

GERMANY GUILTY OF BARBARITIES IN WAR CONDUCT

Atrocious Treatment of the Helpless Part of Campaign Plans of Military Leaders.

POLICY OF FRIGHTFULNESS

Terrorism Declared a Necessary Principle in National Warfare—Brutalities May Be Said to Be Directly Attributable to the Emperor Himself.

The committee on public information, appointed by the president, and consisting of the secretary of state, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, and George Creel, official censor, has made public a mass of evidence dealing with German war practices which shows the Kaiser's leaders in the field and in command of captured points to be directly responsible for the heinousness which has characterized the operations of the "Huns" in the present conflict. Quotations from the pamphlet follow:

For many years leaders in every civilized nation have been trying to make warfare less brutal. The great landmarks in this movement are the Geneva and Hague conventions. The former made rules as to the care of the sick and wounded and established the Red Cross. At the first meeting at Geneva, in 1864, it was agreed, and until the present war it has been taken for granted, that the wounded, and the doctors and nurses who cared for them, would be safe from all attacks by the enemy. The Hague conventions, drawn up in 1864 and 1907, made additional rules to soften the usages of war and especially to protect non-combatants and commercial lands. Germany took a prominent part in these meetings, and with the other nations solemnly pledged her faith to keep all the rules except one article in the Hague regulations. This was article 44, which forbade the conqueror to force any of the conquered to give information. All the other rules and regulations she accepted in the most binding manner.

But Germany's military leaders had no intention of keeping these solemn promises. They had been trained along different lines. Their leading generals for many years had been urging a policy of frightfulness. In the middle of the nineteenth century Von Clausewitz was looked upon as the greatest military authority, and the methods which he advocated were used by the Prussian army in its successful wars of 1806-1871. Consequently because these wars had been successful, the wisdom of Von Clausewitz's methods seemed to the Prussian army to be fully proved.

Policy of Frightfulness.

Now, the essence of Von Clausewitz's teachings was that successful war involves the ruthless application of force. In the opening chapter of his master work, "Vom Kriege" ("On War"), he says:

"Violence arms itself with the inventions of art and science. . . . Self-imposed restrictions, almost impalpable and hardly worth mentioning, termed usages of international law, accompany it without essentially impairing its power. . . . Now, philanthropic souls might easily imagine that there is a skillful method of disarming or subduing an enemy without causing too much bloodshed, and that this is the true tendency of the art of war. However plausible this may appear, still it is an error which must be destroyed; for in such dangerous things as war, the errors which proceed from a spirit of 'good-naturedness' are precisely the worst. As the use of physical force to the utmost extent by no means excludes the cooperation of the intelligence, it follows that he who uses force ruthlessly, without regard to bloodshed, must obtain a superiority, if his enemy does not so use it."

In 1877-78, in the course of a series of articles upon "Military Necessity and Humanity," General von Hartmann wrote, in the same spirit as Von Clausewitz:

"The enemy state must not be spared the want and wretchedness of war; these are particularly useful in shattering its energy and subduing its will." "Individual persons may be harshly dealt with when an example is made of them, intended to serve as a warning. . . . Whenever a national war breaks out, terrorism becomes a necessary military principle." "It is a gratuitous illusion to suppose that modern war does not demand far more brutally, far more violence, and an action far more general than was formerly the case."

In 1881 Von Moltke, who had been commander in chief of the Prussian army in the Franco-Prussian war, declared:

"Perpetual peace is a dream and not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world established by God. By it the most noble virtues of man are developed, courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty and the spirit of sacrifice—the soldier gives his life. Without war, the world would degenerate and lose itself in materialism."

"The soldier who endures suffering, privation and fatigue, who courts danger, cannot take only 'in proportion' to the resources of the country. He must take all that is necessary to his existence. One has no right to demand of him anything superhuman." "The great good in war is that it should be ended quickly. In view of this, every means, except those which are positively condemnable, must be permitted. I cannot, in any way, agree with the declaration of St. Petersburg when it pretends that 'the weakening of the military forces of the enemy' constitutes the only legitimate method of procedure in war. No! One must attack all the resources of the enemy government, his finances, his railroads, his stock of provisions and even his prestige."

Many other examples might be cited from the writings of German generals. The very best illustration of this attitude, however, is to be found in the emperor's various speeches, and especially in his speech to his soldiers on the eve of their departure for China in 1900. On July 27 the Kaiser went to Bremerhaven to bid farewell to the German troops. As they were drawn up, ready to embark for China, he addressed to them a last official message from the fatherland. The local newspaper reported his speech in full. In it appeared this advice and admonition from the emperor, the commander in chief of the army, the head of all Germany:

Soldiers Told to Be Merciless.
"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten. No mercy will be shown! No prisoners will be taken! As the Huns, under King Attila, made a name for themselves, which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of Germany be so fixed in China by your deeds, that no Chinese shall ever again dare even to look at a German askance. . . . Open the way for Kultur once for all!"

Even the imperial counselors seem to have been shocked at the emperor's speech, and efforts were promptly made to suppress the circulation of his exact words. The efforts were only partly successful. A few weeks later, when the letters from the German soldiers in China were being published, in local German papers, the leading socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, excerpted from them reports of atrocities under the title "Letters of the Huns." Many of the leaders in the reichstag felt very keenly the brutality of the emperor's speech. The obnoxious word "Huns" had excited almost universal condemnation. When the reichstag met, in November, the speech was openly discussed. Herr Lieber of the center (Catholic party), after quoting the "no mercy" portion of the speech, added, "There are, alas, in Germany groups enough who have regarded the atrocities told in the letters which have been published as the dutiful response of soldiers so addressed and encouraged." The leader of the social democrats, Herr Bebel, spoke even more pointedly. "Toward the end of a two-hour address on the atrocities committed by the German soldiers in China and on the speech of the emperor, he said:

"If Germany wishes to be the bearer of civilization to the world, we will follow without contradiction. But the ways and means in which this world policy has been carried on thus far, in which it has been defined by the emperor . . . are not, in our opinion, the way to preserve the world position of Germany, to gain for Germany the respect of the world."

Atrocities in China.

These atrocities in China or "Letters of the Huns" continued to be published in the Vorwaerts for several years and appeared intermittently in the debates of the reichstag as late as 1900. At that time the socialist, Herr Kunert, reviewing the procedure in a trial of which he had been the victim in the previous summer, stated that he had offered to prove "that German soldiers in China had engaged in wanton and brutal ravaging; that plunder, pillage, extortion, robbery, as well as rape and sexual abuses of the worst kind, had occurred on a very large scale and that German soldiers had participated in them." He had not been given an opportunity to prove his allegations, but had been sentenced to prison for three months for assailing the honor of the "whole German army." The outrageousness of this sentence was made clear by the revelations, made in the reichstag shortly afterwards, of similar atrocities committed by German officials and soldiers in Africa in the campaign against the Hereros.

For the guidance of the officers in case the inhabitants of conquered territory should take up arms against the German army, the "German War Book" quotes with approval the letter Napoleon sent to his brother Joseph:

"The security of your dominion depends on how you behave in the conquered province. Burn down a dozen places which are not willing to submit themselves. Of course, not until you have first looted them; my soldiers must not be allowed to go away with their hands empty. Have three to six persons hanged in every village which has joined the revolt; pay no respect to the cosack" (that is, to members of the clergy).

Butler to Remain in County Jail

Circuit Judge Calkins handed down a decision Friday morning dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings that were brought several weeks ago by William E. Butler through his attorney, O. C. Boggs, to either gain his freedom or be admitted to bail. The judge held that there were no irregularities in Butler's commitment, as was claimed, and that he was properly held in jail. These proceedings had been before the court for several weeks and will result in Butler's having to remain in the county jail to face a charge of murder for the killing of Donald Stewart of the Brownsboro district, who was shot October 20. Butler will be held at least until the grand jury meets in February.

Klamath Falls Man Made Good Record

That Klamath Falls is still on the map is to be acknowledged when one reads of the performances of Kieth Ambrose in the Army-Marine football classic held on New Year's day at Pasadena. The former fire chief of Klamath Falls made the first score of the game when he booted the ball over the bar for three points from the 31-yard line in the first period. In the fourth quarter he kicked another pretty goal from the 70-yard line, besides adding one point to the Marine's score by kicking goal after Huntington made a touchdown. The seven points gathered by Kieth equalled the total score of the Camp Lewisites, the Marines garnering nineteen to their credit during the game.—Klamath Falls Herald.

Kieth Ambrose is a brother of Mrs. C. W. Chattin of this city and is well known here, where he has visited many times.

Tanks Result of Concerted Ideas

No one man or one department of the British government can take credit for "inventing" the tanks, according to a correspondent of the Associated Press. They came into being as the result of a long period of study and co-ordinated effort by many men acting under three separate departments, the war office, the admiralty and the ministry of munitions.

In the autumn of 1914 when the belligerents on the western front had settled down to trench warfare, it became obvious that some means of parrying the danger of well-directed and well-protected machine-gun fire from the German trenches must be discovered if the English infantry was to carry out assaults with success.

One of the first proposals put forward was for a machine 100 feet long, 45 feet high and 80 feet wide, weighing some 300 tons, propelled by an 800-horsepower engine, and with driving wheels 40 feet in diameter. Another early suggestion, and the one which led most directly to the tanks, was made by Colonel Swinton in October, 1914, to build armored cars on a tractor system, an American invention. Experiments with various tractors were made on behalf of the war office and by a small expert committee of the admiralty under Winston Churchill, then first lord. Through the medium of the committee of imperial defense, the various efforts for the solution of the problem were co-ordinated, and certain conditions were laid down which had to be fulfilled by the proposed car.

From among the numerous types of tractors inspected, the most satisfactory was found to be a caterpillar with an endless self-laid track, over which internal driving wheels could be propelled by the engines.

In February, 1916, the first tank was completed and taken down to a farm near London. Here pits, trenches and ramps had been constructed. The tests were so satisfactory that an order was given on the spot for 100 machines. The ministry of munitions became responsible for the speediest possible construction of the order. Many improvements were made during this period of construction, and the first delivery was made in July, 1916.

The new machines were of two slightly different types. One was called the male type, and was armed with two Hotchkiss quick-firers and a subsidiary machine-gun armament. These were designed for dealing at close quarters with the concrete emplacements of German machine guns. The other, or female type, was armed only with machine guns, and was

more suitable for dealing with machine-gun personnel and riflemen.

At the end of July, 1916, the tanks and their crews had become so proficient that it was possible to hold two exhibition combats over a prepared trench system, reproducing a line of German defenses.

At the end of August 50 tanks were loaded at night and sent to France. When delivered in France the tanks only traveled at night, and during the day were covered with huge tarpaulins and strictly guarded.

The first tanks were all painted in camouflage style for purposes of concealment, and each tank had its own name, like a ship. A whole series of them were named after various drinks, such as Cafe-au-Lait, Chartreuse, Chablis, Cognac, Champagne, Creme-de-Menthe. Another series bore names of Scotch clans—Clan Cameron, Clan Ruthven, Clan Gordon, Clan McTavish.

The tanks first went into action in that portion of the Somme offensive which began on September 15. The objective was to drive the Germans out of some high ground running east and south of Thiepval. The effect was as exhilarating on the British troops as it was dumfounding to the Germans. It is recorded that many of the British infantrymen were so overcome with laughter at their ungainly antics that they were scarcely able to keep up with the procession.

Baptist Church Calls Minister

At the annual business meeting of the Baptist church held January 1 a call was extended to Rev. J. N. Ferris to fill the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of Rev. J. H. Vine several months ago. The call was formally accepted by Mr. Ferris at the church service Sunday morning, and he will take active charge of the pastorate of this church. Mr. Ferris has been serving as supply for the Baptist congregation for some time, and is an efficient pastor and eloquent preacher.

Camp Life Agrees With the Soldiers

"Haven't you noticed how perfectly all right are the boys who are home from camp on holiday furlough?" remarked a citizen of Ashland the other day. "It is not unusual to hear people say they hardly knew their own boys when they returned, not because of being the worst for their experience, but the better for it. They certainly are looking fine and wholesome, and they are better, not only physically, but in every way, being mentally keener and with greatly broadened visions of life, as well as clearer comprehension of what it is to be an American citizen."

"Of course it is a great sacrifice they are making, and are offering to make, even their lives. You hear persons asking why it is the best and most promising in the land should be sent forth to fight when there are so many that could be spared. To send the worthless would be no sacrifice at all. When God asked for a sacrifice, didn't he demand the firstlings of the flock, without flaw or blemish, and clean? The spirit of sacrifice has not been changed since then, nor will it ever be changed, for then it would not mean anything, really. None but patriots may be depended upon to fight the battles of the country, and that is why we are sending these fine young men to assist in ushering in a new world era."

State Bank of Ashland

Saving and Commercial Accounts

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FARMERS MAY ASK FOR FEDERAL AID

Oregon farmers will be powerless to do their share in helping the United States win the war unless

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NO MATTER what your needs are it's safety and economy to deal with us. You will always find here

A complete, clean, pure stock of quality food at the lowest possible prices.

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Plaza Grocery Telephone 78

est school in the world. In the ranks they all look alike, and their officers notice only the difference in efficiency, and that is what places the men on their metal and prompts them to put forth their best efforts. Their instructors being capable men, they soon come to respect them and to accept their instructions as proper, if not really necessary. This is the reason we hear so little complaining against officers. And when the boys come home they will be men of broader vision, and with different ideas concerning citizenship and patriotism. They will not be long in taking their places in the legislature and in congress, and our country will take a step forward.

"Is it worth while to make all these great sacrifices?" is another question that is often propounded, and for a while it was often answered in the negative, but not so now. Since we are in and the purpose of the war is clear, we pledge our fortunes, our sacred honor and our lives to the maintenance of the principles of true democracy as against autocracy."

Local and Personal

Percy Grisez writes home that he will leave for Washington, D. C., from Angel Island Tuesday, the 8th.

Mrs. H. R. King of Kennett, Cal., is in Ashland spending a few weeks. She has taken rooms at Mrs. A. L. Irwin's house on North Main street, where she is located in company with her sister, Mrs. Hershall Ayer, also of California.

Kenneth King a student of the University of California, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. H. R. King, in Ashland, returned to Berkeley Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Ballis and daughters, Janet and Jean, who have been spending a fortnight with friends in San Francisco, returned home Monday morning.

Mrs. Mary E. Snelling of North Yakima arrived this morning for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Joe Alnutt. Mrs. Snelling is a sister of our townsman, C. B. Watson.

Rev. and Mrs. P. K. Hammond received a card this morning from their son, Sergeant V. W. Hammond, that he arrived safely in France. Sergeant Hammond is in the quartermaster's corps, 161st supply train of the American Expeditionary Forces.

C. B. Watson of Montague, who recently received a first lieutenant commission in the civil engineering corps of the U. S. army, was called to report at Petersburg, Va., January 5 and left Montague the 28th. He writes to his father, C. B. Watson, of this city, en route, that it was hot and dusty through Arizona and Texas.

In the account of the Red Cross remittances published in Thursday's issue of the Tidings a typographical error occurred, which should read that the collection to date are \$7.53 per cent of the \$10,828 subscribed, instead of \$97.53.

FOR FEDERAL AID

Oregon farmers will be powerless to do their share in helping the United States win the war unless

drastic measures are taken to provide a supply of farm laborers, according to J. T. Hinkle, president of the Oregon Irrigation Congress, which met in Portland the last of the week. At the present time considerable work is being held up because no men are available in the large farming districts of eastern and central Oregon. What measures the farmers will take to improve the labor situation is a matter of conjecture, but among the delegates to the congress there was considerable discussion of appealing to the government to regulate the supply of labor in the production of food, as one of the vital forces in the war.

"The past year has been the most successful year in irrigation history in Oregon," said President Hinkle. "In spite of the unsettled financial situation throughout the country, the Ochoco irrigation project, with a bond issue of \$800,000, was floated and carried through successfully, besides other smaller ones. More than that, provision has already been made for several new projects which are ready to be taken up as soon as the bond issue is certified by the state board."

Classified Advertisements TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—Good heavy farm horse. Address A., care of Tidings. 66-4*

FOR RENT—Furnished five-room bungalow; piano. Also farm and implements. Inquire 169 Ohio street. 66-4*

REWARD—Five dollars reward for information that will lead to the recovery of lady's gown, rose fillet yoke, letter Y embroidered in front, taken from Hotel Austin clothes line Christmas eve, Hotel Austin. 66-1*

FOUND—One crippled stray red pig, no marks; came to my place. Owner can have same by paying for this notice and keep. W. N. Grubb. 66-2*

GIRL WANTS WORK with good family. Domestic or clerical. Inquire at this office or 1224 Iowa street. 66-4*

FOR RENT—Two housekeeping rooms, \$8. Light and water furnished. Also large first floor front room with four windows and two doors, \$6. Light cooking permitted. Phone 411-R. 66-1*

FOR RENT—Furnished house three squares from postoffice. Four rooms and bath. Every convenience, including gas and free porch light. \$10 to permanent tenant. Phone 411-R. 66-1*

FOR SALE—Hay, and also some shoats weighing about 125 pounds each. Mark True. Phone. 66-2*

STRIKE IN MILLS at West Linn and Oregon City has left a few positions vacant. Wages \$3.10 for nine hours. Board 75c per day, bed free for January. Strike still on, but state police have control of matter. Over 700 men now working. Take Southern Pacific train to Oregon City, cross suspension bridge and apply for work at employment office on mill walk. Address Employment Office, West Linn Paper Mills, West Linn, Oregon. 66-2*

WANTED—To list homes in and near Ashland for prospective settlers of our faith. Bargains only. No commissions. Deal direct. Call, or address Elder J. G. Gilstrap, Church of God (Seventh day), at 47 Fifth street, Ashland. 66-1mo.

FOR SALE—Almost given away. Only \$1 down, \$1 a week for a business lot in Talent. Price \$350. One near the bank and one near the church. Also one residence lot in Medford, \$150; close in; same terms. Address, A. Y. Lindsey, El Monte, Cal. 66-3*

FORD TIRES \$8.85

30x3 Smooth \$8.85 Suction Grip \$9.25
30x3 1/2 " 11.20 " " 11.70

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