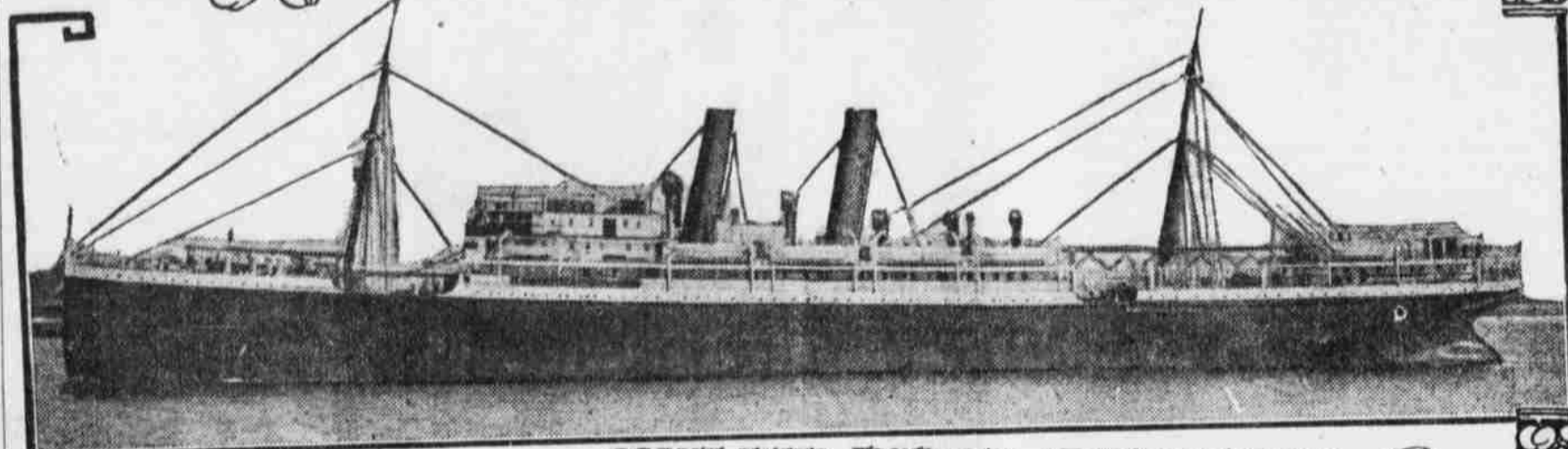
Brownsville, Tex.—About 100 Mexicans under cover of darkness Monday night forced the Rio Grande near Mercedes, about thirty miles up the river from here, and partly surrounded twenty-one men of the Twelfth United States cavalry. They killed one trooper and wounded two.

London.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Athens says: "French and British aeroplanes have flown over Constantinople. They threw bombs on Galata, causing heavy casualties."

The INTERNED GERMAN SAILORS



OFFICERS OF THE EITEL FRIEDRICH



PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH AT NEWPORT NEWS

CAUGHT in Hampton Roads, forced to submit to internment at Norfolk, required to live aboard their ships, the officers and men of the German converted cruisers Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm have transformed their vessels into comfortable homes. On the ships more than 600 men are living contentedly. Their contentment is a tribute to the efficiency of German methods and to the generosity with which they are treated by the United States navy department and naval officers. As few restrictions as possible have been placed upon the interned crews, and reasonable requests have been promptly granted.

From the moment the visitor steps upon the gangway of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which also leads to the Kronprinz Wilhelm, he sees evidence of preparations for a long stay and comfortable living. The cruisers, formerly transatlantic liners, with commodious cabins and expansive decks, have been cleared of all evidence which usually marks the warship. Awnings have been stretched to protect from the rain or sun. Everything not needed by a ship out of commission is out of sight.

About two hundred men are daily granted shore leave. In the case of the enlisted men and noncommissioned officers the leaves of absence can be granted by the commanding officer of either cruiser. These leaves never exceed 12 hours. The majority are for six. In the case of the officers all leaves of absence must receive the sanction of the yard commandant or officer of the day—United States naval officials, in other words.

All leaves specify that the men thus quitting the ships must not leave the jurisdiction of the Norfolk yard. This includes the ports of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Hampton, as well as Old Point Comfort and the seaside resorts. Where leaves are desired to go beyond this yard jurisdiction, special permission, with the approval of the yard commandant, must be secured from the navy department. These must specify the places to be visited, the object of the visit, and the duration of absence. As yet they have been granted only to officers.

It is no uncommon sight to see German sailors on the streets of Norfolk. They are also often at the seaside resorts. They have received the nickname of "Sissy," because of the peculiar caps they wear, with ribbon streamers falling almost to their shoulders. The peculiar baggy manner in which the blouse is worn, with the protruding large white collar, a relic of pinafore days, and the numerous rows of brass buttons adorning the uniform, make them easily recognizable. They are usually found in groups of from three to six—seldom in larger numbers. They are remarkably orderly, and although frequent patrons at the bars and the beer and music gardens, are never seen intoxicated. It is the local belief that this is due to practice making perfect—that they are well trained for "carrying a load."

When on shore leave the principal amusements of the German sailor are sight-seeing, social drinking, and, as a negro would say, "orating" with German-Americans, of whom there are a considerable number in Norfolk. In the beautiful residential sections of the city they are repeatedly observed on sight-seeing trips. They invariably walk, and show lively interest in the buildings and water front.

In the evening the German sailors are to be found at the rathskellers of the various hotels or the beer saloons. Some of them are always there, enjoying themselves in a quiet manner. Usually they are accompanied by Germans in civilian clothes who know the town. The well-known German neatness characterizes these sailors, whether aboard ship or on shore leave. They pride themselves on personal cleanliness, neatness of appearance, and military bearing. They are seemingly always on dress parade—and yet it is not ostentatiousness. The majority are clean shaven, and appear to have just jumped from the barber's chair. A number wear the Kaiser's mustache; some have a patch of hair, a "bunny's tail," on their chins.

Some of the men ashore make their headquarters at places of business kept by local Germans. One—the most popular because convenient in coming and going to the interned cruisers—is a jeweler's shop. Americans are welcomed by the sailors and treated cordially. They talk freely of their life on shipboard, and of their hopes of German victory. However, under instructions

from their commanding officers, they immediately become silent in the presence of newspaper men. They have been well drilled in this respect.

Two kinds of currency are used by the German sailors. On shipboard German coins are used exclusively. Men granted shore leave use American money. On each ship there is an officer whose duty it is to exchange American for German and German for American coin, as desired. The sailors have been instructed not to attempt to spend the German coin on shore. Visitors to the ships, desiring to purchase anything, must pay for it in German coin. The American money is promptly exchanged for the German by the exchange officer. Thousands of people in the Norfolk region now have German coin tucked pieces for the pocket. Many persons visit the ships for the purpose of securing a German coin for this use.

Each of the interned ships is equipped with a commissary department. Practically everything wanted by a sailor is for sale. The Germans are urged to buy on the ships, as they secure what is wanted at only a fraction above cost. Outsiders with German money can purchase anything desired, except uniforms and equipment. Portions of the ships have been set aside for beer drinking and smoking. The quarters are commodious. Here German sailors and their friends can be found, smoking, sipping their beer, eating light lunches, and gossiping volubly in German and broken English.

At first these ship beer gardens were open to all. But a local clergyman and an ex-chaplain of the navy, with several friends, one Sunday went aboard one of the ships, enjoyed the hospitality of the Germans, and drank beer. Then the clergyman fired a bombshell at his congregation. It was the story of how the law was being violated each Sunday on the German cruisers by the sale of intoxicants. It was the sensation of a day, but local police officials found themselves helpless, inasmuch as the alleged violations were committed on a federal reservation and on a foreign warship. The navy department ruled that it had no jurisdiction, further than a request to the German commanders not to permit the indiscriminate sale of intoxicants on Sunday. Such a request was made, and as a result the sale of beer and other drinks to Americans was discontinued.

But this does not mean that a visitor on the ship cannot get something to drink and pay for it himself. The way to obtain a stein of beer when on one of the German cruisers is to treat a German sailor by getting him to "treat" you. They are always ready to accommodate you, although treating is not a German politeness, as it is in America. All one has to do is to furnish American money. The sailor will exchange it for German coin. He also orders the drinks.

Sailors act as waiters. But there is no effort to entice you to buy. The cost of a stein of beer is about two and one-half cents. The light lunches served are also reasonable in price. One gives his order and it is filled with remarkable quickness.

On shipboard, while the rules have been relaxed sufficiently to relieve monotony, there is no lack of discipline. The men are divided into watches, and during their service hours are employed at the occupations necessary to make life comfortable aboard ship.

Card playing is allowed, reading rooms are provided, and on deck games, such as quoit throwing, take place. Like American sailors the Germans have their ship mascots—monkeys, parrots, dogs, cats.

Except when on duty the officers of the cruisers are rarely seen. They have their quarters separate from the men, keep to them, and seldom take part in the pastime. Yet there is a marked want of aloofness from the men, when they are thrown together. Those informed declare that the officers are close students and spend much time reading. Nearly all speak English fluently and read it readily. In conversation they are reticent and noncommittal.

Rumors have been repeatedly circulated in Norfolk that the German officers have been spying and gathering information for the German military machine. It is even whispered that they have detailed information as to navy yards, forts, warships and harbors. Navy officers of the yard who have kept these men constantly under watch laugh at such charges.

Besides their activities on shipboard some of the Germans give time to farming. The com-

mander of the navy yard received a request from the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich that the men be allowed to cultivate a small strip of land near the interned ships. It is a part of a tract acquired several years ago by the navy department for the enlargement of the navy yard, and on which a new mammoth drydock is to be built. The request was granted.

A couple of acres or more were turned over to the Germans. Among the crew are farmers, who understand intensified farming. The soil of the tract is of the richest variety. Using spades instead of plows and industriously wielding hoes, these men quickly worked a transformation. Cabbage, spinach, tomatoes, potatoes, beets and turnips were planted. In another thirty days it is declared that the crop of vegetables will be sufficient to provide for all of the wants of the Germans for the rest of the summer and far into next fall.

When the Kronprinz Wilhelm interned there was an epidemic of beri beri to check. More than seventy men had the disease. Today the epidemic is practically over.

Early after the internment, according to reports received from the navy yard, and upon the request of the commandant of the yard, the sailors of both cruisers were lined up by their officers and given instructions that in conversation off the ship strict neutrality must be observed. They were urged not to talk of German aspirations, of German successes, and above all warned to avoid bragging. They were warned that such conduct would probably lead to difficulties with those who favor the allies, and would mean punishment and withdrawal of shore liberty. These instructions have been rigidly adhered to by the German sailors.

HELP WAR BABIES' MOTHERS

Mrs. Lloyd-George is Aiding in Care of English Unfortunates.

A scheme for the training in remunerative work of unmarried mothers was inaugurated recently at a meeting of Evangelical church women in the Welsh chapel, Charing Cross road.

A house has been taken in a small country town, at the foot of the Wiltshire downs, where 14 young women will shortly be received. It is intended that each girl shall learn domestic crafts, gardening, or poultry rearing. The instruction will be given in the course of the ordinary work of the house, commencing before and continuing after the child is born.

Doctor Saleeby said that it was a sign of progress that in a Calvinistic chapel people should consider the claims of the unmarried mother, and he characterized the work that was about to be undertaken not only as religious, but as hygienic in the highest sense of the word. "In so far as you save a single young mother from the life of the streets," he said, "you are protecting the future generation from indescribable evils."

Mrs. Lloyd-George, who is deeply interested in the experiment of caring for unmarried mothers on constructive lines, was unable to attend the meeting, having been called into the country to see her little girl, who is ill. With many others interested in social welfare, she feels that more could be done to reclaim young mothers if a course of training could be given to them on broader and more interesting lines than those of the past.

The home, which is picturesquely called "The Retreat," will have these ideals before it in all its various activities.—London Chronicle.

POCKETED.

"Isn't this the third time I've seen you on this particular stretch of highway?" "Yes," replied Plodding Pete. "I ain't got no place to travel. There's a gang of men fixing the road a mile ahead and another a mile back. Either one of 'em is sure to over me work if I come near enough."

NONE TO LEAVE.

For some reason best known to the female of the species, the engagement was off. "Leave my presence!" she exclaimed in a tone redolent with indignation. "Why," stammered the young man in the parlor scene, "you n-never gave me any p-presents."

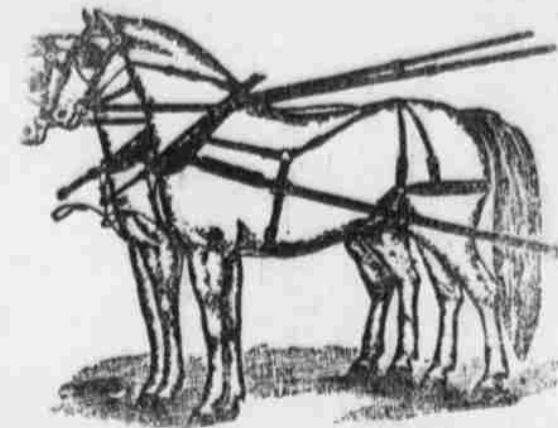
although in every case it is not the shortest day. In places south of the Equator they are enjoying the longest day. At the South pole on this date it is high noon of the six months' day, and at the North pole it is midnight of the "great night."

Peese.

Foreigner—is this what you call a popular government? American (proudly)—Yes, sir. Foreigner—Then why is it that your high officials are always so unpopular?

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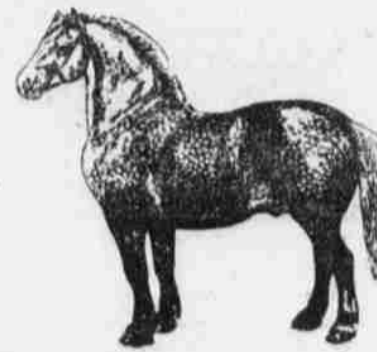
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