ARNO DOSCH FINDS BELGIANS CALM IN FACE OF DISASTER

Former Portlander Writes of His Observations in Small Territory Under Control.

KING MOST DEMOCRATIC

Monarch Described As an Off-Handed Individual Who Cares Not for Pomp of Kingship.

The accompanying paragraphs are from an article in World's Work for January by Arno Dosch, entitled "The Last Ditch in Belgium." In this article Mr. Dosch, who is a former Portlander, gives a most graphic description of the calm deliberation with which the Belgians face misfortune and strife.

A little piece of the Low Countries gium in the last days of October. A tide-water stream, the Yser, ebbed and flowed through the sunken fields, and there King Albert with his remnant of an army stopped the German military machine in its advance on Calais. If he and his 49,000 men had been crushed bask 10 miles farther they would have been fighting on French The Yser was the last ditch in

mere strip of land against more men and better artillery because they had determined to die there. Some of those who had not yet paid the price of death told me. They were not tragic about it. There was no display of heroics. They said it seriously, but they smiled a little, too, over their wine glasses, and the next morning they were back in the firing line. I counted on my American passport and my permit de sejour in Paris seeing me through the zone of the fightlaisser passer, an obliging gendarme ed me to his commander, and he placed his visee on my passport withwas a correspondent, and I confessed to it, but it seemed only to facilitate made me feel that the French gen-I have had a kindlier regard for them

of French and Belgian soldiers. The men impressed me as familiar. I had Belgians had all been recently remany more Belgian soldiers, some of whom I had seen only a few hours earlier in the streets of Calais without As their trains passed now I quite simply, could see them studying the mechanism and fondling their new firearms.

The Sport of the Children Coming in through the suburbs of

Dunkirk we passed hundreds of children perched on the fences singing Marseillaise. voices flat and colorless like most school children's. They felt every word they sang, and they put their little nearts into it. Looking the side of the cars at the faces of soldiers leading out, I could see they were touched by the faith of the chil-

As a rattled along on the cobbles of Dunkirk half an hour later I heard an explosion with a note unfamiliar to me. It sounded close, too, but it did not seem to bother the people of the street. A few children ran behind their mothers' skirts and a young girl hurried from the middle of the street to the protection of an archway, but that was all,

Standing up in the fiacre I could see a thin smoke about 300 feet away in a garden in the direction from which the explosion came, and high in the evening sky I could barely make out an aeroplane. "A German bomb?" I asked the

driver in some excitement, "Oh, yes," he replied, cracking his whip, "we usually get three or four every afternoon about this time, but have not hurt any one."

Dunkirk that night answered the description of what a threatened town which was not afraid should look like. It had none of the depressing atmosthe wounded were passed on to a safer place. It was full of French, English of sailors and breezy officers from both the Fench and English navies. They kept the waiters in the cafes on the run, and there was only an occasional bandage showing from under a cap or around a hand to indicate these men were engaged in any more serious business than a manoeuvre.

An Armored Motor Car.

In the street, however, in front of the statue of Jean Bart, an armored Beigian motor car was standing. It was built with a turret where the tonneau usually is and it was covered with thick sheet steel right down to use dumdum bullets is wholly with- Hague conference, bones being shat-the ground. Just in front of the driver out foundation. the ground, Just in front of the driver was a slit with a lip extending over it, giving it somewhat the effect of the casque belonging to an ancient suit of armor. That was the only opening except the one for the barrel of the rapid fire : un in the turret. The armo: was dented in a dozen places where bullets had glanced off. but it had only been penetrated at one spot, about six inches from the muzzle of the gun. From the soldier at the steering gear I learned that that bullet had passed over the shoulder of the man in the turret.

Twenty-four hours later, at Nieuport, when the German shells seemed to be falling in every street and on every house, I saw this car again, going forward at not less than 40 miles an hour. The turret was being swung to bring the gun-muzzle forward, as if the gunner were expecting to go into action almost immediately. As the last of the Belgian trenches were just the other side of the town, I have no doubt that he did.

A Glimpse of King Albert. At Furnes my feet were tired from walking over the Belgian blocks, and I held tenaciously to the sidewalk passing around the square, through t was mostly taken up with cafe tables and bay trees in boxes. At one point the tables were empty and a single sentry was sauntering up and down. I stopped to ask him the way to the gendarmerie, and, in the mid-

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CONTEMPLATES WILLING BRAIN TO SCIENCE



Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture who is considering willing his brain, after death, to his brother scientists. Dr. Edward Pickering of Harvard and Dr. Henry Skinner of the Academy of Natural Science are contemplating similar action, their reason being scientists rarely have opportunity to study the brains of thinking men, most of their specimens being from men of the lowest type.

r.g. and they did. At the station at die of giving me the directions, he of times. He spent his nights at Dunkirk, when I admitted I had no came to attention, as a door opened small villa on the seashore at La behind me, and saluted. rather tall, with an easy manner, and He passed through the streets as un-

Something about the first of the two

only seen his back, but that had ar-On other troop trains which rested my attention. I thought pospassed us going forward there were sibly I had seen him at the beginning of the war in Brussels, so I asked the sentry his name. "That is our king, Albert," he said

saw the King of Belgium a number racy would have languished.

Panne, a hundred yards, possible be-Two men came out of the door, one youd the hotel where I spent mine. smartly dressed as a general in the noticed as any one of the other Bel-Belgian army. The other was older, gians who had retreated frem Antalso a general, wearing, if anything werp and Ghent shead of the army, Earlier experiences had the more gold braid of the two. They but preferred the chilly nights in an entered a waiting automobile and unheated seaside hotel in Belgium to darmes were my natural enemies, but drove off as casually as two men at comfort somewhere beyond. It seemed home might leave their office for their to be a point of courtesy on the part of the Belgians not to bother their king with ceremony at this trying time. I doubt if he cares much for ceremony, anyhow. Searching around for a single adjective to describe him, should call him off-handed. His manner, even then, while alert was It is easy to see why the casual. Belgians love him. If kings had always been as simple and direct as During the next couple of days I Albert, I am inclined to think democ-

CHARGES THAT ENGLISH **USE DUMDUMS REFUTED**

Sir Gilbert Parker Presents Denial, With Official Sanction of Charge That Kitchener's Men Are Using Prohibited Bullet in Campaign Against Germans in France.

SAYS SUCH AMMUNITION NOT FURNISHED TO BRITONS

By Sir Gilbert Parker.

(By the integrational News Service.) London, Jan. 9.—In commerce Gerany has always known how to adver- sive projectiles and the other signed ise its wares and its commercial trav- at The Hague in 1899, which explicelers have been experts at solicitations | itly stated that "Bullets with a hard of door to door canvass. Every em- envelope which does not entirely cover bassy has been a commercial agency, every minister has been expected to should not be used." expand the functions of the diplomat into any field of profit for the Ger-

man empire. Germans have taught the "nation of British soldiers during the war. shopkeepers," as they call the British, many things they did not know and possession of British soldiers at any do not want to learn. Faithful ser- time since the war began. No bullet phere of Calais. All the refugees and vants of Count Bernstorff with new authorized by the British war office born selicitude for the laws of war, could, in its elegitimate shape, prohave lately been exploiting in the duce the kind of wound seen in photoand Belgian soldiers, with a scattering United States so-called atrocities graphs distributed by tender hearted caused by dumdum bullets fired by

British soldiers. It is one of those carefully organized sensations of the German war poiicy intended to direct attention from disconsoling things-like the bombardment of unfortified towns such as Scarborough and Whitby and the ruthless murder of women, children and noncombatants without any reason

save killing of British people. That the British army or any regiment or battalion or company in that land had been wounded by bullets of army has used or was authorized to large calibre which contravened The

Refutation would be needless were it not that this state and ugly charge, that amputation had to be performed." made at the beginning of the war, has been revived in the United States through the distribution by commercial firms and other organizations of photographs purporting to exhibit the serving with the Germans.. horrible wounds inflicted by dumdum bullets fired from British rifles or re-

volvers.

Let us inquire into this dark business. The bullet of the British service rifle, like the German service bullet, is pointed and nickel-sheathed and is as humane a bullet as can be made. The sheath prevents the bullet from breaking into fragments save in very exceptional circumstances, that is, after a riccochette, etc., though sometimes, as Sir Victor Horsely in his report on these bullets points out, so-called explosive effects are sometimes caused by any projectile under circumstances of a bullet fired at relatively short range or possessing a residual velocity exceeding 1500 feet per second and passing through a closed body or cavity such as the skull or the

center of a hollow bone." The German service bullet is very similar to the British service bullet. Its muzzle velocity is rather more than that of the British bullet and its weight and size rather less.

Neither of these bullets would cause wounds similar to those inflicted by dumdum bullets, which are so evilly destructive because of their explosive nature, except in circumstances such s related by Sir Victor Horsely.

Hague Begulations Not Clear. The regulations laid down by the sources in his special cable to the In-Hague conference of 1907 are not very ternational News Service, were circuclear in regard to the expanding bul- lated in the United States by promi lets, the definition being confined to nent German and American citizens.

ever, based upon two international declarations, one signed at St. Petersthe core or is pierced with incisions,

Bullets with soft cores and thin envelopes which are shattered on contact with the human body are not and have In the exploitation of wares the not been served out as ammunitien to Such bullets have not been in the

German atrocity mongers in the United States, whose nerves are unshaken by the massacre of thousands of old men unarmed civilians, women and children at Louvain, Tremonde and elsewhere, vibrate with horror at the wounds pro duced by an explosive bullet which never came from a British ammuni-

It is certainly a fact, however, that soldiers treated in British hospitals during the fighting in German Togotered, and in the words of an official memorandum, "tissue so damaged These bullets were found upon the

bodies of prisoners, both natives and Germans, captured in Togoland, also on the bodies of dead native soldiers German newspapers also play with the fact that our revolver ammunition, marks .4 and .5 pattern are flat at the fore end instead of confcal. Here they say is proof that we have defied international law and

that these are dumdum bullets intended to produce ghastly wounds. The dumdum bullet is not, however flat nosed. A flat nosed bullet is as humane as any other bullet. It is, indeed, in absolute accordance with international law that these revolver bullets with flat fore end are not heathed at all and have neither a

hard envelope or a soft core. They are in substance solid and of one material. They do not expand and. indeed, are less likely to expand than the regular service bullet in a sheath with conical nose.

The Rules of the Game. The war has been in progress for five months and whatever else may be said of that army under control of Lord Kitchener, whose whole career has been a combination of skill, wisdom, fairness and humanity, it has fulfilled beyond even its past record a reputation for chivalry and a regard for the rules of the game.

The charges to which Sir Gilbert Parker makes remy from official sources in his special cable to the Inprohibition of "Projectiles calculated to cause suffering."

The charge was made that the Duke of Wellington's infantry, which sailed from Dublin Aug. 8 and landed at

Ostend August 9, had among its ammunition dumdum bullets. Other ammunition boxes shipped to the front by the steamship Lanofrance of the Lamport and Holt line, are said an RESOURCES IN ALL have contained dumdum bullets. was alleged that these bullets were made by Eley Bros., Limited, No. 254 Gravesend Road, London, PARTS OF COUNTRY Photographs purporting to show horrible wounds made by these dumdum bullets were given as exhibits and

taken in the Halle hospital, near Berlin. These photographs were not ac-Alaska, Especially, Is Rich companied by names of soldiers or certificates of doctors as to the cause Beyond Reckoning in Poof the wounds for verified by the oath tential Mineral Wealth. The German-American citizens evi-

United States Contains World's Greatest Supply of Phosphate and Much Potash.

Washington, Jan. 9 .- With the great nations of Europe wasting their wealth scattering the deadly missiles among and their resources with freehanded disregard, and this country being Sir Gilbert Parker's reply to this forced to depend more and more upon in the war office in London. It was eral resources, the question of our unapproved in substance by Lord Kitch- developed stores takes on an interest ener before it was cabled to the United such as it never before has had. In this connection the National Geo-If the charge is reiterated from any graphic society has prepared a statement which says:

"In addition to the wonderful ag

American editors to make a most thor- ricultural and mineral development which already has taken place in the ough investigation and will give such commission every facility for a full United States, and which makes this country outrank any other in the world in the value of her crops and BULGARS TO BE NEUTRAL the product of her mines, we have vast undeveloped resources. We have more the product of her mines, we have vast coal, more petroleum, more phosphate. and more copper than any other coun-Sofia, via Rome, Jan. 9 .- The king try. Our coal reserves reach such an gave an audience to members of paroverwhelming total as to make the American desert still remain to be re liament, who recommended that the combined coal reserves of the next six claimed for fruit, grain, vegetable and strictest neutrality be maintained durgreatest producing nations—all of grazing land. Millions of acres of ng the war, as the slightest untoward whom are at war-dwindle into insig- coal lands are in store ready to be ncident would be likely to imperil nificance. Zinc, lead, silver, timber, he existence of Bulgaria. For this salt, iron ore and other staples of arises. eason, they said, the utmost care is commerce are here in undeveloped storing vast quantities of petroleum ecessary on the part of the king and abundance. Alaska is the greatest of for future use. Innumerable water the government to see that Bulgaria our unexploited treasure troves.

it contains today less than 40.000 white inhabitants, less than 1000 for each year it has been in our possession. The purchase was made as a means of protection against possible aggression of a foreign nation and without hope that it would be even years we have given it little more than the most casual concern; yet its mines, fisheries, and furs alone have added to our wealth the grand sum of \$500,-000,000. Individual fortunes have been made in that country larger than the price paid to Russia for the whole

territory. "Its waters are teeming rich with skins and fish. How rich we know, POSSIBILITIES IN DESERT because they have been proved. But how rich its lands are in gold and because they have been proved. But copper, coal and oil, fron and zinc, no one knows. The prospector has gone far enough, however, to tell us that no other section of our land today makes so rich a mineral promise. And in agriculture the government itself produce in abundance all that can be raised in the Scandinavian countries. (Sitka has cooler summers and warmer winters than Washington, D. C.), the hardy cereals and vegetables. meats and berries off which 9,000,000 people live in Norway. Sweden and Finland. It has been estimated that

> Alaska can be made self-sustaining agriculturally. "It is a territory one-fifth the size be called a wagon road. It has a road, which terminate either in the wilderness or at a private industry.

Possibilities in Arid Lands. "Alaska does not by any means comprise all of our undeveloped reopened as the need for their richness Southwestern oil fields are powers throughout the middle west "The largest body of unused and and west are waiting to be harnessed.

neglected land in the United States is Our vast deposits of phosphate rock, Alaska. It is now nearly half a century embracing millions of acres and consince we purchased this territory, and taining billions of tons of phosphate undoubtedly form the world's greatest supply. These deposits run for hunof miles through Wyoming Utah, Montana and Idaho. In 1910 the United States produced 52 per cent of the world's phosphate output. within the United States was made self-supporting. In the intervening 46 some time ago, though little has been done in the way of its development The department of the interior has would for some time at least make the farmers of this country independent of foreign sources. It lies, however, still indeveloped. Germany, up to now, has had a world monopoly of potash."

'Jug Handle" Trade Rapped in Chicago

President of Illinois, Manufacturing Association Says United States Does Not Sell Enough to South America.

South American countries were described by Edward N. Hurley, newly elected president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, in an address Swiss Clergymen there are 50,000,000 acres of this land before members of the Traffic club that will make homes for a people in the Hotel LaSalle. buy from Brazil \$75,000,000 to

as sturdy as those of New England \$95,000,000 worth of coffee a year, being that country's best customer,' said Mr. Hurley. of the United States containing less from us, its purchases of American than 1000 miles of anything that can goods during the fiscal year having amounted to less than \$40,000,000. This few inconsiderable stretches of rail- unquestionably a jug handled affair, for we are constantly told that the way to increase our trade with South America is to buy more South Amerian products. It is evidently impossible for us to buy more coffee than we consume.

of European capital in South America It is conceivable that various projects on terms unusually advantageous to American capital. No manufacturer ooking for greater South American rade can afford to ignore the possibilty of financially encouraging this deplore a dark continent."

Awarded to Three That Torpedoed the Turkish Battleship Messudieh on December 13. London, Jan. 9 .- The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Lieutenant Commander Norman B. Holbrook, commander of the submarine B-11, for torpedoing the Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles on Decem-Victoria Crosses have also been

Victoria Cross Is

awarded to Second Lieutenant James Leach and Sergeant John Hogan of the Second battalion of the Manchester regiment for "conspicuous bravery near Festubert on the 29th of October, when, after their trench had been taken by Germans, and after two attempts to recapture it had failed, they voluntarly decided on the afternoon of the same day to recover the rench themselves, and, working from traverse to traverse at close quar-Chicago, Jan. 9,-"Jug handled ters, with great bravery, gradually trade relations" between the United Succeeded in regaining possession of the States and Brazil, as well as other the trench. They killed eight of the south American countries were de-

To Aid Prisoners

Will Go to Detention Camps in France and Germany With Ample Punds to Buy Wecessities.

Berne, via Paris, Jan. 9 .- After protracted negotiations, in which Jo W. Garrett, representative of the United States with the French government at Bordeaux, took part, France and Germany have consented to Switzerland's sending a Swiss Protestant clergyman to visit the prisoners in the detention camps in France, and a Cath olic clergyman to the camps in Ger-

Both these clergymen will be provided with ample funds which they The Rev. Mr. Zimmerli, who leaves for France, will take from Germany elopment. They are not asked to ex- the first instalment of \$25,000 for the

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maintains her neutral position.

proofs. They were said to have been

dently believe them to be authentic

The charges and documents have

een furnished to several senators and

It was not charged that any Brit-

ish commanding officer or war office

official is responsible. It was ex-

pressly said that dumdum bullets

and could not be distinguished by

sight from standard cartridges even

by experts. The inference was that

charge is made from official sources

responsible source the British gov-

ernment will invite a commission of

regular British ammunition.

and complete inquiry.

of photographers.

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