

URGED TO SLAY AND SPARE NOT

German Soldiers Incited to Acts of Cruelty by General Von Bissing.

'EMANATION OF HIGH KULTUR'

Governor General of Belgium on Record as Declaring the Innocent Must Suffer With the Guilty—Irvin Cobb's Tale of Horrors.

The horrors deliberately and systematically inflicted upon the people of Belgium by the German soldiers, under the orders of their commanding officers, are shown in all their hideousness by official documents and the testimony of eye-witnesses, as well as by letters written by German soldiers in the field. The brazen effort of Emperor William to cast the odium of the fearful deeds on the Belgians is also shown. Quotations given are from documents already made public or in the possession of the government at Washington.

This interview was reproduced in the Berliner Tageblatt of November 20, 1914.

Mr. F. C. Walcott of the Belgian relief commission tells in the Geographical Magazine for May, 1917, of meeting Gen von Bernhardi:

"As I walked out, Gen. von Bernhardi came into the room, an expert artilleryman, a professor in one of their war colleges. I met him the next morning, and he asked me if I had read his book, 'Germany in the Next War.'"

"I said I had. He said: 'Do you know, my friends nearly ran me out of the country for that?' They said, 'You have let the cat out of the bag,' I said, 'No, I have not, because nobody will believe it.' What did you think of it?"

"I said, 'General, I did not believe a word of it when I read it, but I now feel that you did not tell the whole truth,' and the old general looked actually pleased."

Speaking on August 29, 1914, at Munster, of the extreme measures which the Germans felt obliged to take against the civil population of Belgium, Gen. von Bissing said:

"The innocent must suffer with the guilty. . . . In the repression of infamy, human lives cannot be spared, and if isolated houses, flourishing villages, and even entire towns are annihilated, that is assuredly regrettable, but it must not excite ill-timed sentimentality. All this must not in our eyes weigh as much as the life of a single one of our brave soldiers—the rigorous accomplishment of duty is the emanation of a high kultur, and in that, the population of the enemy countries can learn a lesson from our army."

Officers Encouraged Atrocities.

Gen. von Bissing, after his appointment as governor general of Belgium, repeated in substance the above opinion to a Dutch journalist. The interview is published in the Dusseldorfer Anzeiger of December 8, 1914.

Irvin S. Cobb states his conclusions on the responsibility of the higher German command for the atrocities:

"But I was an eyewitness to crimes which, measured by the standards of humanity and civilization, impressed me as worse than any individual excess, any individual outrage, could ever have been or can ever be; because these crimes indubitably were instigated on a wholesale basis by order of officers of rank, and must have been carried out under their personal supervision, direction, and approval."

"Taking the physical evidence offered before our own eyes, and buttressing it with the statements made to us, not only by natives, but German sol-

diers and German officers, we could reach but one conclusion, which was that here, in such and such a place, those in command had said to the troops: 'Spare this town and these people.' And there they had said: 'Waste this town and shoot these people.' And here the troops had discriminatingly spared, and there they had indiscriminatingly wasted, in exact accordance with the word of their superiors."—Irvin Cobb, Speaking of Prussians, New York, 1917, pp. 32-34.

Hoodwinked German People.

These ideas, then, were systematically impressed upon the military and official classes. It was necessary, however, to work upon the minds of the German people, so that they might lend themselves to the inhuman policies advocated by the military leaders. To do this was difficult, for, as has been shown often, many of the civilian leaders of public opinion, time and again, expressed their horror of the new spirit which was animating the military authorities. The reichstag debates give ample evidence of this, and the task of the military leaders would have been still more difficult if the reichstag had any real power. (See War Information Series No. 3, "The Government of Germany," see also Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," chapter 2.)

The military authorities and those in sympathy with them have done all in their power to stimulate a hatred of other peoples in the minds of the Germans. A campaign of education before the war was carried on with the object of impressing upon the minds of the Germans the treacherous nature of the peoples against whom the military leaders were anxious to wage war. Not only were the Germans gradually led to believe that it was necessary to fight a defensive war against unscrupulous foes, but also that these foes would violate every precept of humanity, and consequently must be crushed without mercy as a measure of self-defense. The fruits of this campaign of suspicion and hatred became evident when almost at the outbreak of the war many Germans became possessed with the belief that the whole population of Belgium, the first country to be invaded, had violated every rule of honorable warfare, that the franc-tireurs (guerrillas) were everywhere present doing their deadly work in secrecy or under the cover of darkness; that women and even children were mutilating and killing the wounded or helpless prisoners.

Extract from a letter written by a German soldier to his brother. (This letter, now in the possession of the United States government, was obtained for this pamphlet from Mr. J. C. Grex, formerly secretary to the United States embassy at Berlin.)

"November 4, 1914.

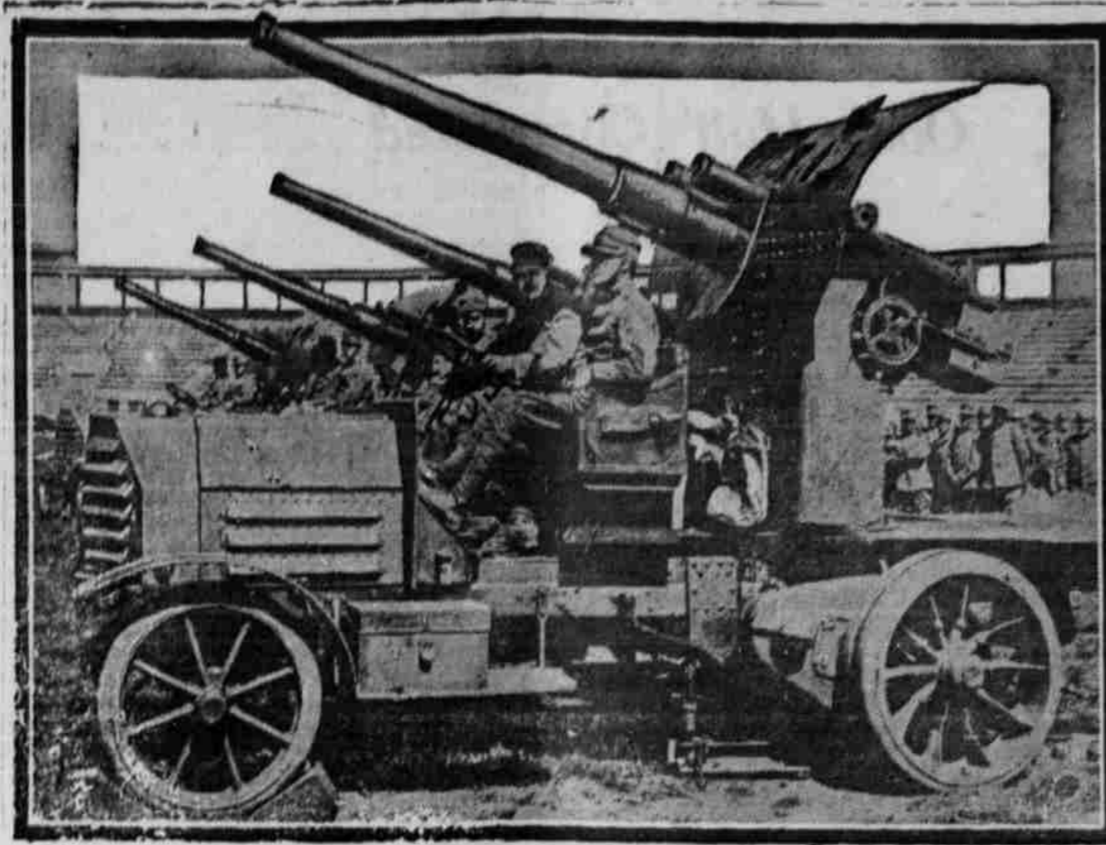
"The battles are everywhere extremely tenacious and bloody. The Englishmen we hate most and we want to get even with them for once. While one now and then sees French prisoners, one hardly ever beholds French black troops or Englishmen. These good people are not overlooked by our infantrymen; that sort of people is moved down without mercy. The losses of the Englishmen must be enormous. There is a desire to wipe them out, root and all."

Urged to Kill Without Pity.

Extract from another letter to a brother:

Schleswig, 25, 8 14 (Aug. 25, 1914). "Dear Brother, . . . You will shortly go to Brussels with your regiment, as you know. Take care to protect yourself against these civilians, especially in the villages. Do not let anyone come too near. They are very clever, cunning, fellows, these Belgians; even the women and children are armed and fire their guns. Never go inside a house, especially alone. If you take anything to drink make the inhabitants drink first, and keep at a distance from them. The newspapers relate numerous cases in which they have fired on our soldiers whilst they were drinking. Our soldiers must spread around so much fear of yourselves that no civilian will venture to come near you. Remain always in the company of others. All that has been made known up to the present, and that has been made the object of inquiry concerning alleged atrocities attributed to Catholic priests during this war, has been shown to be false and altogether 'maginary, without any exception. Our emperor telegraphed to the president of the United States of America that even women and priests had committed atrocities during this guerrilla warfare on wounded soldiers, doctors and nurses attached to the field ambulances. How this telegram can be reconciled with the fact stated above we shall not be able to learn until after the war."

New Italian Guns Ready for Assault on Germans



The new spirit infused into the Italian army since the debacle of October 23, 1917, is well illustrated here in the new 203-millimeter anti-aircraft guns ready to move on the Germans. Hundreds of these guns on motor trucks have been rushed to the front since the Germans took most of the modern guns of the Italians. They are said to be powerful weapons which make flying over the Italian lines very hazardous.

throats. Make for them without pity with the butt-end of your rifle and the bayonet.

"Your brother, WILLI" The emperor gave his sanction to the reports of the brutal acts of the Belgians in a telegram to President Wilson.

"Berlin, via Copenhagen, Sept. 7, 1914.

"I feel it my duty, Mr. President, to inform you as the most prominent representative of principles of humanity, that after taking the French fortress of Longwy, my troops discovered there thousands of dudum cartridges made by special government machinery. The same kind of ammunition was found on killed and wounded troops and prisoners, also on the British troops. You know what terrible wounds and suffering these bullets inflict and that their use is strictly forbidden by the established rules of international law. I therefore address a solemn protest to you against this kind of warfare, which, owing to the methods of our adversaries, has become one of the most barbarous known in history. Not only have they employed these atrocious weapons, but the Belgian government has openly encouraged and long since carefully prepared the participation of the Belgian civil population in the fighting. The atrocities committed even by women and priests in this guerrilla warfare, also on wounded soldiers, medical staff and nurses, doctors killed, hospitals attacked by rifle fire, were such that my generals finally were compelled to take the most drastic measures in order to punish the guilty and to frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their work of vile murder and horror. Some villages and even the old town of Louvain (Louvain), excepting the fine hotel de ville, had to be destroyed in self-defense, and for the protection of my troops. My heart bleeds when I see that such measures have become unavoidable and when I think of the numerous innocent people who lose their home and property as a consequence of the barbarous behavior of these criminals. Signed, WILLIAM, Emperor and King, "GERARD, Berlin."

Lorenz Muller in the German Catholic Review, Der Fels, February, 1915, made the following statement in regard to the emperor's telegram:

"Officially no instance has been proven of persons having fired with the help of priests from the towers of churches. All that has been made known up to the present, and that has been made the object of inquiry concerning alleged atrocities attributed to Catholic priests during this war, has been shown to be false and altogether 'maginary, without any exception. Our emperor telegraphed to the president of the United States of America that even women and priests had committed atrocities during this guerrilla warfare on wounded soldiers, doctors and nurses attached to the field ambulances. How this telegram can be reconciled with the fact stated above we shall not be able to learn until after the war."

SANDY DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Blanche R. Shelley Representative.

R. E. ESSON IS HEARD FROM.

Mrs. R. E. Esson received four letters from Mr. Esson last week, two Friday and two Saturday; these being the first she had had for over two weeks. In the ones dated December 29 and 30, he had not received any Christmas packages, but in the ones written Jan. 9th and Jan 10th, he said he had received three Christmas packages from Sandy, two from his wife and one from Mr. M. A. Deaton. He had not yet received the package from J. C. Laundree and A. C. Baumback.

SANDY GRANGE HAS MEETING.

The Sandy Grange met in regular all-day session last Saturday in the I. O. O. F. hall. W. Strack and wife, John Sinclair and Ted Van Orman were given the first and second degrees during the morning session.

The afternoon was in charge of the worthy lecturer, A. C. Thomas. The Firwood-Dover and Gresham telephone merger was discussed at length and James Bell led a spirited discussion on Thrift Stamps.

Readings by A. J. Morrison, of Dover and Mrs. Shelly, of Sandy, and a song by the Grange closed the day.

The topic for discussion the next meeting is, "Co-operation" and the following sub-topics have been assigned: 1. "Why do city people as a rule co-operate more readily than most country people?" J. A. DeShazer. 2. "Why has it proven a rather difficult task to organize farmers?" C. W. Canning. 3. "In what ways do farmers need to co-operate in their business relations?" A. J. Morrison. 4. "What shows the failure of country folk to co-operate in religious activities?" Mrs. Joel Jarl. 5. "Why has co-operation proven more successful in the newer sections of the country than in the east?" P. C. Spooner. 6. "What of the success of co-operation in Denmark?" Blanche R. Shelley.

UNCLE OF SANDY BLACKSMITH DIES.

Robert S. Smith received word Tuesday of the death of his uncle, Melvin S. Ross, who died Tuesday morning in the Good Samaritan hospital, where he had been for the past ten weeks, being treated for blood poison in his arm, which started from a small bruise on his hand. He came from Clay Center, Kansas, the middle of September, thinking the change would benefit his health. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Irene, eight

BORROW COMES TO SANDY.

With the sinking of the Tuscania, grief came to many hearts in this community, for out of the twenty-one hundred men aboard, two were from our midst, Cecil O. Dukes and Elmer Phelps. Another George Shafer is a brother of Mrs. J. C. Laundree and Warren Fender is a cousin of Mrs. Randolph Shipley. These men are all reported safe and while we have ceased to grieve for those who are near and dear to us, we have not forgotten the homes where sorrow still reigns. We are fast becoming one big family and our brother's grief is ours, whether it comes from our sister countries across the water.

SANDY RED CROSS MEETS.

The local auxiliary met with Mrs. Shelley last Wednesday with eleven members and friends present. The work on hand will be finished and packed at the meeting this week. There will be a fresh lot of work for the next meeting and you are expected to be there. Through the kindness of the teachers, the high school girls are excused from class room work after two o'clock every Wednesday and meet with us, where they are doing commendable work.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE EAPPOINTED

Clackamas County has been asked to raise approximately \$750,000.00 in 1918 by the sale of Thrift Stamps, War Stamps or Baby Bonds. This means \$20.00 for every man, woman and child in Clackamas County. District 46, which comprises Sandy School District, has as its committee the following: Department No. 2—(Advertising) Fred Proctor, Department No. 4 (Sales) M. A. Deaton, Department No. 6 (Church Lodge and Club Organizations) Blanche R. Shelley.

BORING MAN IS STRICKEN.

Mr. Porter, of Boring, suffered a paralytic stroke Saturday morning and is in a serious condition.

SANDY MAIL STAGE DISABLED.

J. C. Laundree, who drives the mail stage between Sandy and Boring, has had a run of bad luck lately that seven rabbit feet caught by seven crossed "niggers" in the grave yard in the dead of night could scarce overcome. Last week he broke two springs on his machine and Monday, he broke the frame of it. He is driving Uncle Morgan's Ford until his Dodge is able to be out, and the mail is coming through on time, in spite of the roads.

SANDY BOY HOME ON PASS.

"Spike" Hennessy, who is with the 29th Band C. A. C. N. G., W. S. (Oregon) stationed at Fort Stevens, visited his mother Saturday night, returning Sunday morning. He was accompanied by Miss Julia Van Buskirk, of Portland.

BLUFF ROAD MAN MEETS WITH PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Herman Becker, who lives two and one-half miles north of Sandy on the Bluff road, cut a large artery in his foot last Thursday afternoon, with the ax. He was fifteen hours without medical aid and was considerably weakened from the loss of blood. Dr. Williams, of Sandy, was called and dressed the cut. At last reports Mr. Becker was doing nicely.

DAUGHTER OF SANDY WOMAN FINISHES NURSE'S COURSE.

Miss Hazel Mitchell, who has recently completed the nurses' training course at the Good Samaritan hospital, is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. J. Bitchell. Miss Mitchell will return to Portland in a couple of weeks to take up her duties as a trained nurse.

HIGH SCHOOL GLEANINGS.

Lulu Roberts is back in school again after a severe attack of tonsillitis. The boys of the Firwood grades Basketball team played the Sandy Grade team Friday evening in Melny's hall. The honors went to the visiting team, the score being 26 to 21. This is the second game in the series. Sandy winning the first.

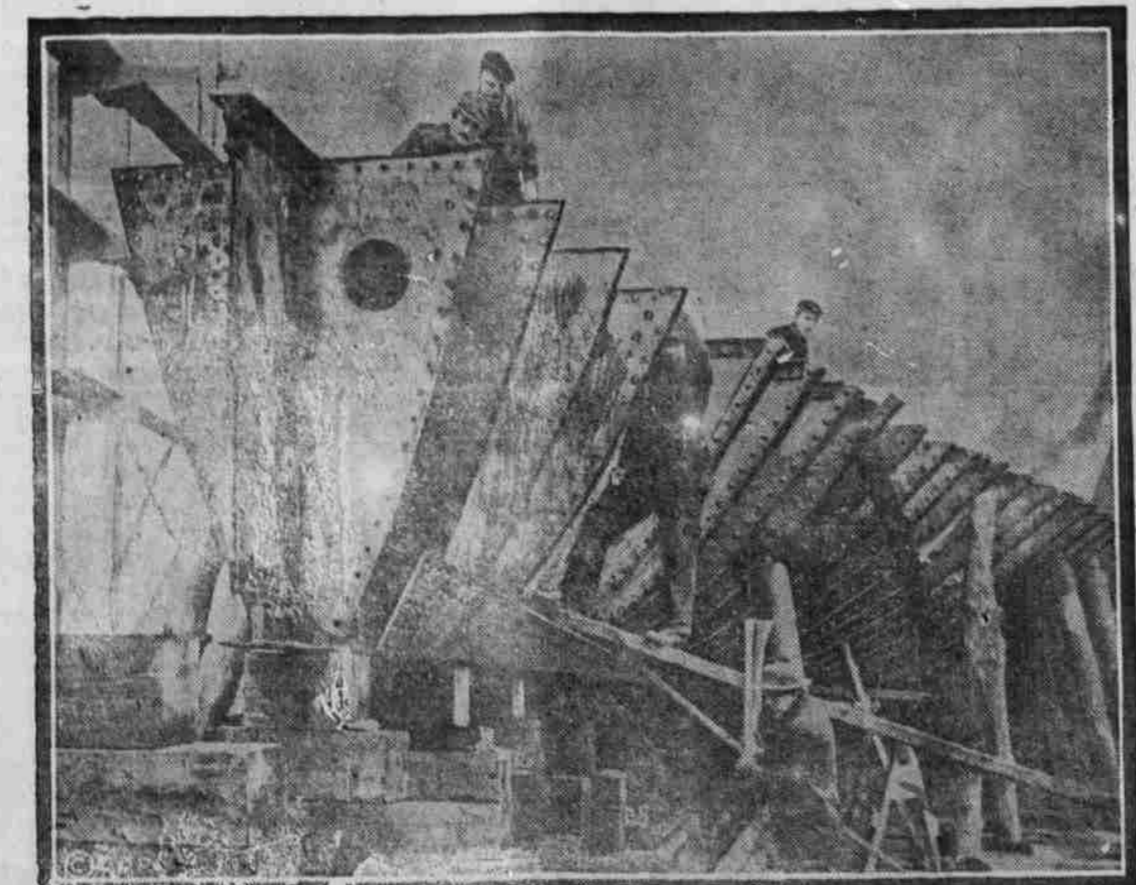
PROMINENT KELSO WOMAN ILL.

Mrs. Paul Dunn, who has been very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Dixon, in Portland, is improving. Mrs. Dunn has been suffering for three weeks with complications.



No sooner had Miss Nora Hannan taken her place as conductor on a Broadway street car in New York City than along came Chief Gunner's Mate Charles H. Lawver. He paid his fare, and then took another look. He made up his mind then and there he would have to know more of the little conductor. So he looked her up. They were engaged, they were married, and the car company lost an employee it had hoped to retain in its service.

Steel Ribs of Great Ship Being Rushed to Victory.



This is just one of the steps in the construction of the many, many ships being built in new ship yards over the United States to carry food, ammunition and men to the allies. The steel ribs of this ship are being laid, and rapidly the remainder of the work will continue till she will be in the water by spring.

N. H. MORRIS

Live Stock and General Auctioneer

Will Establish a Regular Sale Day at Walter's Feed Stable SIXTH AND WATER STS.

First Sale Will be Held Saturday, February 16th Commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Furniture—Anything You Have to Sell.

Bring it in and have it Sold on Commission. These Sales Bring Buyer and Seller Together.

For particulars Phone 348W.

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Combined with skill, gentleness and genuine satisfaction, at lowest possible prices—Our Motto.

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