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DECLARE MARTIAL LAW IN HOLLAND

NETHERLANDS TAKE ACTION TO PREVENT IMPORTATION OF CONTRABAND TO GERMANY.

BATTLE RAGES ON SOMME

Russian General Staff Reports a Battle With Germans in Region of Druskenhike — Austrian Sea-port Is Bombaraded.

London.—The territory between the rivers Somme and Oise is the scene of the fiercest battle along the great front in Northern France, where the Germans and allies have been striving for two weeks to force each other back. This ground includes the French left wing, which has thrown tremendous forces against the German general, Von Kluck's, re-enforced army in an endeavor to outflank him.

The French official report describes this struggle as a violent one and announces that the allied troops have made a slight advance.

In the Woerwe region the French also report some gain, but describe the situation on the heights of the Meuse as unchanged.

Prior to this, however, the Germans had crossed the River Meuse near St. Mihiel in the Woerwe district.

The Russian general staff reports a battle between the Russians and Germans in the region of Suwalki, Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia, but gives no details. The general staff also reports the retirement of the Austrian army westward on Cracow.

The Netherlands government has declared martial law in the eastern provinces, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, to prevent the exportation of contrabands of war to Germany and at the same time Great Britain takes a clear position in the matter of contraband, making it compulsory for neutral countries importing foodstuffs to give assurances that the food is not intended for Germany.

Prince Oscar, the German emperor's fifth son, according to the announcement from Berlin, has been obliged to withdraw from his regiment because of an affection of the heart, brought on by overexertion.

Latest reports indicate that the Austrian seaport of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, is being bombarded by French and British warships and that the Austrian fortress of Pelagos has been dismantled and seized.

BIG BATTLE IS IMMINENT

German Mass Troops for Clash with Russians in East Prussia—Latter Chase Position.

London.—A dispatch from Petrograd to the Daily Chronicle says:

"A new and decisive battle is imminent on the borders of East Prussia. There is complete confidence in Gen. Rennenkampf, who has had his own way, inasmuch as the fight, when it comes, is to be on ground chosen by him.

"One army corps a day is the rate at which Germany is re-enforcing her army in East Prussia. Along the whole western line, from near Memel in the north to the frontier of the government of Alsich, the armies are in touch, groping by means of reconnaissance and minor collisions at the facts concerning each other's strength and position.

"We know that to the 11 army corps already in East Prussia there must now be added at least five more, of which three are reserves, and that, further, there is a secondary army on the Alsich frontier, whose function is to cover the German right. At least 300,000 German troops of all classes are gathered to try and balance the Austrian failures."

GERMAN COLONIES CAPTURED

Coco Beach Is Seized—Germans Make Reprisals by Raid in Cape Colony. French in West Africa.

Bordeaux.—The ministry of marine announced that the French gunboat Surprise took possession of Coco Beach, in Kamerun, the German colony in Western Equatorial Africa.

Victor Augagneur, the minister of marine, announced the capture of Coco Beach at the cabinet meeting. He said that previous to landing her machines, who dislodged the German troops on shore, the Surprise, which is a small vessel of 800 tons, unarmored, and carrying 10 small guns, sank two vessels belonging to the German auxiliary fleet, the Rhios and the Italo. M. Augagneur said that this capture was a brilliant exploit to the credit of the Surprise.

Roumania May Join Allies.

Petrograd.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Moscow Vremya says it is rumored the first Roumanian army corps is ordered to the Austrian front.

Prince's Son Has Heart Trouble.

London.—Prince Oscar, the emperor's fifth son, it was announced, is suffering from a heart affection due to his overexertion in the field, and has been ordered to leave his regiment. He is expected to be in the hospital at Berlin.

ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR



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TERRIFIC ATTACK AT NIGHT

Hand-to-Hand Encounter—Lines Clash in Terrific Bayonet Charges in the Dark.

Paris.—In a furious night attack opened by the allies simultaneously along the whole line between the Aisne and the Oise, the Germans were surprised in their trenches and driven out at several points on the German right, both sides suffering very heavy losses.

Soon after the attack opened, the Germans directed an attack against the allies' lines further to the east, but were finally driven back in a hand-to-hand encounter, in which line after line clashed in terrific bayonet charges in the dark.

Severe fighting has occurred along the entire battle line, which has narrowed to about 90 miles because of the rival armies drawing closer together for more massive contact.

During the early part of the night the engagement had narrowed to activity of the heavy guns, and the fire was desultory. But at 2 o'clock in the morning a preconcerted attack by the allies opened with unprecedented fury. Artillery, rapid-fire guns and small arms were used with great effect.

On the allies' left the onslaught was conducted with the greatest vigor, for here the attacking French and British had made the greatest advances and the troops were buoyed up by the full enthusiasm of their triumphs.

The French gunners had the range, and raked the German trenches with a galling fire. Under cover of this and the rapid-firers, which swept the top of the line of trenches, the British and English cavalry and infantry advanced and stormed them.

The energy of the attack took the Germans by surprise, and after a fierce struggle at the trenches, the Germans were driven back. The German resistance was desperate. It was not until they were overwhelmed that they were swept from their position.

ALLIES MAKE SOME GAINS

Try Hard to Turn Right Wing of German Army—Violent Fighting Along Front.

Paris.—The French official communication, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation on the battle front since the issuance of the previous communication, comments on the battle of the Aisne.

The text of the announcement is as follows: "There has been no change in the situation since the last communication.

"The battle in progress along the Aisne has extended over eight days, but it should cause no surprise if one recalls the Russo-Japanese war.

"The battle of the Marne was an action undertaken in the open field, which began with a general resumption of the offensive by the French army against the enemy, who did not expect it and had not time seriously to organize defensive positions.

"This cannot be said of the battle of the Aisne, where the adversary, who was retreating, stopped and took position which by the nature of the ground are substantial in themselves in many places and which he gradually has improved as to organization.

"This battle of the Aisne, therefore, presents on a large part of its front the character of war by assault similar to the operations in Manchuria.

"It might be added that the exceptional power of the artillery facing each other—the heavy German artillery against the French 7.5-centimeter cannon—gives a particular value to the temporary fortifications which the two adversaries have now drawn up.

"The task is, therefore, to take whole rows of entrenchments, each one protected by close defenses, particularly rows of barbed wire with mitrailleuses in concealed positions.

Two Trains Blown Up.

London.—The Mall's war correspondent states that two trains of German re-enforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin by a French gunner. The correspondent also says that the entire general staff of one German division was brought prisoners to Amiens.

Liner and Collier Taken.

London.—The official press bureau announced that the British cruiser captured the German armored liner Spreewald and three colliers in the North Atlantic on Sept. 23.

HEAVY GUNS ARE USED

Both Sides Continue to Hammer Away at Entrenchments of Enemies. Battle Not Decisive.

New York.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, announced he had received by wireless, by way of Sayville, an official statement from the German general staff in Berlin, as follows:

"On the right wing of the German army beyond the Oise the battle has come to a standstill. Flanking movements of the French army have had no success. Between there and the forest of Argonne no serious fighting took place. East of the Argonne Varennes was taken by the Germans.

"Their advance is continuing. The German army, which is attacking the forts south of Verdun, repulsed sorties from Verdun and Toul. Many prisoners and machine guns and cannon were taken. The heavy German artillery has begun to bombard successfully the French forts of Troyon-Les-Paroches, Camp des Romains and Lionville (L'Orville).

"In the French Lorraine and on the frontier of Alsace French troops were repulsed. A really decisive action has taken place nowhere."

Paris.—The brief official communication issued here announces that on the left wing the battle continues to develop; that a lull has occurred in the fighting in the center and that on the right wing German attacks apparently have been checked.

London.—Heavy artillery continues to play a leading part in the battle of the Aisne, which has been in progress nearly a fortnight. The opposing forces continue to hammer away at each other from their well entrenched and strongly fortified positions with the greatest stubbornness, but without decision.

Almost without a lull great shells are being hurled across the rivers, valleys and plains stretching from the River Oise in the west to the Meuse in the east, and thence southward along the whole Franco-German border, while the lighter guns play on the infantry lying in the trenches awaiting an opportunity to deliver attacks and counter attacks, with, as the French official communication says, "alternate retirement on certain points and advance on others."

DISCOVER CHOLERA IN ARMY

Announcement Causes Apprehension in Dual Monarchy—Nine Cases Reported in Hungarian Army.

Vienna.—Nine cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered among wounded soldiers in Hungary. The announcement has excited great apprehension throughout the dual monarchy.

It is learned here that the first suspected case of cholera in Hungary was that of a wounded soldier brought Sept. 15 to Bekes Csaba from the Galician battlefield. The bacteriological examination clearly showed Asiatic cholera.

The patient immediately was isolated. Since then eight other cases have been discovered, also among the wounded who returned from Galicia.

Both Austrian and Hungarian ministers of the interior are taking the utmost precautions against a spread of the disease.

Vienna is awaiting with keen anxiety news of the progress of the fighting against the Russians and Servians, but nothing is forthcoming beyond the bare official statement that there are no new developments in the eastern theater of the war.

Four Die on Revenue Cutter, Seattle, Wash.—Unconfirmed reports here were that four men in the fire room of the revenue cutter Tahoma perished when the vessel went on a reef in the Rat Island group of the Aleutian Islands and was lost.

Captain Went Down With Ship. London.—The correspondent at Harwich of the Evening News says he learns from survivors of the disaster to the three British cruisers that Capt. Robert W. Johnson of the Cressy went down with his ship.

50,000 Germans Wounded. Amsterdam.—The correspondent at Maestricht of the Telegraaf says that during the past few days about 50,000 Germans, wounded on French battlefields, have passed through Liege on the way to Germany.

STOP ROADS FROM BERLIN TO BALTIC

GERMANS SEND THREE ARMY CORPS INTO CRACOW TO HELP AUSTRIANS.

BALTIC FEINT POSSIBLE

Traffic Stopped from Berlin to Three Ports Gives Use to Speculation As to the Possible Invasion of Russia.

London.—"That Cracow has been occupied by German troops, that the town has been put under a German military command and that the Austrian civil administration has been displaced is the gist of the latest advice received here," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post.

"All the original administration of the city has fled and all the civil officials of the Austrian government have left. Residents are feeling in a panic.

"The leaders of the Polish secret committee, which has been in charge of all the Polish volunteer detachments fighting on the Austrian side also have left Cracow. The Germans have thrown three army corps into the Cracow district, according to this information, and are bringing more troops in preparation for the expected Russian attack.

"Word has been received here that Germany has stopped all traffic on the railways between Berlin and the German Baltic ports of Danzig, Elbing and Stettin. This news has set experts to figuring on the possibility of a German descent on Russian territory by way of the Baltic. Any such move is regarded here as impossible from the standpoint of an effective act of war, although it might be theatrically effective in supporting the morale of the Berlin populace."

CARE FOR GERMAN WOUNDED

Poincare Asked That They Be Humanely Treated—Many Will Recover from Wounds.

Bordeaux.—President Poincare's recent admonition to the hospitals to treat German wounded the same as French is being carried out, according to a correspondent who today visited the Bordeaux High School, where 60 German wounded are being treated.

Dr. Melville Westermann of San Francisco and a Bordeaux doctor, are in charge of the hospital, assisted by a well-known Dresden surgeon.

The Germans are being treated in the lofty class rooms of the high school, which look out over the sunny garden. The men seem to suffer more from homesickness than their wounds, which they bear with patient resignation.

As a rule the Germans in the hospitals here are more badly hurt than the French soldiers. In addition to the first dressing of the German wounds having been inadequate, the wounds also are infected. The physicians say that a large majority of the wounded will recover, however.

ONLY HARD-SIEGE WILL WIN

Will Be Difficult to Drive Germans from Positions—Germans Are Playing a Game.

London.—H. M. Tomlinson, the Daily News correspondent, telegraphing from outside of Paris, says the battle now proceeding is beyond the power of description, but from a mass of disconnected matter, carefully examined in detail, as personally related by combatants, we may judge that the progress in the section from Peronne to Verdun has been fairly, finely won by the allies. Some say the Germans are still playing a subtle game, with something up their sleeves, but the consensus of opinion is that the Germans retreated because they had to.

It does not need a military expert to understand that the allies can't make as quick progress, because the Germans occupy strong positions and know that when they break they break for good. It must be admitted that it will be difficult to storm the Germans from their positions. Only a hard siege will do it.

German Diplomat Killed by Japs. Peking.—A letter from a German in Tsing Tau says that Baron von Eisenback, former secretary of the German legation at Peking, was killed by a Japanese patrol dressed in Chinese clothes.

30 Warships Off Denmark. London.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Standard says a fishing fleet which has arrived at Falkenberg, Sweden, has been in close proximity to a fleet of 30 warships. They were sighted in the vicinity of Anholt, a Danish island in the Kattegat.

Lieut. Gen. Von Bussse Dead. Berlin.—The announcement was made here that Lieut. Gen. Von Bussse was killed in action Sept. 3. Thus far 23,000 persons have been decorated.

ALL OVER LOUISIANA

SCHOOLS TO HELP COTTON SITUATION

OCTOBER 2 SET APART AS BUY-BALE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Baton Rouge.—The public schools of the state are to be used as a medium for the promotion of the "buy-a-bale" movement, according to a plan devised by State Superintendent of Education Harris, who has instructed the parish superintendents to put in effect.

The state superintendent has set aside October 2 for the observance of "Buy-a-Bale" Day in the schools. Throughout the state, the meetings are to be held simultaneously at 2 p. m., and a uniform program carried out.

The principals have been instructed to explain the purpose and extent of the "buy-a-bale" movement, and have one of the children illustrate by blackboard figures the loss the South will suffer through the sale of its 14,000,000 crop at current market prices.

The program will then take a practical turn. If any chambers of commerce or other organizations in the parish are promoting the "buy-a-bale" movement, the principal is instructed to write the names of the officers on the blackboard. If no organizations in the parish are pushing the movement, the superintendent must get in touch with all the chambers of commerce in his parish and urge them to take immediate action.

Each farmer attending the meeting will be asked to give, in a statement showing the number of bales of cotton he has or will have, the number he can hold, and the number he finds it absolutely necessary to sell at once. These statements are to be sent to the superintendent, who will in turn send them to the organizations which are pushing the "buy-a-bale" movement.

The farmers will be asked to sign an agreement that next year they will not plant more than a limited number of acres to cotton, and that they will sell no cotton classing middling for less than ten cents a pound.

AGREE TO CUT ACREAGE

Action Taken by Louisiana Division of Cotton Association.

Alexandria.—The Louisiana Division of the Southern Cotton Association assembled in convention at the city hall here with President Paul M. Potts of Natchitoches presiding. President Potts stated the object of the meeting and recommended curtailing the cotton acreage for another year and the fixing of a minimum price which should be asked for cotton. The following parishes were represented upon the floor of the convention: Avoyelles, Caddo, Claiborne, Franklin, Bienville, Rapides, Ouachita, Vernon, Natchitoches, Madison, Richland, Tensas, West Carroll, Sabine and Webster.

Paul M. Potts was unanimously re-elected president and was authorized to appoint a secretary. The old by-laws of the Southern Cotton Association were adopted after which the president appointed the following committee on resolutions: W. L. Foster, Caddo, chairman; Geo. S. Terger, Madison; Wm. Polk, Rapides; W. W. Page, Natchitoches; I. N. McCollister, Sabine; H. P. Baker, Bienville; L. M. Calhoun, Franklin.

Resolutions were adopted providing that the president of the convention call upon each delegate to give his individual pledge to reduce his 1915 acreage to one-half of that of 1914 and to pledge that he will at once begin a campaign to get a similar pledge from every cotton grower in his parish; and that all merchants engaged in a credit supply business be urged to make reduction in cotton acreage for 1915 to not more than one-half of that for 1914, a prerequisite for getting supplies, and that Southern bankers be urged to take a similar stand.

Other demands provided by the resolutions were: That the reduction in the cotton acreage be utilized in the production of other crops; that the cotton producer who will not by the reduction in cotton acreage and the diversification of his crops show his appreciation of the strenuously patriotic efforts in his behalf by all classes of citizens should be "tabooed" by his neighbors and shunned as a traitor to his country.

Fire Prevention Day October 9. Baton Rouge.—"Fire Prevention Day" will be observed in the public schools of the state October 9, the date set aside by Gov. Hall. State Superintendent of Education Harris has issued a circular letter to parish superintendents, suggesting, as a fitting observance of the day in the schools, the holding of fire drills and the rendering of short talks by teachers giving instruction in how to prevent fires. An effort is being made to

NINTH BIG FAIR FOR SHREVEPORT

ANNUAL EVENT THIS YEAR HAS BEEN SET FOR NOVEMBER 4-11.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Shreveport.—The ninth annual Louisiana State Fair to be held at Shreveport, La., November 4th to the 11th, inclusive, is preparing for a record-breaking number of entries in all departments," announced Secretary Brueggerhoff. "Reservations are now being made in every one of the big exhibit buildings and barns at the grounds, in response to early applications from every section of the state and from neighboring states as well."

Arrangements are being made in the Agricultural building to provide space for every parish in the state. These displays will be so placed as to afford the best mean for study and comparison. Louisiana will be more largely represented in the way of parish exhibits this season than last year, and a greater variety of products peculiar to its different soils and climate will be shown.

The display of corn, consisting of thousands of top notch ears, grown by the different members of the Boys Corn Clubs, together with the display and demonstrations of domestic science by the Girls Canning and other clubs also will be housed under the roof of the Agricultural building. Here also will be shown the farm demonstrative work conducted by the Agricultural Department of the Louisiana State University, under E. S. Richardson as director.

PLAGUE IS STAMPED OUT

For First Time Since June 27 New Orleans Has No Cases.

New Orleans.—After New Orleans had been free from human bubonic plague for 10 days, two cases were discovered Tuesday. John J. Vath, a bakery owner, died Tuesday and his trouble was declared plague after an autopsy.

Federal health authorities took a negro, Clarice Alexander, from 824 Bourbon street to the isolation hospital after her illness had been pronounced plague. Vath was attacked by the septicaemic type and died before the local physician called to attend him suspected it was plague.

At the first time since the outbreak of bubonic plague here June 27, there is not a case under treatment, according to announcement by Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general in charge of the plague fight. Three persons are still at the isolation hospital, but they have been pronounced "clinically cured," and will be released within a day or two.

Traffic will open up soon. Export Trade From New Orleans to Receive a Great Impetus.

New Orleans.—In the opinion of local freight traffic men, if the railroads and steamships combine in successfully handling the export wheat under the conditions brought about by the war, wonders will have been accomplished. The movement of grain to the terminals at New Orleans has been slow during the past few weeks, and most of the product is being held at originating points for some reason best known to the shippers.

Railroad men, however, expect the rush to begin at any day, and are making every effort to have on hand a supply of cars sufficient to care for the movement. There are ample cars under present conditions, but when the call is made by hungry Europe for the bulk of the surplus on hand in the United States, it is not unlikely that the terminals will become congested again, and the railroads may be forced to put on another embargo.

There is considerable ocean tonnage flying British, French and neutral flags booked for the port during the next few months, but hardly sufficient to handle the great bulk of American wheat in a sudden rush.

Alexandria Schools Increase. Alexandria.—The public schools opened with an enrollment of 1,220 pupils. This is an increase of 214 pupils over the enrollment of last session.

L. S. U. Out of Debating League. Baton Rouge.—Louisiana State University and the Universities of Arkansas and Texas have withdrawn from the Pentagonal Debating League, of which Mississippi and Tennessee were the other members, and formed a new triangular league of their own. The University of Mississippi failed to compete in the debates of last year and was regarded as a dead member. The distance of the University of Tennessee from the other institutions

PROMOTE TRADE WITH THE SOUTH

MAYOR BEHRMAN OF NEW ORLEANS ON MISSION IN CHICAGO.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chicago.—Mayor Behrman and his party of capitalists from New Orleans and the Chicago Association of Commerce got together here Friday on an agreement to promote the trade of the Mississippi Valley with Latin America. The agreement includes:

1. Co-operation looking to the establishment of a big export and import corporation.

2. A shipping and transportation organization to handle the trade built up by the corporation.

3. Establishment of adequate banking facilities, and

4. The establishment of new industries in the Mississippi Valley.

PROBE INJUNCTION DENIED

Federal Judge Foster Found No Cause For Interference.

New Orleans.—Application for a preliminary injunction made by William E. Clark, resident of Arkansas, and a taxpayer of the State of Louisiana, to enjoin the Probe Commission authorized under the provisions of Acts Nos. 145 and 297 of the last session of the Legislature, from meeting, summoning witnesses, drawing salary or otherwise performing its functions, was denied by Judge Foster in the United States District Court Monday afternoon. Congressman Elder appeared as counsel for complainant, and the state's interests were looked after by Col. R. G. Pleasant, attorney general of Louisiana.

Complainant sought to enjoin Chairman Buie of the Probe Commission, and his colleagues, from expending the \$20,000 that had been appropriated for the work. The compensation of \$10 per diem while the commission is in session came in for much attention on the part of counsel for complainant.

Col. Pleasant reminded the court that no "irreparable injury" has been sustained by the taxpayer who was attempting to stop the commission's endeavors, and the taxes paid by the complainant were not even mentioned in the bill of complaint. The attorney general cited authorities showing that the Legislature had the right to name a commission to carry on the work outlined for it.

Judge Foster's refusal of the application does not affect the status of the two suits now pending in the state courts. A preliminary injunction already is outstanding from the District Court at Rayville against the commission. A second suit is pending in the District Court at Baton Rouge, on the application for a preliminary injunction. The suit in the Federal Court was largely an aftermath of the cases filed in the state courts, and its failure will not affect them.

NEW HUNGARIAN FARMERS

Coming to Louisiana From Cleveland and Other Northern Points.

New Orleans.—The tide of Hungarian farmers has been turned toward Louisiana. The Louisiana Meadows Company has disposed of a group of farms on Raceland prairie to a number of Hungarians and Bohemians from Cleveland and Lorain, O.; Farrell, Pa., and Detroit, Mich.

From the close investigation these men made before they reached any decision, from the fact that they paid cash for their purchases, from the character of the men who accompanied them and conducted their financial arrangements, and from their announcement that they are going home not only to get their families, but to induce their kin and friends to become their neighbors in the new land, the outlook is that the movement will assume important proportions.

The men buying the farms have been in America from seven to fifteen years, and are all naturalized or have declared their intention of applying for citizenship. They are of good farming stock, and have had considerable experience in corn, cattle, hogs and dairying.

Death of An Auto Victim. Shreveport.—J. A. Atkins, head of an outdoor advertising concern known throughout this section, who speeded his machine over an embankment on the Hart Island model road, died at a local sanitarium.

New Iberia.—Keeping faith with the Federal Agricultural Department, and carrying out its promises, the parish authorities are rapidly going ahead in the building of dipping vats under