

# DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

Motto: All The News When It Is News.

State Historical Society

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NO. 11.

## A LINER WRECKED

AUSTRIAN TERROR SINKS ITALIAN STEAMER ANCONA—150 LIVES LOST.

## STIR IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Nearly 500 Aboard at Time—270 Survivors Are Brought to Bizerta, Some In Injured Condition—Dispute With Austria Possible.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Rome.—The Italian liner Ancona has been sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian colors. She carried 422 passengers and 60 in the crew. Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Bizerta. It is reported 150 lives were lost.

The Ancona sailed from New York for Naples on October 27. She had on board 1,245 Italian reservists and a general cargo. She arrived at Naples on October 29, and was due to sail from Naples for New York November 9.

The Ancona was built at Belfast in 1908. She had a gross tonnage of 8,210, was 482 feet in length and 68 feet beam.

Washington, D. C.—News of the sinking of the Ancona caused a sensation here, as it was regarded as foreshadowing a new controversy between the United States and Austria, similar to the critical dispute with Germany that followed the torpedoing of the Lusitania. Before making any comment, officials await information on two points—whether the vessel was torpedoed without warning, and whether any Americans were among the victims.

## BANNER CROP YEAR.

Great Yields Worth \$5,500,000,000 and Prices Way Up.

Washington, D. C.—The nation's principal farm crops this year are worth about \$5,500,000,000, exceeding by more than \$500,000,000 their value in 1914, the previous banner year in the country's crop history. There has been an unprecedented harvest, many of the crops exceeding their best records, and high prices, due to the influence of the war, have contributed to swell the total value.

Corn, with a production of 3,000,509,000 bushels—34,000,000 bushels below the record crop—is worth \$1,913,025,071, the most valuable crop ever grown. It exceeds the former biggest value crop, that of 1914, by \$190,000,000.

Wheat, with the largest production ever known in any country, 1,902,029,000 bushels, or about one-fourth of the world's wheat crop this year, is worth \$932,888,999, or \$54,000,000 more than the record made in 1914.

The oat crop also was a record one. The harvest was 1,517,478,000 bushels—almost 100,000,000 bushels better than the record of 1912—and its value, \$532,599,822, is \$33,000,000 more than the record value of the 1914 crop.

Barley, rye, sweet potatoes, hay and rice were record crops in point of production, and tobacco almost equaled its best production. The rye and hay crops were records in point of value.

The approximate value of the barley crop is \$118,577,682; the rye crop, \$37,861,403; buckwheat, \$12,864,750; potatoes, \$219,425,824; sweet potatoes, \$42,456,050; hay, \$577,054,890; cotton, \$609,700,000; tobacco, \$105,002,500; flax seed, \$30,050,534; rice, \$22,313,315; apples, \$164,380,480; peaches, \$60,613,736; and pears, \$9,275,634.

## Admiral Tseng Jeng Assassinated.

Shanghai.—Admiral Tseng Ju Jeng, governor of the Shanghai district, has been assassinated. His secretary, who was with him at the time, was seriously wounded. Tseng Ju Cheng was a member of the monarchist party. With his private secretary he was motoring to the Japanese consulate to attend the coronation reception when two revolutionaries fired 18 shots at them from automatic pistols. Tseng Ju Cheng was formerly commander of the Chinese navy.

## Will Spend Millions Here.

New York.—Five members of the French industrial and commercial commission have landed here, stating they came to arrange for the purchase, at the conclusion of the war, of at least \$160,000,000 worth of structural iron and steel, machinery and industrial supplies.

## Revolts Feared by British.

Washington, D. C.—Earl Kitchener's ultimate mission during his mysterious absence from the British war office is said by confidential information received here to be India, where, according to the same information, British rule is confronted with a serious state of unrest.

## Hopeful Signs in Mexico.

Washington, D. C.—Conditions in Mexico are improving and there are signs that give hope for a general return to order and prosperity there, according to a summary of advice from various parts of the republic, made public by the state department.

## Head of Humane Association.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Dr. William O. Stillman, of Albany, N. Y., has been re-elected president of the American Humane association at the annual meeting here.

## SEE GREEK WAR MOVE

ZAIMIS' CABINET RESIGNS—VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT IS REFUSED.

## 400,000 TROOPS IN FIELD

Former Premier Venizelos Reported to Be Forming New Ministry—Constantine Awaits Roumania's Action—Foreign Policy Cause of Clash.

London, Nov. 6.—Greece's attitude toward the world war apparently is about to undergo a change. By a vote of 147 to 114 the Greek parliament on Thursday rejected a vote of confidence in the government and the cabinet under Premier Alexander Zaimis, who immediately resigned.

Observers of Balkan diplomatic conditions here assert that King Constantine undoubtedly has asked former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos to form a new cabinet.

A dispatch from Saloniki declares that King Constantine has assured the French minister at Athens that should Roumania join the entente allies or should the situation of Serbia be appreciably ameliorated by an Anglo-French offensive movement, Greece will not be unprepared to change her present attitude.

Athena newspapers opposed to Venizelos believe dissolution of parliament surely will follow.

Messages from Paris state that Greece's entrance into the war is considered at the French capital as almost certain.

A discussion of proposed military laws raised a question between the minister of war, General Yanakitsas, and the majority party of former Premier Venizelos. On this issue Premier Zaimis decided to ask a vote of confidence.

The discussion then turned to the foreign policy of the government. M. Venizelos declared it was impossible for his party longer to sustain the government, whose policy he considered harmful to the interests of the country.

If Greece should decide to enter the war the nation is in a position to put 400,000 excellently equipped troops into the field. The army is already almost completely mobilized.

## TEUTONS TURN ON RUSSIANS

Von Hindenburg's Troops Force the Czar's Soldiers Out of Mikulischki and Reoccupy Town.

Berlin, Nov. 6.—General Boydjoff's first Bulgarian army is only six miles from Nish, former capital of Serbia. The German war office officially announced on Thursday that the Bulgars had stormed Kalafat, six miles northeast of Nish.

Six hundred and fifty Serbian soldiers have been captured in the fighting north of Kraljevo.

In the eastern theater of war Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has turned upon the Russians in the sector of Dvinsk and forced them out of Mikulischki, which they had occupied on Tuesday.

In the western theater of war the Germans have taken 800 yards of French trenches north of Massiges in Champagne.

## TEUTONS IN RETREAT, BERLIN

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's Army Around Dvinsk Forced to Fall Back.

London, Nov. 5.—Terrific Russian attacks have compelled Field Marshal von Hindenburg to withdraw his line between Swenton and Ilsen lakes on the northern end of the Russian front. The German reverse is conceded in an official report issued on Wednesday at Berlin, which reads:

"Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Russians continued their attacks before Dvinsk. At Iliouk and Garbunowka they were repulsed. They stormed our positions in this region four times with extraordinary heavy losses.

"Between the Swenton and Ilsen lakes we were forced to withdraw our lines. The Russians succeeded in occupying the village of Mikulischki."

## SHOT AT U. S. ARMY OFFICERS

Gen. Funston Says Carranza Troops Deliberately Fired Upon Americans During Battle.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The forces of General Calles, the Carranza commander at Agua Prieta, deliberately fired on American officers at Doghias, Ariz., General Funston reported to the war department on Thursday. General Funston immediately demanded an explanation, and regrets and assurances that it would not occur again were sent to him by Calles.

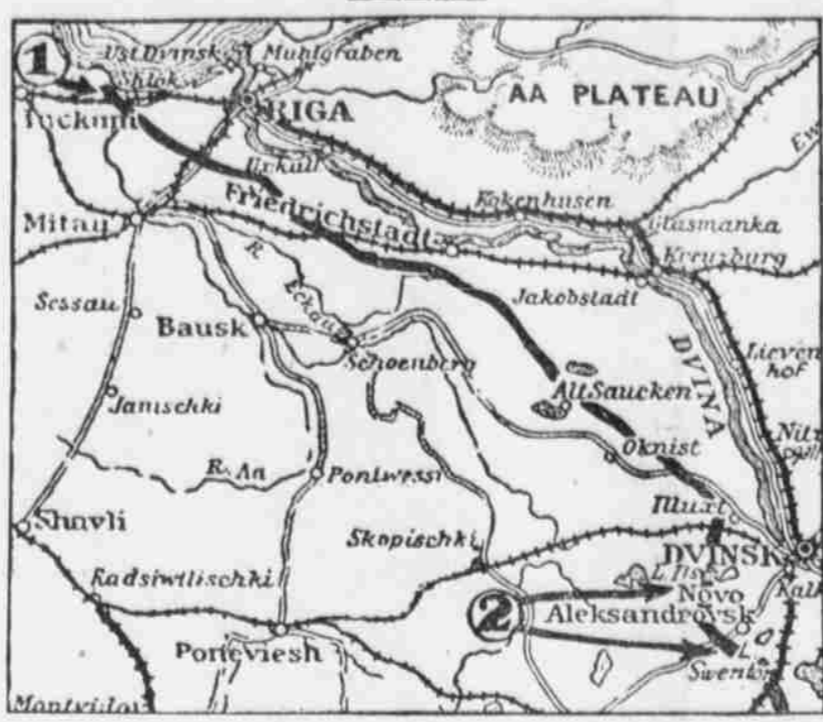
## Vesuvius Again in Eruption.

Rome, Nov. 8.—Vesuvius is again in violent eruption. Several villages are threatened by advancing lava streams. Panic-stricken by their danger, people are fleeing from towns and vineyards in the mountain's vicinity.

## Four Turk Attacks Fail.

London, Nov. 6.—The Turkish forces in the Dardanelles took the offensive on November 1 and made four attacks on the positions of the entente allies. All these attacks were repulsed, it is officially announced here.

## BATTLE LINE IN RUSSIA



1—New German offensive against Riga directly from west along railroad. 2—Russians force Von Hindenburg back from advance position before Dvinsk.

## U. S. ENVOY TO RETURN

BRAND WHITLOCK, MINISTER TO BELGIUM, COMING HOME.

His Health Is Assigned as Reason—Was Active in Cavell Case—Hit by German Press.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Brand Whitlock, United States minister to Belgium, is returning home. This announcement was made here on Wednesday.

The reason given for Whitlock's return is ill health. His physician, it was stated, had advised him that he would be unable to regain his health if he persisted in his strenuous duties at Brussels.

Although it has been known for some time that Minister Whitlock has been in ill health, the announcement that he was returning at this time caused a sensation.

The fact that German newspapers have criticized in the most severe terms Whitlock's activities in behalf of Edith Cavell, the nurse spy, whom he tried to save from execution, some even demanding that his recall be asked, aroused considerable speculation.

That he has been summoned home by the state department after Germany had protested against the making public of his account of the Cavell execution, was the belief in some quarters.

He indirectly charged breach of diplomatic confidence against the British foreign office for making public the report from Secretary Gibson of the American legation at Brussels.

Whitlock in his report said that the publicity caused him serious embarrassment with the Germans. At the time Miss Cavell was sentenced to death, Whitlock was confined to his bed, but made an effort to save her by using his secretary and securing the aid of the Spanish minister.

## "NO PEACE TILL ALLIES WIN"

Premier Briand Says France Will Fight to the End—Makes Address to Chambers.

Paris, Nov. 5.—An important announcement was made on Wednesday in the chamber of deputies by Premier Briand, who said that France was not continuing the war with ideas of conquest. M. Briand also said that the date for serious peace talks was "unfortunately distant." The earliest moment of the discussion of peace, M. Briand said, would be "when Germany has evacuated all the martyred countries, including Serbia; when she has ceased to be a people of prey, and when she will be unable for long years to trouble the peace of the world again."

## GERMANS WIN ON HILL 199

Paris Official Statement Says Enemy Penetrated Trenches in Sector of Massiges.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The official statement issued here on Wednesday is as follows: "Along the Somme, near Frise, we have destroyed important mining works of the Germans. In Champagne a German attack, preceded by the usual bombardment of asphyxiating shells, was made against our positions to the south of the Chausson farm, located in the sector of Massiges. The Germans were able to penetrate some of our advance trenches on Hill 199. We repulsed them at all other points, inflicting heavy losses."

## Kills Wife, Son and Self.

New York, Nov. 6.—Edward McManus killed his wife and his four-year-old son by cutting their throats with a razor and then committing suicide at his home, 446 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.

## Denies Retreat of British.

Lausanne, Nov. 6.—Rumors that the British have begun to retire from the peninsula of Gallipoli were denied in a dispatch from Constantinople. A Russian fleet has appeared off the coast of Asia Minor.

## BRITISH ARE WARNED

ASQUITH SAYS COUNTRY FACES FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Asserts Turk Campaign Failure, but Declares the Allies Will Win—Secrets Are Bared.

London, Nov. 4.—Appearing in the house of commons for the first time since his illness, Premier Asquith made his long-expected address on the war before a throng that jammed all the galleries. He defended the allies' conduct of the war and announced that Sir Frederick Edward Smith, solicitor general, had been appointed attorney general to succeed Sir Edward Carson, who also made a speech.

Sir Edward denounced the British method of conducting the war and blamed Sir Ian Hamilton for the failure of the Dardanelles campaign.

Premier Asquith gave the house much light on British war policy. He said:

"That King George's injuries were not serious.

"That the financial situation of Great Britain was serious and the nation must be prepared to make far greater sacrifices than it had yet experienced.

"That there was full agreement between Great Britain and France to maintain the independence of Serbia and not let her 'become the prey of the sinister and nefarious combination of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria.'"

"That he was as confident as ever the allies were going to carry their righteous cause to a triumphant issue; and he was not going to shift the burden from his shoulders until satisfied he was unable to bear it."

"That Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the Franco-Belgian front, was now in command of nearly 1,000,000 men."

"That the total casualties in France and Flanders amounted to 377,000."

"That he accepted his full share of responsibility for the first attack on the Dardanelles, which resulted in failure, with the loss of several capital ships."

"That Venizelos when premier of Greece asked France and Great Britain, September 21, for 150,000 men to aid Serbia with the express understanding that Greece would mobilize. But the Greek king repudiated the pact."

"That he himself was determined the allies should win the war, and 'sooner than not win it I would not hesitate to propose some form of compulsory enlistment.'"

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 5.—Gen. Lauro M. Guerra of Monterey, a member of the staff of Gen. Felipe Angeles, was killed while resisting arrest in Juarez five days ago, according to an official announcement.

New York, Nov. 5.—Arthur Coppel was elected president of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. Kingston Gould vice-president and E. T. Jeffery chairman of the board at the meeting of the road's directors. The Gould faction was said to have favored the election of H. U. Mudge, former president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, to the presidency.

Montrose, Colo., Nov. 6.—After a quarrel, Claude F. Jacobs, a rancher at Redvale, shot and killed his wife, and blew his own brains out.

First Naval Order Sent by Phone. New York, Nov. 8.—The first naval order ever transmitted by wireless telephony was sent on Friday by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to Rear Admiral Usher of the Brooklyn navy yards.

Rebellions Are Dying Down. Washington, Nov. 8.—The three revolutions which flared up several weeks ago in three different central American countries, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras, appear to be dying down.

## TELLS DEFENSE PLAN

GARRISON WANTS ARMY OF 141,843 MEN AND CITIZEN FORCE OF 400,000.

## ASKS AID OF EMPLOYERS

\$10,000,000 for National Guard, Many Regiments of Regulars and Civilian Engineers Proposed—Believes Plan Will Meet Needs of the Country.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Here are the essential features of the administration's military program as set forth in a statement issued on Friday by Secretary of War Garrison:

Creation of a regular army of 141,843 officers and men to cost \$127,234,655 annually.

Improvement of the National Guard, consisting of 129,000 officers and men, to cost \$10,000,000 annually.

Formation of a citizen army of 400,000 men, to cost \$45,000,000 annually. This is to be called the "Continental army."

Acquisition of reserve material, including ordnance and other supplies, to cost \$104,326,261, and purchased within four years, by an annual expenditure of \$26,081,320.

Development of seacoast fortifications to cost \$81,677,000, the annual expenditure being \$20,000,000 a year for four years.

Finally, the organization of all the resources of the nation in trained civilians, including engineers, bridge builders, railroad men, etc., to aid the army in time of war.

The military policy proposed by Mr. Garrison calls for a total appropriation of \$1,034,399,234.88 by congress during the next five years under the heading of the army. It will make a total of over \$2,000,000,000 called for by the national defense plans for the next five years for both army and navy.

If congress adopts the administration's program the following new organizations will be added to the army:

Ten regiments of infantry. Four regiments of field artillery. Fifty-two companies of coast artillery.

Fifteen companies of engineers. Four aero squadrons.

Mr. Garrison declares that the policy determined upon is one which recognizes existing constitutional and legal provisions, existing institutions and the sentiments of the people in so far as they concern the vital portions of the system. He believes the plan presented is one which has the least objections and which will meet the needs of the country.

"It has been proposed," Mr. Garrison's statement says, "to make available in time of need the services of those in certain kinds of employment requiring special knowledge and skill, such as railroad men, bridge builders, engineers of all descriptions, etc., and leading men in these lines and professions have been collaborating with the war department in an endeavor to formulate, by legislative or administrative action, an acceptable and useful plan with respect thereto."

"In this connection, and because of the patriotic spirit thus displayed, it seems desirable to say that if those who are the employers of the young men of the country cannot by reason of age or situation in life give their personal services, they can do that which will be equally useful by encouraging in every way the participation of those in their employ in the plan of national defense."

## ALLIES LOSE TWO VESSELS

British Transport and French Cruiser Torpedoed by German Submarines—Only Few Saved.

London, Nov. 8.—The loss of a British transport and a French auxiliary cruiser in the Mediterranean in September became known here on Friday when it was announced that the transport Ramazan had been sunk on September 9 by a German submarine and the auxiliary cruiser l'Indian had been torpedoed on September 8.

Only 103 persons of the more than 400 aboard the Ramazan were saved.

## SAYS BUSINESS IS BOOMING

Postmaster General Burleson Declares Conditions in This Country Were Never Better.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Business conditions in this country were never better, according to Postmaster General Burleson. Post office receipts of \$13,207,259 for October this year, which was 20 working days, he compared to \$12,751,940 for October, 1914, which had 27 working days. "Post office receipts always have proved to be a true barometer of business conditions," he said.

## To Free "Dead" Yankees.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 8.—General Villa has ordered the release of Doctors Thippen and Miller and the two American chauffeurs, whom he reported dead, according to a message received here on Friday.

Wilson Car Runs Down Boy. New York, Nov. 8.—President Wilson's automobile struck and injured a small boy here on Friday. After stopping and ascertaining that the accident was trivial the president continued to the station.

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## Autumn Travel Features

To California: November is the last month of the San Francisco Exposition. The Burlington's through coast sleeper service, in connection with the Rio Grande through Scenic Colorado, will be maintained. The usual nine-months' round trip rates to California will be in effect all winter.

To the South: Winter Tourist rates to and through the South, Gulf resorts, Florida, Cuba, etc., are now in effect. They include attractive circuit route tours of the South which are steadily becoming more popular for winter visitors.

Nebraska-Iowa annual football struggle, Lincoln, Nov. 20th. You do not have to go east these days for high class football. Nebraska Varsity will show it to you.

Exposition folders, Southern Tours leaflet, descriptive folders of California and Southern lines, all free on request. We are always at your service in connection with any tour you may have in mind.

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