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NO. 13.

HEAVY FIGHTING IS RESUMED IN WEST

AMSTERDAM HEARS OSTEND HAS BEEN EVACUATED—BATTLE RENEWED NEAR MEUSE.

ACTIVITY AROUND RHEIMS

Germans Claim Advance—Berlin Says Attacks to South of Newport Succeeded—Seize Blockhouses in Argonne Forests.

Amsterdam, via London.—Both the Handelsblad and the Telegraaf report that the Germans have evacuated Ostend.

Paris.—The following official communication was issued here:

"In Belgium, according to the latest advices, there is nothing to report in the region of Nieupoort or Dixmude.

"On our left wing the enemy has directed violent attacks against the front of the British troops and on the two banks of the Labasse Canal without obtaining any success.

"There has been a recrudescence of activity in the region of Rheims and along the heights of the Meuse at the south of Fresnes-on-Woevre."

Berlin, via London.—An official statement issued by the German army general headquarters says:

"Our attacks to the south of Nieupoort and to the east of Ypres are being successfully continued. Eight machine guns and 200 British soldiers have been captured.

"In the Argonne forest our troops have occupied several blockhouses and points of support.

"To the northwest of Verdun the French attacked without success. In the other parts of the western war theater and in the eastern arena the situation is unchanged."

GERMAN CRUISER SINKS TWO

Emden, Flying Japanese Flag, Slips Into Port of Penang and Blows Up Russian and French Boats.

Tokyo.—Two officers and eighty-four seamen on board the Russian cruiser Jemtchug were killed when the German cruiser Emden torpedoed and sank her in Penang harbor.

The British embassy here heard that the Emden had sunk a French destroyer also.

Tokyo.—The British embassy hears that the German cruiser Emden, flying the Japanese flag and disguised by the addition of a fourth smokestack, entered Penang, a British position in the Straits settlements, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer.

The German cruiser Emden, after her exploits in the Indian Ocean around India, where she sank a score or more of British steamers, has apparently shifted her scene of operations more to the eastward to the vicinity of the Straits settlements. She was reported as having sunk a Japanese passenger steamer bound for Singapore.

The Emden's entrance into the waters of Penang was audacious. She came in under the guns of the fort, and after sinking the cruiser and the destroyer escaped through the Strait of Malacca. The fate of the crew on board the Jemtchug is not yet known here.

Merchant vessels belonging to the belligerent nations are taking refuge at Colombo, Ceylon.

TURKS BOMBARD RUSSIA

Turkey Has Opened War on Russia. May Mean a Holy War—Greek Cathedral Damaged.

London.—A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd says it was the former German cruiser Breslau, now flying the Turkish flag, which shelled Theodosia.

Tokyo.—The Russian embassy here announces that Turkey has opened up war on Russia.

Theodosia, Crimea.—A Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded the station and city, damaging the cathedral, the Greek Church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a southwesterly direction.

Theodosia (formerly Kaffa) is a Russian seaport on the southeast coast of Crimea, about 100 miles north of Sebastopol, by which it is connected by rail.

Swedish Steamer Sunk.—The Swedish steamer, from Portugal for Gothenburg, was hit a mine in the North Sea and sank off Cuxhaven. Five members of the crew were drowned.

France May Offer Notes.—New York.—Bankers with official connections were reported as negotiating for offering here an issue of \$10,000,000 half-year notes at 4 per cent interest. Prominent financial interests have the matter under consideration.



COUNT VON BERNSTORFF
Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to Washington, is untiring in his efforts to convince the Americans of the righteousness of Germany's cause in the war.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION

Gens. De Wet and Byers Lead Second Revolt Against British Rule—Protest Against England.

New York.—All the nations engaged in the mighty struggle in Belgium and the north of France are silent as to actual happenings in that battle-scarred zone. So far as known there has been little progress on either side, but from accounts filtering through from various sources this stern engagement, which has been going on incessantly for several days, may be characterized as the fiercest of the whole war.

Thousands upon thousands of German re-enforcements have been added to the great masses of troops endeavoring to force their way to the northern ports of France.

It is said this ceaseless pushing forward of vast bodies of German soldiers is by direct order of the emperor, whose eye is fixed on England, against which an early campaign is considered among the possibilities, provided a suitable base can be found upon which to direct the forces.

Similarly, the allies have been strongly re-enforced and among the new troops at the front are the British Indians, who, according to all accounts, have been behaving themselves well.

BATTLE ON THE VISTULA

Fighting in Russia is at a Standstill. Opposing Forces Are in Contact Over a Wide Area.

London.—A wireless from Berlin says:

"It is officially stated in Vienna that in the eastern theater of war the Austro-Hungarian armies, with strong German forces, are stationed in an almost unbroken front extending from the northern slopes of the eastern Carpathians, across the Sary Sambar to the eastern region before the Przemyel fortress and along the lower San through Polish Weisshell and into the district of Ploek.

"These forces are engaging the main forces of Russians, who have brought into the field their Caucasian, Siberian and Turkestan troops.

"The Austro-Hungarian column advancing across the Carpathians have attacked strong hostile forces in Middle Galicia. Both sides occupy strongly fortified positions and the battle generally is at a standstill.

"Fighting has been in progress to the southwest of the Vistula in the district between Ivangorod and Warsaw.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome gives the following, received from Sarajevo, Bosnia:

"Gavrilo Princip, the assassin, and Grabe, the student, Nedeljko Gabrinovich, and 21 of Princip's accomplices were found guilty of treason for the killing of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

"As the court pronounced the verdict there could be distinctly heard the rumble of the artillery of the Servians, who had fought desperately to capture the city and liberate the prisoners, all of whom are Slavs.

"The court will pronounce sentence next week."

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, were shot to death by Princip while on a visit to Sarajevo, June 28 last.

Steamer Hits Mine.—Dover.—The steamer Admiral Ganteaume was sunk by a mine just outside Boulogne harbor. Twenty or thirty persons were drowned, owing to the panic which prevailed as the passengers were being transferred to the cross-channel steamer Queen.

English Farmers Ready.—New York.—Farmers near Harlow in Essex county, England, are preparing for possible German invasion by digging trenches, according to Jas. Cowlin of Newark, N. J., who arrived on the Minchaba.

BRITISH SEA LORD RESIGNS POSITION

NEWSPAPER FIGHT WAS WAGED AGAINST LOUIS OF BATTENBURG—BORN IN AUSTRIA.

WAS A GREAT STRATEGIST

Newspapers Have Dwelt Upon His German Relations—In 1905 Prince Visited United States in Command of British Squadron.

London.—Prince Louis of Battenburg, about whom there has been much gossip because of his Austrian origin, has resigned his position as first sea lord of the admiralty. No open charges have been made against him, but a newspaper campaign against his holding such a high command is thought responsible for his withdrawal.

Announcement of Prince Louis' resignation was made in the court circular, which stated that the prince had been received in audience by the king on relinquishing his appointment.

Although born in Austria, Prince Louis came to England as a boy and was naturalized in 1868, when he was only 14 years old. Twenty-three years later he was promoted to a captaincy and after another 13 years became a rear admiral. He was appointed first sea lord in 1912, a few years after his visit to America.

Beside the fact that he was born in Austria, the chief argument his opponents made against him was that he is the brother-in-law of Prince Henry of Prussia, who holds a somewhat similar command in the German navy.

There were rumors some time ago that Prince Louis had been confined in the Tower of London. These reports gained little serious consideration, however, but the authorities deemed it expedient that he should appear more in public instead of confining himself to the admiralty, where, since the outbreak of the war, he had been working night and day directing the strategy of the navy. He was considered one of the most noted strategists of the admiralty.

REAL WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Takes Field Against Rebels. Battle Front of 3 Miles—Rebel Positions Captured.

London.—Official announcements by the South African government reveal the fact that Great Britain has a real war on her hands in that part of the world. The seriousness of the Boer rebellion is shown by the announcement made by the official press bureau of the war office in London that Gen. Botha himself has taken command of British troops in the field, and that he is pursuing the rebels under Gen. Byers, who was formerly commander of the government forces.

A dispatch from Capetown reports a battle along a front extending three miles, in which the British stormed the rebel defenses and with the aid of artillery captured their positions, but the rebel forces themselves escaped.

The story of this fighting is painfully reminiscent of that which occurred 15 years ago, when the Boers, although greatly inferior in numbers, outmaneuvered the British at all points and strained the resources of the empire to subdue them.

The account states the advance was so rapid that a few of the enemy and several horses were captured. The main body of the rebels, however, got away, they having removed their guns early without firing a shot.

The official announcement of the pursuit by Gen. Botha of his former commander, Byers, states that the British troops came into touch with a rebel commander at Rustenburg. In the pursuit during the whole day Gen. Botha has captured 80 fully armed rebels and several wounded. The pursuit is still proceeding.

It is reliably reported that Col. Maritz, whose treachery started the rebellion, was shot through the knee cap in the fighting at Kelmoes.

Andries de Wet is in command of the German forces. No official announcement has yet been made of an invasion by the Germans of the Portuguese colony of Angola, but the Portuguese minister here says that such a movement would not be surprising. The Portuguese are making every preparation to defend the colony.

Says War Just Begun.

Paris.—That the war is only beginning is the opinion expressed by Armand Fillieres, ex-premier of France, in an interview published by the newspaper France de Bordeaux, says a dispatch to the Havas News Agency from the temporary seat of French government.

Potash Embargo Lifted.

Berlin.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, has secured from the German government the lifting of the embargo placed upon 1,000 tons of potash destined for America.

Princip Gets 20 Years.

Sarajevo, Bosnia.—Gavrilo Princip, who assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his consort, the duchess of Hohenberg, was sentenced to 20 years in prison.



VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH
Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach and his wife, who was Bertha Krupp, are the proprietors of the famous Krupp gun and armor factory which supplies the Kaiser's army with arms and ammunition. It is said 45,000 men are constantly employed in the factory.

FIGHT BATTLE OF BAYONETS

"A Massacre, Not a Fight," Is the Way Correspondents Describe Battle in West Flanders.

London.—The lurid glare of burning bushes, with shadowy figures lined faintly against a background of smoke, working like demons in an inferno of their own creation; the spiteful rattle of machine guns; the roar of bursting shells; the impact of driven bayonet against human flesh and bone; the cries of wounded; shouts of triumph; shrieks of despair; rivers running red with blood, through heaped up piles of dead—this is the battle of Flanders, as London pictures it from the brief but hasty details telegraphed from the fighting front.

"A massacre, not a fight; a butchery, a shambles," such are the phrases used over and over by correspondents endeavoring to give an inkling of the events of this bloodiest battle of the war. "No quarter is asked and none is given. It is the battle of the bayonets."

Belgian regiments have been decimated to a third of their former fighting strength; British troops stand grim and dogged in the face of fearful loss; gallant Frenchmen shout with the lust of combat, and opposed to them in the sublime grandeur of death the solid ranks of Germans march unswervingly against a withering fire and literally bestrew the landscape with their corpses. There is no chance to bury the dead or care for wounded; the ground they lie on is harrowed and furrowed over and over by the spraying bullets of mitrailleuses and the tearing fragments of bursting shrapnel.

And out of the chaos there looms one fact from which England at home may extract some comfort. The Germans seem to be stopped.

GERMAN RAIDS ARE CHECKED

Channel Ports Safe for a Time—Losses on Both Sides Are Heavy As Battle Rages.

London.—The German raid on the channel ports, as it is called here, seems to have been checked for the time being, or, at any rate, the Germans have made little, if any, progress since they crossed the Yser canal.

They, however, are still pushing with all the forces at their command, and are meeting with stubborn resistance from the French, British and Belgian troops.

Losses on both sides continue proportionate to the fierceness of the battle, which means that they are greater than those in any battle since war was declared, now nearly three months ago.

Along the coast, where the allies are assisted by French and British warships, they apparently have more than held their own, and after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans have compelled them to try for an opening farther inland. Up until recently the allies had been forced to give way at some points, but now, according to the French official communication, they have held their positions at every point from the mouth of the Yser to the Lens district, and again have advanced between Ypres and Roulers.

University Appeals.

St. Louis.—St. Louis University, ultimate beneficiary of the will of James Campbell, the railway promoter, filed notice of appeal against the action of the probate court in revoking the title of the Mercantile Trust Company as executor of the \$16,000,000 estate and in appointing John S. Leahy administrator pending litigation over the will.

English General Dies.

London.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Edmund Franklin, who commanded the third division of Kitchener's new army, died suddenly. Lieut.-Gen. Franklin, prior to assuming command in Kitchener's army, was military secretary to the secretary for war.

Freight Steamer Sinks.

Belfast, Ireland.—The British freight steamer Manchester Commerce, from Manchester for Montreal, struck a mine and sank. Capt. Payne and 15 men were drowned.

ALL OVER LOUISIANA

DELEGATES FAVOR SPECIAL SESSION

LOUISIANA BOARD OF SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Alexandria.—Twenty-five delegates representing nine parishes in Louisiana were here to attend the Louisiana branch of the Southern Cotton Growers' convention held in the city hall. Hon. Paul M. Potts of Natchitoches, presided; Hon. W. L. Foster, of Caddo, was secretary.

On motion each delegate was called on to state the sentiments of the farmers in his community relative to cotton planting for next year, and it was the unanimous expression of all of them that cotton planting be entirely eliminated for 1915.

A resolution was unanimously passed memorializing the governor to convene the legislature in special session to pass laws looking to the elimination of cotton for 1915.

The next meeting will be held in Monroe, La., three weeks hence. In the meantime, an effort will be made to organize in every parish.

Delegates were here from Caddo, Bossier, Rapides, Grant, Jackson, Natchitoches, Sabine, Webster, West Carroll.

FARMERS OPPOSE COTTON

Adopt Resolutions Requesting Gov. Hall to Call a Special Session.

Rayville, La.—A mass meeting of farmers and business men was held here to discuss ways and means to relieve the financial depression due to the low price of cotton.

G. L. Cumpston acted as chairman. T. J. Coenen was elected secretary. Interesting talks were made by prominent farmers and bankers, and everyone was urged to hold his cotton for a better price.

After discussion of the situation, it was moved and seconded that a petition be sent to Governor Hall, asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to take some action toward relieving the present distress. This petition was signed by about 100 men.

The meeting went on record as favoring raising no cotton in 1915, but instructed our representative to be guided by other states when the question came up before the legislature.

OLIVER WAS RECAPTURED

Offered No Resistance and Asked For Food Immediately.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Shreveport.—Albert E. Oliver, alleged railroad bandit, who escaped from a Pullman car near Marthville, was captured at the South Mansfield railroad station Tuesday night as he attempted to board a train.

He was recognized by Ogden Herbert, son of the South Mansfield marshal, from the description furnished by the officers at Marthville.

When taken into custody Oliver did not offer any resistance. He had succeeded in breaking the shackles loose from each other, but was unable to remove the fetters from his legs. They were fastened in a manner not to impede his walking.

Oliver stated that he had suffered no ill effects from his jump from the train Sunday night. He was very hungry and asked for food as soon as taken. The prisoner was placed in the Mansfield jail for the night, pending removal to New Orleans, where he is wanted to answer a charge of conspiracy to rob the Louisville & Nashville railroad train, September 29, 1913.

No Compulsory Vaccination.

Baton Rouge.—There will be no more compulsory vaccination of children attending public schools of Louisiana in the manner that it has been enforced in the past. An opinion from Attorney General R. G. Pleasant advises that there is no law authorizing the general vaccination of school children. Superintendent of Schools Harris had asked the opinion of the parish school boards, parish superintendents and teachers of the ruling by Mr. Pleasant. Mr. Pleasant held that children can be forcibly vaccinated only when smallpox prevails.

Family Reunion After 15 Years.

Shreveport.—For the first time in fifteen years, Mrs. E. L. Howe of Mobile, Ala., formerly a resident of Shreveport, had her three daughters and son with her at a reunion of the family at the residence of Mrs. Bana Burckett, 1911 Highland avenue, Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Howe's three daughters are Mrs. M. G. Heard of Mobile; Mrs. A. B. Jones of Oklahoma City, and Mrs. Fana Burckett of Shreveport. J. E. Howe of The Times staff, completed the family circle.

GENERALLY SAYS NO, BUT YET

REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE VIEWS BY ATTORNEYS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New Orleans.—Representative Joseph E. Generelly, who, as a member of the state probate commission, takes issue with Attorney General Ruffin G. Pleasant, that the road is now clear for the commission to go ahead and act, pointing out that the devolutive appeal still pending before the Supreme Court will call for a decision on the constitutional questions involved, whereas the suspensive mandamus was only aimed to stop operations.

"Personally, I doubt the advisability of attempting to resume operations until this devolutive appeal has been passed upon and finally settled by the supreme court," said Mr. Generelly. "Suppose we should go ahead and, after doing a large amount of work and spending a large portion of the \$20,000 appropriation, the Supreme Court should declare the act unconstitutional? I am simply supposing, but this is my personal view."

EIGHTEEN PARISHES TO BRING EXHIBITS

DISPLAY AT STATE FAIR THIS YEAR LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Shreveport.—Eighteen parishes have completed all details and are on the way to the ninth annual State Fair at Shreveport, which opens November 4 and continues until the 11th, inclusive. These parishes are entered in competition for the \$1,000 award offered by the fair association for the ten best exhibits representing each additional parish, with the exception of one parish, Caddo, which, although having an excellent and praiseworthy display is debarred from competition by the management.

The parishes to be represented and whose displays will be installed in the agricultural building, according to the revised and final list submitted by Secretary Brueggerhoff at the State Fair offices, is as follows:

Caddo, whose exhibit was installed and arranged by A. J. Scott of Greenwood; Baton Rouge, arranged by the Baton Rouge Livestock Agricultural Fair association, Baton Rouge, La.; Bossier, Bossier parish fair, Plain Dealing, La.; Claiborne, through the Claiborne Parish Fair association, Homer, La.; De Soto, De Soto Parish Fair association, Mansfield, La.; Livingston, Livingston parish fair, Walker, La.; Morehouse, Morehouse parish fair, Bastrop, La.; Calhoun, North Louisiana camp meeting fair, Calhoun, La.; Richland, Richland parish fair, Rayville, La.; Sabine, Sabine parish fair, Many, La.; Donaldsonville, South Louisiana Fair association, Donaldsonville, La.; Tangipahoa, Tangipahoa parish fair, Hammond; Terrebonne, Terrebonne parish fair, Houma, La.; Union, Union parish fair, Farmerville, La.; Vernon, Vernon parish fair, Leesville, La.; Webster, Webster parish fair, Minden, La.; Point Coupee, Point Coupee parish fair, New Roads, La.; Lincoln, Lincoln parish fair, Ruston, La.

Caldwell parish, whose fair is held at Columbia, La., whose officers have previously expressed the intention of participating in the State Fair, has not completed the final arrangements for their exhibit, yet it is hoped they will be heard from within a day or two and that their exhibit is being prepared for installation.

Expect Very Short Crop.

Lockport.—The unfavorable weather of the past few weeks has not been conducive to the full development of the stalks of the cane crop, which is also badly affected by the borers, and it now looks as if the crop would be much shorter than was expected.

Grinding Season Starts.

St. James, La.—The grinding season was inaugurated here Monday. The sugar factory on the Welham plantation of Keller & Poche is now in full blast.

Postal Deposits Show a Gain.

Baton Rouge.—Postal savings deposits received by the Baton Rouge post office since January 1 increased 35 per cent over the same period of last year, according to the report of Postmaster Sam Y. Watson.

L. and N. to Build Cars.

New Orleans.—The Louisville and Nashville, it was announced Wednesday, has purchased 1,000 underframes, to be used for cars to be built in the company's own shops.

ORANGE DAY TO BE GREAT EVENT

PLANS BEING MADE TO ADVERTISE LOUISIANA'S CITRUS FRUIT RESOURCES.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New Orleans.—Plans for the exhibition of every variety of citrus fruits grown in this state on Louisiana Orange Day, November 17, were discussed Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the exhibition committee, which was named at a recent conference of the land and immigration bureau of the Association of Commerce and the Orange Growers' Association.

This committee is comprised of L. C. Spencer, chairman; Dr. C. C. Buck and W. T. Ritter, E. L. Gladney, chairman of the land and immigration bureau, is at the head of the executive committee in charge of all details of the program for Louisiana Orange Day.

At the meeting it was decided to distribute Louisiana oranges among all of the delegates to the convention of the National Growers' Association, which will be assembled in New Orleans at that time, and to prepare attractive displays for the railroad stations, hotel lobbies and shop windows. Every effort will be made to have a predominating color scheme of orange and green throughout the city, so that the visitors will be impressed with the fact that oranges are really grown in Louisiana.

A feature of the day will be the distribution of hundreds of boxes of oranges by a score or more of young women. They, as well as the oranges, will be specially selected for beauty, so that the distribution will make an attractive scene that will serve to advertise the day throughout the country. The girls will be stationed at some central point, and the announcement that oranges are to be given away is expected to draw a large crowd. Such a scene will appeal to the moving picture men, who will be asked to furnish the exchanges with films that will be shown in other cities.

Governor Hall has been asked to officially designate November 17 as Louisiana Orange Day, and the program committee is working out a program that will be in keeping with the exhibition.

SITE HAS BEEN SELECTED

Louisiana Commission Preparing Fair Representation at Exposition.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New Orleans.—Justin F. Denechaud, head of the Louisiana Exposition Commission, returned to New Orleans Wednesday from San Francisco, where he selected and dedicated last Thursday the site for the Louisiana building in the pavilion section of the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds. The state flag was raised on the building site by little Lucy Anderson, a native of this state and daughter of Thomas H. Anderson, president of the Louisiana Society of California. The ceremonies followed a luncheon by the exposition directorate to Mr. Denechaud and a review of the troops at the Presidio in his honor.

As the representative of Louisiana Mr. Denechaud was paid the highest honors by the exposition management. He was met at Oakland by a committee. The harbor of San Francisco was illuminated in his honor and he was escorted from the train to his hotel by a long automobile procession. That night he was entertained at a banquet given by the Louisiana Society of California. The following morning Mr. Denechaud officially called on the exposition officers and was their guest at luncheon. Following the luncheon two regiments of troops were reviewed in his honor.

Asks Cut in Railway Tax.

Baton Rouge.—Claiming that it is losing money and that it has failed to declare a dividend in twenty years, the Pontchartrain Railroad of New Orleans filed suit in the District Court to compel the State Board of Appraisers to lower its assessment from \$175,000 to \$23,000. The petition says the railroad is paying out all it makes to improve its roadbed and equipment.

Another Delay in Probe Case.

Baton Rouge.—An appeal from the decision of Judge Brunot in the Sutton suit against the State Probate Commission was granted by the District Court upon application of Walter Elder, attorney for Sutton. The return date for the appeal was set for November 18.

Judge Brunot last week dismissed the suit, after the case had been submitted on the original issues. Attorney Elder and Judge Gilbert L. Daypre filed a supplementary petition.