

# OVERSEAS WITH BATTERY A Chronicle of Oregon Artillerymen in France

Flying Artillery."

Corporal Walter F. Cornwell, the author Corporal Walter F. Cornwell, the author of the accompanying chronicle of the overseas experiences of Battery A. 147th (Oregon) Field Artillery, is a member of The Journal family, who left his duties while the battery was mobilized at Camp Withyoombe in the spring of 1917. This account of Battery A's activities since it sailed January 8, 1918, reveals a succession of interesting facts that consorahip heretofore has kept from the public, and which will be read. kept from the public, and which will be read with eager interest in the Oregon country. The

By Walter F. Cornwall

chronicle will be presented in installments in The



When Battery 'A." One Hundred Forty-seventh field artillery, boarded the converted British transpor "Olympic" on January 10, 1918, there was much speculation as to whether anyone would ever see the lines. Resorted troubles in Austria and Ger-

many caused man to believe that the time for the finish was at hand. But conditions found upon the arrival on foreign soil gave a different aspect and all settled down to that thorough preparation which American troops received from their French in-

On the big ships the battery was crowded into two small compartments. Hammocks were strung so close that there was one solid mass of canvas. Heing so crowded, most of the fellows spent practically all their time on deck. This made it much more comfortable, as the stuffiness of the early morning passed off during the day.

Trip Over Pleasant

There was an English mess which wasn't quite as tasty as our rations, and this coupled with the lack of "sea legs," made appetites pretty finicky during the yoyage. The British cooks found, partment on the boat which was the storhowever, that the boys had a tremend- ing place for packs and rolls. Comfortous appetitle for jam, so that the last ably, it would probably have held a batfew days found an increase in the con- tery, but this time there was the whole sumption of rations.

The trip was pleasant. Only one day was there much of a sea. This day found tables were heaped high with the equipa heavy wind that broke the spray over ment. For sleeping quarters empty stalls the bow. Land was first sighted early on the deck above were used. in the morning of January 18, when a lightly snow clad coast line could be discerned far ahead and to the left. All day reached within a few hours. we traveled a few miles from what we afterwards learned were the shores of Scotland.

About 7 p. m. as we were all making anchored near the upper end of the Isle Scotland.

preparations for rolling in, the steady of Wight. It was reported that two ships grind of the machinery ceased. We were had been sunk. then marched up to turn in our blankets and life preservers, which had been worn other attempt was made but the boat constantly, and were given the freedom hardly got under headway before it of the deck for the first time such a priv- again turned and re-anchored. That elege had been given at night.

As I stepped out on deck a feeling came around. over me that I will never forget. The turned back because a new lane was given practical instruction in adjusting boat no longer recked, hardly a breeze being cut through the mine fields. A rewas blowing; there was a calm that left port was also put out that we were supa balmy, happy feeling, the result of posed to have been lost. This report was days of nerves. It was one of those mo- supposed to have been sent home and ments when a pipe and a can of tobacco it caused a little worry on the part of make a man feel like a king.

Landing Is Secretive As we were sneaked out of New York. covered tracks and loaded onto a wait- away.

on life was an enigma. the snow and zero weather of New York. possibilities of submarines became men-we passed through a country of never acing. A few of the fellows crawled into On May 23 the battery was taken to Passing through the towns and villages, easy access to the companionway. the khaki clad troops were given rousing cheers by the women and girls working in the mills and factories, and by the civilian population in general.

A Stop at Winchester

The train halted at Winchester just had not been rescinded and one of the at dark. We were hurried off the train guards walked unknowingly up to an ofand marched through the city to Camp ficer and commanded that he stop smok-Morn Hill, an English, and our first ing. The Englishman was very indig-"Rest Camp." Barracks were assigned nant, called for the sergeant and com-with three boards for a bunk. I don't plained that it was no longer necessary think many had much rest that night. It to take such precautions. was only an inkling to conditions that The sergeant also failed to recognize had to be contended with later, but those the officer and under any conditions was days were yet far away.

The nickname "Starvation camp" gan to be applied to rest camps, "hard dered the sergeant to call the officer of "We came here to rest and of such orders. starved to death. 146 F. A." But later on, as the units began to take their turns January 24 and we were marched to on the lines, these rations became mat- what was known as Rest Camp No. 2. ter of fact. Our fancied troubles were Here we were again introduced to rest only results of necessity.

There were many Tommies at this bunks consisted of a long line of double camp who were awaiting to be assigned bunks, upper and lower, being conto units. Everyone who could corner one of them quizzed them very thoroughly. It was to be a new vacation, gle beds. no one knew just what was coming, and all were anxious to find out.

Across the Channel

After a day's rest, we were marched back to the train the morning of January 21. A short ride brought us into Southampton and there we laid around the dock for a few hours before being loaded onto a horse transport. On the ship were the first battalion of the One Hundred Forty-seventh field artillery, a British hospital unit and about 200

#### HEAVEN-HELL-PURGATORY— Where Are the Dead?



EVANGELIST

L. K. DICKSON will answer the question from the Bible "Can the Dead Return to Us Now?"

Sunday Night at 7:45 o'Clock cipal attractions are the chateau, which

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Battery," "Battery 'A'," "First Bat-tery, Field Artillery," "Battery A,

Field Artillery." "Battery A. U. S.

Volunteers." "Battery A. Field Artil-

Forty-seventh Field Artillery, U

The commanders have been: Cap

tain F. C. Paine, 1866- -- trecords

lost): Captain Thomas Mountain

1880-1885; Captain W. J. Riley, 1885-

1889; Captain Thomas Adams, 1889-

1890; Captain Ward S. Stevens, 1890-

1891 (died in office), Captain E. L.

Anderson, T891-1892 (dismissed)

First Lieutenant W. R. Hiff, 1892

1892 : Captain George H. Thing, 1892-

1893 (relieved); First Lieutenant Ed

Unrath, 1893-1893; Captain R. S

Greenleaf , 1893-1898 (until after

being mustered out of United States

service); Captain H. U. Welch, 1898.

1915; First Lieutenant George B. Ot-

terstedt. 1915-1915 Captain Charles

W. Helme, 1915-1916; Captain Bert

V. Clayton, 1916-1917 (transferred to

army postal service); Captain Rich-

ard J. Dorer, 1917- -- (present com-

Toward evening of the second day an-

night there was a lot of rumors passing

Arrival at Le Havre

lishmen began to start smoking. Orders

somewhat overbearing. The Britisher

The ship docked on the morning of

wooden framework to divide it into sin-

long lines. At no time was there more

than two hours between the finish of one

meal and the lineup for the next. The

fellows were all crabby, as "iron ra-

tions" were getting very monotonous,

Friends Encountered

met friends whom they had known in

the small box cars, about 36 to a car

At Artillery School

mur. We had lost all but "A" and "C"

batteries. It was while waiting to be

learned we were to be stationed at a

school of artillery. It was an agreeable

duty to carrying ammunition.

are well worn by the ages.

surprise for we had imagined that we

Saumur is an ideal French city on

the banks of the Loire river, and about

100 miles inland. Before the war it had

is situated on a high bluff at the south-

cathedral. Both of these old bits of ma-

sonry date from the early centuries and

The chateau has been converted into

sort of museum. There are many

non, the Frenchman who played an im-

portant part in the Franco-Prussian

ern extremity of the city, and St. Peters

population of about 14,000. The prin-

marched to our new quarters that we

The next day the train halted at Sau-

A detachment of the One Hundred

ging from both sides of the counter.

which we were started.

comfortable.

For mess all troops in the camp were

then lost almost complete control, or-

some of the fellows.

We were supposed to have

mander).

night.

1872-1880; Captain Thomas Adams,

'Battery A. One Hundred

were very careful to explain to us that RECORD FOR CONTINUwhat we were buying was sparkling wine, that the word champagne had OUS SERVICE HELD been erroneously brought into use and BY BATTERY A that there was no difference between that of Saumur and that of the Cham-Battery A is declared to be th

oldest volunteer military organization, in continuous existence, west of We were marched onto the Chardonais and given a talk by Lieutenant Colonel anti-aircraft bursts. the Missouri river. Preliminary organization took place in December Glasford, commandant. We were to be 1865, to be followed in February, 1866 given a thorough training, after which by permanent organization with F he batteries were to take charge of all firing duties for the school. If we made C. Paine as captain. The organization under the comprehensive title good it would be a permanent assign-"First battery, field artillery, Ore ment, probably for the duration of the gon National Guard" has been known under the following titles: "Portland "Portland Light

pagne district.

Good barracks awaited us, and all made themselves comfortable for a long stay. The Y. M. C. A. had chartered a beautiful building with a wooded park Long before it had been the abode of French countess.

The first week was spent in the school a soldier, most of the time being devoted to squad movements. After this there was to be two weeks of intensive raining for the drivers and cannoneers. The two batteries were divided into two sections, one of drivers and one can-The drivers were given ingun drill, the cannoneers in gun drill.

In Quarantine

An epidemic of mumps sent the batery into partial quarantine on February 16 and next day a 14 day quarantine for diphtheria was put into effect. The time was spent under heavy guard and there was an awful load off our shoulders when it was finally lifted March 1; The battery commander's details were hen started to school, the instrument tor again. detail being given instruction in topog raphy, the signal detail in telephony, The school lasted for approximately two nonths, during which time the signal detail laid miles of wire in a terrible battle (Vin Blanc) and the instrument detail, with imaginary guns, blew down hundreds of targets, including all prominent points and church steeples.

As soon as the gun crews were ready battalion. The space under the tables they took over firing duties at the range. was completely filled and most of the near Fontevrault. It was while these crews were working that all non-com-Very few warning of the dangers of gas and liquid fire. two hours a week of firing and hours The passage could not be made that of labor on the roads. How many As soon as the boat reached the American troops have spent part of their improving France's wonderful

Of Historic Interest

The Saumur artillery school was a school for officers who received commissions in the States and for noncommissioned officers who were studying for commissions. These were known as aspirants. On the range they were and controlling fire. At Fontevrault was a tomb which

contained a basrelief of King Henry II and at another place a basrelief of King Richard III of England. These were of interest to members of the batteries, but entrance was forbidden to enlisted

The next evening a start was made | About the first of April it became so were we sneaked out of Liverpool. after the usual time. Before we started positively known that we were destined From the dock's building we were we were treated to a little bombing to take our place on the line. The marched always under cover to some party that took place a short distance aspirants gave us many tips about what A battery of lights played the was to be expected. Germany had taken ing train, with a toy engine. From then sky and flashes could be seen rather in- the offensive and had developed an open distinctly. This caused a tremor of ex- style of warfare. Each time they were The trip across England was a beauti- citement that was added to as the ship stopped, but it could be seen that all ful one. There was a big change from turned its nose into the channel, and the trained troops were to be used, and

there were being plowed for war gardens. but most slept where they would have miles from Saumur. Here there was a guard, no lights being permitted. As day previous. harbor of Le Havre, many of the Engbarns or any available building.

Off for the Front

The next 10 days were spent in light deadly danger and everything depended which the masks were put into place.

On June 3 two batteries of the One Hundred Twentieth field artillery came to relieve us and we pulled our freight for the front. The journey lasted from rations' being the rule. On one of the boards of our wooden mattresses was increased for some minutes with his views at the little village of Foug. near Toul. Here there was a platform for unloading carriages so the equipment was quickly assembled and we made an hour's march to Lay St. Remy, where we were billeted.

On June 10 the first two sections went camps barracks and mess. This time the into the lines under the tutorship of Battery "E" of the One Hundred Second field artillery. The boys received a structed of a heavy wire mesh with a warm reception. "Fritz" spened up before the guns were put into position but. outside of a few hastily acquired pompadours, no damage was done. marched onto a parade ground, lined up and marched to the mess houses in four

battery was taken to Andilly and an yes." echelon was established. From here the second platoon took its guns and with the first, went into position as a battery near the little village of Ansauville, in front of Mount Sec.

Fritz played the roads pretty strong and made life miserable for the drivers who had to haul ammunition. One place especially, "Dead Man's Curve," was a favorite and every morning there would There was what had been a mess com- Sixty-second infantry (Third Oregon) be a new tale to tell of some close was on duty and a few of the fellows call.

Oregon. These with the Englishmen who While in these positions the fourth secwere in camps, either on their way to or tion was sent as a sniping gun into a from the lines, formed a companionship forward position. The duties of such a that is typical of troops who are gath- gun were to lay low under camouflage ered for a mission such as the one upon during the day and at night to fire upon some area in the rear of the German Rumors commenced to spread that the lines, be it a road or some spot where regiment was to be split. Battery "A" troops were known to be concentrated. Battery "C" were to go together, Another crew was working on new posiwhile "B" and "E" were to go sometions which had only been partially comwhere near the Swiss border, and "D" pleted when rumors of a meve came and "F" were supposed to go someplace else. At any event all were loaded into floating in. The guns were moved to the positions and registered but before any firing was done, were pulled back to the The night was quite cold, there was no Swiss border.

All night we traveled, through Menilla-Tour and Toul to a place a few miles to lose time from my work. south of Toul where camp was made at in the afternoon made camp about a mile

Here we rested over night and next day, starting out again about 10 p. m. would have to do anything from guard and traveling until 6 a. m. to the railway at Ligny. The material was loaded and breakfast was served before the train started. No one was as yet aware of our destination. Italy had been placed with the possibilities so, as the train was headed south, the choice lay between Al-

sace and Italy. 4 Dog Tired

However, all speculation was stopped ever really helped me until I got Tanat about 10 p. m. that evening when we lac. Since taking this medicine, and were detrained at Belfast. As we were have just finished my fourth bottle, hem some equipment used by MacMa- it, displaying the friendly concentric cir-

physically, but that didn't stop another The surrounding country produces road march. The battery was taken and energy now and am able to work about five miles to the little village of every day and feel fine all the time." sparkling wine of the Saumur district Tretudans. By the time the carriages NO FOR CATALOGUE is almost as well known as that of were lined up, and the picket line Champagne. Many of the producers stretched, supper and breakfast was Owl Drug Co.—Adv.

ready and the first gray streaks of morning were beginning to appear. As the fellows were in line awaiting their turn at the chow, imaginary chips were dangling dangerously on every shoulder. One hundred and twenty hours of almost ceaseless travel had told strongly upon the nerves of the men. I don't believe I have

ever seen them in quite so bad a humor. Horses and men were billeted and all carriages were placed under cover. We were told that Germany had control of the air at this place., Maybe she did. but she never took much advantage of it. Once in a while a plane would be revealed somewhere along the eastern skyline by the white downy puffs of the

Rest Is Enjoyed

Life was very pleasant in this little place. There was no drill, the time be ing left for rest and recuperation. Outside of the care of horses, nothing was asked. Near this village was located another slightly larger one. Chatenois An ammunition factory was located here, which made it somewhat livelier than the ordinary village.

July 1 saw us break camp at this rather delightful place. The destination was the lines again. menced our journey there was a common feeling that encompassed every This was to be our second sector and we felt like veterans, ready for anything Fritz might produce.

At night camp was made in a little woods just across the ancient French struction in harnessing, equitation and frontier. The trees were supposed to have been burned with mustard gas and we were compelled to carry our masks at all times. While at work they could be hung near, but no one took any on getting far away from this devoted friend. To make the setting complete, some 90 mm, guns were supposedly in position of reserves. Early in the morning of July 2 we were awakened by a somewhat heavy barrage. It looked like we were entering a real sec-That evening the battery moved up

and went into position between Geuvenauten and Trabauch-le-Hout. were somewhat surprised to find that were supposed to be at least two or three miles in the rear.

At the Front

prepared. The positions lay in a rather heavy woods in uncovered gun pits. missioner officers were put through a There had been some pretense at conseries of gases and given a needless structing shelters, the dugouts were not These crews will never forget up a little. Barracks had been bull The machine gun did not fire. Before the forced deportation of Belgian works those days of labor. There would be just behind the guns and were used as such splendid resistance even German sleeping quarters.

Twice an airplane came over and attempted to adjust the Boche fire, Antiaircraft fire drove him off each time before he could accomplish his mission. A few shells landed in front of the guns. but none very close. Shrapnel cases. from the anti-aircraft bursts, came singing down, making a noise like a broken along under a heavy burden.

One afternoon a battery of German 7's dropped about 70 shells into the vicinity of the eschelon. It was the first time most of the men had been close to shell fire and it can be safely said there was some disturbance. The horses were quickly removed from danger and a little later all were taken back to La Grange, about six miles distant

(To be continued next Sunday.)

#### Suspected Pro-Hun's Loyalty Was Proved

den in the fireplace in the camp owned men that they were free and could re-We passed through a country of never acing. A few of the fellows crawled into On May 25 the batter, about five by Edwin Coolbaugh of New York, who lace to concentrate the quots of horses was drowned while crossing the ice on The upper deck was under heavy that had been issued about two weeks Little Sebago lake, were bonds valued guard, no lights being permitted. As day previous. The men were scattered at \$11,000 and \$45 in currency. Private broke and the ship began to pull into the throughout the place, being billeted in papers and accounts showed Coolbaugh had invested \$20,000 in Liberty bonds. As result of Coolbaugh's admission that he was of German descent, federal inquiry has been made concerning him in drill and organization of material. Gas New York and Milwaukee, but no ground mask drill predominated. The idea was whatever was found for suspicion beaten into the heads that gas was a against the man. An irregularly drawn will leaving the greater part of his esupon the quickness and precision with tate to his fiance, Miss Helen Morrison of New York, was found.

#### Doughboy's Answer Broke Up Meeting

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 4.-(I. N. S.)-Captain A. C. Smith, army medical corps, writes an interesting letter from gave the chaplain some extra work. "The chaplain," Captain Smith said, been trying to get a boy pardoned who was sent to the guard house for 14 days Sunday service and spoke the words 'Art thou footsore, art thou weary?" this lad Three days later the remainder of the broke up the service by saying: 'Gosh,

# MARTIN SAYS HE NEVER FELT AN BETTER THAN NOW

Tanlac Overcame Troubles After Everything Else Had Failed

"Never in all my life have I enjoyed echelon on the night of June 20 and next better general health than I do now. room to unroll the blankets and all in all evening the battery started moving to said W. J. Martin of 933 Amhurst street. that night of January 27 was all but Chateau-Thierry or some place near the Portland, Or., recently. "But, before 1 began taking Tanlac I was in such a bad way that I was constantly having

"On the fourth of last. April," he con-3 a. m. We were called again at 6 and tinued, "I was taken down with ptomaine at 8 started back through Toul and early poisoning and after this attack it seemed mpossible for me to get my stomach back to normal. I had no desire for food of any kind and what I did eat caused gas, nausea, bloating and distress. I fell off in weight, lost all my energy and keep going. I was under treatment for bad, or worse, than ever,

unloading an airplane flew over the sta- have actually gained 14 pounds and am antiquities of historic origin, among tion. A strong searchlight played upon just like a new man. My stomach never gives me the slightest trouble now, no Everyone was dead tired, mentally and big I can hardly eat enough. I have gotten back all of my old time strength

### ARRAYING OF FLEMINGS AGAINST WALLOONS, VON BISSING'S NEAT IDEA

## HOLDING BELGIUM AFTER WAR, PLAN OF HUN GENERAL

Wily Old Governor Shaped Things, Until Hindenburg Set Plans Awry, to Dismember Country.

SLAVE DRIVE IS MODIFIED

Deportations Cease and Those Removed to Germany "by Mis-Returned to Homes.

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THE story of the quarrymen of Lessins who resisted the Germans when by using the most barbarous methods. they tried to compel them to work for the eschelon was established about 200 them in Belgium itself, had already beor 300 yards to the left flank. Eschelons come well known in Belgium. Later these quarrymen had been sent to Ger many, where they were put on a diet similar to that of the Soltau camp. Besides hunger, other means were used The guns went into positions already to compel them to work. One day they

were lined before a machine gun and told that if they did not immediately consent to work they would be shot. They all replied that they would rather dressed a petition to his majesty the weil constructed, but the boys fixed them die from bullets than die from hunger, emperor, begging him to put an end to persistence grew weary; some of the workmen were released and returned to their homes; they were in a lamentable condition, and some of their heroic comrades died. It seems, indeed, to have been the cus-

tom generally in the slave compounds menace the working men with machine guns. One returning group was sideration of the governor general and annexed it to the empire. bearing in a truck that is rumbling composed of two or three hundred men of competent authorities, himself renear Munster; the greater number had examination. been able somehow to endure and to been made to undergo.

> them exposed for 10 hours to cold and rain; then, thinking that they were sufficiently reduced, they ranged about of them before machine guns; the order to work was given; if they refused they were to be shot. And they on their return, which at first was so all refused.

The order was given to fire. They id not flinch, and the Germans fired in as I know, none except those physically said that some of the authorities pres- turned to Belgium, and most of them ent were not able to conceal their emo-Gray, Maine, Jan. 4 .- (I. N. S.) -Hid- tions and that they announced to the turn to Belgium.

Inevitable German "But"

Another group less numerous rethe train on its arrival at Mons; about 50 were so enfeebled and exhausted that they could scarcely walk, and were led away from the railway station to their homes supported by two or three relatives. And yet all of the men had been in a tragedy that transcended any yet examined by German doctors before they were deported and all those who a deed worse than the atrocities, worse In six weeks' time these strong, healthy, portations, vigorous workmen had been turned to skeletons.

no longer able to endure the food, be- to destroy the soul. They murdered eral von Bissing himself, and with a surrendered, and agreed to came ill. work. He was set to digging, in spite of the fact that he was not physically France about a local boy overseas who fitted for such work; and, far from being a chomeur, his factory at Ghlin in the meantime had never ceased to operate. After the protests made by the president and the king of Spain at Berlin, because, when the chaptain was holding certain influences were set in motion Belgium stopped, and returning from a present a petition to that end. visit to Berlin, undertaken as a result of these efforts. Lancken brought back appeal to the emperor, the emperor and then, but we were thinking and would suspend the deportations and or- talking of other things. Nor had the der the return of the men. The cardinal deed as yet been consummated. But on therefore prepared and sent an appeal, March 21 there appeared on the walls signed by all the personalities in Bel-gium. Lancken took the cardinal's let-understood in all of its implications, was ter to Berlin and came back with the reply. The emperor had been graciously right more serious than any of the deeds pleased to grant the request, the de- that, had marked the German adventure ported men were to be returned to Belgium, but-the inevitable, sinister "but" n all German negotiations-they must work for the Germans in Belgium.

But in a lenten pastoral letter, which he had written on Sexagesima Sunday and had read in all the churches, the cardinal had spoken out once more; he had publicly expressed the horrors of the deportations.

Germans in Rage Again

Those who are fighting for the liberty of the Belgian flag are brave men. Those interned in Holland and Germany, who raised their fettered hands to heaven on behalf of their country, are tion, also serve their fatherland to the of the administrative organization of walls or in the retirement of their own concerning the ministry of arts and sciliomes, pray, toll, and weep, awaiting the return of their absent ones, and our common deliverance.

tears they have prayed God to sustain publication of the above-mentioned arheir courage and fidelity to the honor of their husbands and sons, carried off by force to the enemy's factories. These gallant men have been heard at the got to where it was an effort for me to hour of departure, rallying their energy two and a half months for which I paid by a supreme effort, to chant the nato instill courage into their comrades, or one hundred and five dollars, and which ational hymn, we have seen some of them gave me only a little passing relief, as on their return, pale, haggard human my trouble would soon come back just as wrecks; as our tearful eyes sought their dim eyes we bowed reverently before "So I can truthfully say that nothing them for all unconsciously they were revealing to us a new and unexpected aspect of national heroism. "After this, can it be necessary to preach courage to you?"

the Germans were once more in a rage had matured it; when he returned he and threatened to rescind the promise promulgated it. that the deportations would be discontinued. They contented themselves at and as we thought it over and talked last, however, with arresting the secre- it over we could just see why Von Bissevery day and feel fine all the time." tary of the cardinal and some of the ing had been so opposed to the depor-

As a result of the cardinal's words



Discharging supplies for the commission on Belgian relief

ment was made, and appeared in the least differed with. Hindenburg la ma- stroy the nation; it was part of the unjournals in Belgium:

"Berlin, 14th March, 1917. "Certain prominent Belgians belong ing to various groups have recently admen into Germany, and to have those Belgians who have been sent there returned to their homes.

"Those who signed that petition directly addressed to his majesty have dramatizing himself amid acclamations death in 1917, there was published a just been informed that the emperor has of enthasiastic "Hochs!" of a posterity decided to submit the request which that would hall him as the first dictathey have drawn up to the careful con- tor of Belgium and as the man who had of all ages, who came from the camp serving a final decision until after that

"In the meantime, his majesty has survive the sufferings that they had given an order to have returned imme- ment for the old general when, posing diately to Belgium, if this has not al- as a patron of leaning and of art, and To force them to work, their Ger- ready been done, those Belgians sent to the savior of the Flemish people, at the man taskmasters had almost entirely Germany by mistake, and to suspend very moment in which he was delivering deprived them of food, and had left uitil further notice the forced deporta- an address in opening the Flemish unition to Germany of unemployed Bel- versity at Ghent, he could catch the glans.

> Unfit Only Ones Returned The condition that they must work

deeply resented, proved to have in the end only an academic interest. So far ties in Belgium was always referred to ties that might be obtained. Belgium Before such resolution it was incapable of working were ever rewere so far gone that they were brought home only to die,

We supposed, however, that with the lishment of two administrations where an actuality. He says that after the imperial promise the deportations had one had served before, one that had conclusion of peace, they, the Germans ome to an end and that we could in- been in operation for more than 80 cannot permit Belgium to be resuscitated dulge the natural feeling of relief that years and was an integral part of the as a state and as a neutral country turned to the Hainault from the same would come with the passing of the most practical and satisfactory system and adds: camp; one of them was found dead in worst of the horrors the Germans had of government, based on the old com-

brought to Belgium. And yet, almost unnoticed, in those tion of the work of long years of Beluncertain days of anxiety and care, gian effort. there were being enacted the first scenes were not physically fit were rejected. than the Cavell case, worse than the de-

and of that stark objectivity which in- absolute necessity for innovation; the Will Take Off One of the men was the son of a stantly shocked the civilized portions of Belgian administration had carried on nanufacturer at Ghlin, who had been mankind. But this went deeper, was -as the English say-under German oche foreman of his father's factory far more subtle and insidious. The cupation for more than two years. The where 30 workmen were employed. After atrocities, the deportations and the rest, functionaries had continued at their heroic resistance of 35 days he was destroyed the body; this was an attempt posts at the express invitation of Gen-

men; this would assassinate a nation. On the third of March, or about that time, the German newspapers announced that the administration in Belgium would be separated; then 10 days later the German newspapers were filled with accounts of a "visit" to Berlin of a it was desired to dismember Belgium; accounts of a "visit" to Berlin of a group of Belgians, so called leaders among the Flemish, who had gone to the people, not only to divide them and present a petition to that end.

The berlin of a group of Belgians, so called leaders among the Flemish, who had gone to the people, not only to divide them and to break the national spirit, but to decrease of the people of the peo in an effort to have the slave drive in among the Flemish, who had gone to Preoccupied by my own problems and perplexities, I paid little attention to word that if Cardinal Mercier would this at the time; it was mentioned now

an offense against justice and natural in Belgium. The notice was as follows:

"There are formed in Belgium two administrative regions, one of which comprises the provinces of Antwerp, Limbourg, East and West Flanders, as well as the districts of Burssels and of Louvain; the other of which comprises the provinces of Hainault. Liege, Luxembourg and Namur, as well as the district of Nivelles.

"The administration of the first of these two regions will be directed from Bassels; that of the second from Na-

"All arrangements looking to the asbrave m.n. Our exiled compatriots, who bear in silence the weight of their isolabest of their ability, as do all those the two regions and the transfer of the souls who, either behind the cloister control, are reserved. For anything ences, the orders of the twenty-fifth October., 1915, thirteenth December and "We have listened to the mighty voices Bulletin of Laws and Orders, pp. 2930. of wives and mothers ;through their 2054 and 3319) remain in force until the

> "The governor general in Belgium. "FREIHERR VON BISSING, "Generaloberst. "Brussels, 21st March, 1917."

Had Deep Significance The order was the final flowering of

long cherished scheme of von Bissing's. a scheme for the complete conquest and agglutination of Belgium, cunningly devised and inaugurated by the transformation of the University of Ghent into a Flemish institution. He had meditated it for long months; its details had been studied with Machiavellian subtelty in the political department and while he was taking the cure at Wiesbaden he

The moment was hardly auspicious sparking wine of the Saumur district Tretudans. By the time the carriages is almost as well known as that of Champagne. Many of the producers Stretched, supper and breakfast was on the following announce- policy and why he had quarreled, or at spoonful, and in a few hours all the Fig Syrup but "California." Acceptable to the deportance of the ling had been so opposed to the ling had been so opposed to the deportance of the ling had been so opposed to the

niere douce (the gentle method) which altered purpose of the German military Hindenburg and his leaders could neither tolerate nor apparently understand.

The wily old Prussian general had in his hand a plan far greater than that which they had never swerved for an crude one of Hindenburg to batter the instant; they would first separate the Belgian nation into submission by the Flemish provinces from Belgium, and rude shock of his instruments of war: Von Bissing with his mediaeval ideas of life, surrounded by men who had studled "The Prince" of Machiavelli as engineers study text books, was already

Hindenburg's congng to the western front had ruined all his careful plans by his stubborn and imperious will. And it must have been a bitter and ironical mostrains of the "Lion of Flanders" sung by the Flemish workmen whom the stupid military men were dragging off into slavery.

The lafest and worst German atrocias la separation administrative, a phrase would remain inimical to Germany. He that hardly illustrates its sinister and develops his theory of the use Gertragic significance. It meant more, of many could make of Belgium, not only course, than a mere division of the prosaic functions of the civil administration | England in that future war, of which of the kingdom; it involved the estab- he speaks as though it were already munal system. It involved the destruc-

Would Quietly Crush Belgium The Hague convention made it in-

respect the laws in force in the country, the only exception recognized by whom they are to collect. They were of that sensational nature lute necessity." There had been no promise that they would not be molested. necessary to destroy this organization woman who is losing the alimness of youth? and in its place erect two organizations, one Flemish and the other Wal-

It was considered necessary because

oligarchy and the pan-Germanists to create a Mitteleuropa, a purpose from then attach them to the empire, thus gaining the great port of Antwerp and

the Belgian littoral. - After Governor General von Bissing's document that purports to be a memleft by him in which he sets forth his views of the future of Belgium, of Germany and of the world in general. The authenticity of this document, so far as I know, has never been authoritatively denied. In it Baron von Bissing says

"I propose to develop here an opinion already expressed by me in a previou memoir. I wish to speak of the crugi necessity, or rather the sacred duty, which imposes itself on us to hold Belglum under our influence and our domination, because the security of Germany demands that we do not give Belgium back its liberty."

The governor general in his memoi was without illusions. He said that there was no hope of reconciling the Belgians, and that in spite of all industrially, but as an outpost again

To Be Continued Next Sunday,

Send the Bills to "Bill" New York, Jan. 4 .- (I. N. S.) -- Son loyal" Americans here are wearing troubled looks these days. These are cumbent on the German occupant to they who invested heavily in German war bonds. They are wondering from

### All Excess Fat

Do you know that there is a simple, harm that they would not be mo-Why was it then considered be used wafely and secretly by any man or There is; and it is none other than the tablet form of the now famous Marmola Prescription, known as Marmola Prescription Tablets. You can well expect a reduction of from two to four pounds a week without dieting or exercis-ing. Marmola Prescription Tablets are sold by



#### Did your Child wake up Cross or Feverish?

Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated, cleanse the liver and bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally waste matter, sour bile and fermenting cross and peevish. See if the tongue is food which is clogged in the bowels coated; this is a sure sign that its passes out of the system and you have little stomach, liver and bowels need at- a healthy and playful child again. All when listless, pale, feverish, "stuffy" "fruit laxative" and it never falls to tention at once. with cold, throat sore, when the child effect a good "inside" cleansing. Direc-

diarrhea, remember, a gentle liver and bottle. first treatment given.

has tainted breath, doesn't eat, tions for babies, children of all ages sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, and grown-ups are plainly on the howel cleansing should always be the Keep it handy in your home, A little

given today saves a sick child tomor

