

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURKET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "old" French gunners who have saved the day for the allies on many a battlefield. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—His company takes part in another raid on the German trenches and shortly afterward assists in stopping a fierce charge of the Huns, who are moved down as they cross No Man's Land.

CHAPTER VIII—Sent to Dixmude with dispatches, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid, but escapes unhurt.

CHAPTER IX—He is shot through the thigh in a brush with the Germans and is sent to a hospital, where he quickly recovers.

CHAPTER X—Ordered back to sea duty, Depew joins the Condor, which makes several trips to the Dardanelles as a convoy. The Condor is almost battered to pieces by the Turkish batteries.

CHAPTER XI—The Condor takes part in many hot engagements in the memorable Gallipoli campaign.

CHAPTER XII—Depew is a member of a landing party which sees fierce fighting in the trenches at Gallipoli.

CHAPTER XIII—After an unsuccessful trench raid, Depew tries to rescue two wounded men in No Man's Land, but both die before he can reach the trenches.

CHAPTER XIV—Depew wins the Croix de Guerre for bravery in passing through a terrific artillery fire to summon aid to his comrades in an advanced post.

CHAPTER XV—On his twelfth trip to the Dardanelles, he is wounded in a naval engagement and, after recovering in a hospital at Beirut, he is discharged from service and sails for New York on the steamer George.

CHAPTER XVI—The George is captured by the German raider Moewa. Depew, with other survivors, is taken aboard the Moewa.

CHAPTER XVII—Transferred to the Yarrowdale, which was captured later by the Moewa, Depew and other prisoners suffer terrible hardships until they arrive in Germany.

CHAPTER XVIII—At Swinemunde, they are placed in a prison camp where they suffer terribly from cold, hunger and mistreatment at the hands of the guards.

CHAPTER XIX—The prisoners are transferred to Neuville, but get no better treatment there than at Swinemunde. Chapter XX—After several weeks at Neuville, they are transferred, once more to Dulmen, Westphalia, experiencing more of the same brand of German Kultur while making the journey.

CHAPTER XXI—Mr. Gerard, the American ambassador, visits Dulmen and when he finds Depew there, tells him he will endeavor to secure his release.

CHAPTER XXII—Within a short time, Depew is transferred to another camp at Brandenburg, known to prisoners as "The Hell Hole of Germany."

CHAPTER XXIII—Ambassador Gerard leaves Germany, with the breaking of diplomatic relations by the United States, but the Spanish ambassador visits the camp at Brandenburg and arranges for Depew's release. He finally reaches Rorschach, Switzerland, and is free.

When we got into the compartment and I found that the windows were not smashed I could not believe it at first until I remembered that this was not a prisoner train. We had a forty-eight hour ride to Lindau, which is on the Lake of Constance, and no food or water in that time. But still I did not mind it much. At Lindau they drilled me into a little house and took away all the addresses that I had, and then marched me over to the little boat which crosses the lake.

As I started up the gangway the last thing I received in Germany reached me—a crack across the back with a rifle.

The women and children on the dock had their flaps up and were yelling, "American swine!" But I just laughed at them. And when I looked around the boat and saw no German soldiers—only Swiss civilians—I rubbed my eyes and could not believe it. When they gave me bread, which was what I had decided I wanted most of all back in the camp, I thought I was in heaven sure enough, and when, forty-five minutes later, we arrived at Rorschach in Switzerland, I finally knew I was free.

CHAPTER XXIV

Back in the States

After I arrived at Rorschach I was taken to a large hall, where I remained over night. There were three

"You're supposed to be neutral," he said. And I said, "Yes, and when I was supposed to be neutral, too." But I said I would not look for trouble any more, and started back to the hotel. But no sooner was I underway than a Hun private came along and began to laugh at me. My hands itched again, and I could not help but slap him a few. We went round and round for a while, and then the Hun reversed and went down instead. Mr. Keene saw us, or heard about it, so he told me I had better go to Berna.

So off I went, with my passport. But the same thing happened in Berna. I tried very hard, but I just could not keep my hands off the Germans. So I guess everybody thought it was a good thing to tell me good-bye—anyway I was shipped into France, going direct to St. Nazaire and from there to Brest.

I made a short trip to Hull, England, with a letter from a man at Brandenburg to his wife. She was not at home, but I left the letter and returned to France. I was in France altogether about three weeks, and then went to Barcelona, Spain.

Then I took passage for the States on the C. Lopez y Lopez, a Spanish merchantman. We had mostly "Spigs" on board, which is navy slang for Spaniards. Almost every one of them had a large family of children and a raft of pets. We sailed down through Valencia, Almeria, Malaga, Cadiz and Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. When we left Las Palmas we had a regular menagerie aboard—parrots, canary birds, dogs, monkeys and various beasts. The stowage of that boat was some sight, believe me.

We had boat drill all the way across, of course, and from the way those Spigs rushed about I knew that if a submarine got us the only thing that would be saved would be monkeys. But we did not even have a false alarm all the way over.

I arrived in New York during the month of July, 1917—two years and a half from the time I decided to go abroad to the war zone to get some excitement. I got it, and no mistake. New York harbor and the old statue of Liberty looked mighty good to me, you can bet.

So here I am, and sometimes I have to pinch myself to be sure of it. I certainly enjoy the food and warmth I get here, and except for an occasional pro-German I have no trouble with anybody. My wounds break open once in a while, and I am often bothered inside, on account of the gas I swallowed. They say I cannot get back into the service. It is tough to be knocked out before our own boys get into the scrap.

But I do not know. I am twenty-three year old, and probably have a lot to live for yet. I ought to settle down and be quiet for a while, but comfortable as I am, I think I will have to go to sea again. I think of it many times, and each time it is harder to stay ashore.

THE END

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

HOW TO CAN

VEGETABLE MIXTURES

Attractive and economical vegetable mixtures to be served in salads, with omelets, escalloped dishes, and garnishes for meat dishes can be canned at home. This by-product may be canned often when small quantities are left from packing different vegetables whole. Any desired combinations may be made. Vegetables maturing in the same season should be used. A good combination for the spring would be carrots, peas, string beans and onions. A mixture which could be made from the fall garden might consist of peppers, celery, onions and small lima beans. (Beets cannot be used in such mixtures because they discolor the entire contents of the jar.) All these vegetables are prepared separately as for canning and packed in layers in previously boiled jars. Each layer should be packed as tightly as possible before the next is added. When the jar is filled, cover with brine (2½ ounces of salt to one gallon of water). Partially seal jars.

Processing with steam under pressure is recommended. Process pint jars 45 minutes under pressure of ten pounds. Seal immediately and cool in a draft-free place. When cold test for leaks and store in a cool, dark, dry place.

If the intermittent boiling process is used, boil for 90 minutes on the first day, and 60 minutes on the second and third days. Before each subsequent boiling the covers must be loosened, and after each boiling the covers must be securely tightened to make sealing complete. Cool, test for leaks and store.

If a single-period boiling process is used, place jars in the canner and boil for at least three hours. Seal, cool, test and store.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Some Fish

"In my entire piscatorial experience," said the truthful traveler, "I never came across a fish so accommodating as the shovel fish of South America. It has a snout the shape of a shovel and it will jump out on the bank and dig bait for you to catch it with."

CRUELTY AND LUST WEAPONS OF HUNS

Conquered Peoples Shamefully
Treated for Advantage of the
German State.

Prussian Officers Callously Tell How
Starvation and Abuse Are Made
to Serve Their Purpose—Cap-
tive Women Made Slaves.

This I have seen. I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system.—F. C. Walcott.

No more graphic description of the ravages of the German soldier upon the civilian population of invaded countries has been given than is contained in the brief and simple statements of F. C. Walcott, now connected with the United States food administration, who was assistant to Mr. Hoover while America was feeding Belgium, Poland and northern France. In one of these statements Mr. Walcott says:

Even now I find it hard to describe in comprehensible terms the mind of official Germany, which dominates and shapes all German thought and action. Yet it is as hard, as clear-cut, as real as any material thing. I saw it in Poland, I heard of it in Serbia and Rumania. For weeks it was always before me, always the same. Officers talked freely, frankly, directly. All the staff officers have the same view.

Let me try to tell it, as General von Kries told me, in Poland, in the midst of a dying nation. Germany is destined to rule the world, or at least a great part of it. The German people are so much human material for building the German state, other people do not count. All is for the glory and might of the German state. The lives of human beings are to be sacrificed only if it makes for the state's advancement, their lives are to be sacrificed if it is to the state's advantage. The state is all, the people are nothing.

Conquered people signify little in the German account. Life, liberty, happiness, human sentiment, family ties, grace and generous impulse, these have no place beside the one concern, the greatness of the German state.

Starvation must excite no pity; sympathy must not be allowed, if it hampers the main design of promoting Germany's ends.

"Starvation is here," said General von Kries. "Candidly, we would like to see it relieved; we fear our soldiers may be unfavorably affected by the things that they see. But since it is here, starvation must serve our purpose. So we set it to work for Germany. By starvation we can accomplish in two or three years in East Poland more than we have in West Poland, which is East Prussia, in the last hundred years. With that in view, we propose to turn this force to our advantage."

"This country is meant for Germany," continued the keeper of starving Poland. "It is a rich alluvial country which Germany has needed for some generations. We propose to remove the able-bodied working Poles from this country. It leaves it open for the inflow of German working people as fast as we can spare them. They will occupy it and work it."

Then with a cunning smile, "Can't you see how it works out? By and by we shall give back freedom to Poland. When that happens Poland will appear automatically as a German province."

In Belgium, General von Blasing told me exactly the same thing. "If the relief of Belgium breaks down we can force the industrial population into Germany through starvation and colonize other Belgians in Mesopotamia where we have planned large irrigation works; Germans will then overrun Belgium. Then when the war is over and freedom is given back to Belgium, it will be a German Belgium that is restored. Belgium will be a German province and we have Antwerp—which is what we are after."

That is not all. Removing the men, that the land may be vacant for German occupation, that German stock may replace Belgians, Poles, Serbians, Armenians, and now Rumanians, Germany does more. Women left captive are enslaved. Germany makes all manner of lust its instrumentality.

The other day a friend of mine told me of a man just returned from northern France. "I cannot tell you the details," he said, "man to man, I don't want to repeat what I heard." Some of the things he did well—shocking mutilation and moral murder. He told of women, by the score, in occupied territory of northern France, imprisoned in underground dungeons, tethered for the use of their bodies by officers and men.

If this is not a piece of the Prussian system, it is the logical product of disregard of the rights of others.

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—175 Anders goats and kids. For particulars address E. H. Wiso, Korb, Ore. 591f

FOR SALE—One Crescent plainer. Address A. C. Manning, Regus River, Ore. 47

FOR SALE—160 acres timber land near Korb. Inquire Frank Floyd, Korb, Ore. 55

FOR SALE—Five good Jersey cows, 2 extra good Guernseys, 4 months old Herford bull, 1 riding mare, 1 colt, 1 heavy team. Inquire Dr. Nerbus, Grave Creek ranch. 351f

FOR SALE—First class oat and vetch hay in stack. Geo. J. Fox, 900 North Tenth street. 43

LEAVING CITY, will sell Smith & Barnes piano, almost as good as new—mahogany case, price \$175. Address No. 1301 care Courier. 43

FOR SALE—A span of horses, weight, 1400 each. \$200. Inquire 1002 Oak street. 43

FOR SALE—Overland 5-passenger auto, another bargain, leather upholstery, storage battery, electric lights, speedometer, exhaust whistle, foot warmer, etc., all in fine order and ready for the road. It won't be here long at \$325. P. E. Gottschalk, Garage. 44

FOR SALE—Wheel chair with cushion, in first class condition. Inquire of E. G. Harris, 1042 East A street, phone 341-R. 45

FOR SALE—Automatic electric washing machine, as good as new. Call at 704-L street, Tuesday forenoon. 42

50c PER BOX for Bartlett pears; bring boxes and pick them yourself. Peter Olson, phone 500-R-2. 42

FOR SALE—Ford runabout in good order; 1 mare, 7 years old; 2 pack burros; 2 small burros. E. T. Carnegie, Merlin, Ore. 46

TO RENT

FOR RENT—6-room house with bath and large garden planted. 209 Foundry street. Inquire opposite, or Moss realty agency. 561f

FOR RENT—4-room bungalow on Evelyn avenue, with bath. Inquire at Battery Shop. 44

WANTED

WANTED—Man and wife to work at placer mine. Man to act as superintendent and wife to cook for small camp. Address Austin Wilson, Murphy, Ore. 44

ROOMS WANTED—Kalsomining, walls neatly tinted for \$2.50 and up—cement and plaster repairing. phone 154. 46

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DRESSMAKING—Thoroughly reliable, reasonable. Edna Watts, 312 I street. 64

LOST

LOST—Between Sams Valley and Grants Pass, post card size Anasco folding camera, heavy leather case with strap. Finder notify No. 1309 Courier office and receive liberal reward. 44

LOST—Crank for Chevrolet car, on A street, Sunday. Also one lost south of the bridge a month ago. Finder please leave at Courier office, or with Dr. Bestul. 42

LOST—Between Glendale and Grants Pass, ladies scarf, black astrakhan, trimmed with skunk, lined tan satin. Leave with No. 1337 care Courier and receive reward. 42

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR TAXI SERVICE—Call 183-J; country of city calls; stand at Stag. A. J. Powers. 46

ECONOMIES OF TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS ARE AFFECTED

Washington, Aug. 19.—By reduction of passenger service, elimination of freight train duplication and pooling of facilities under government operation, economies at the rate of \$25,000,000 a year have been effected in the northwestern operating district, Regional Director Alherton reported today to Director-General McAdoo.

Officials say the other six districts are making similar records.

Germany has limited the amount that prisoners may spend to \$15 a week for officers and \$12.50 for privates.

ATTORNEYS

H. D. NORTON, Attorney-at-law, Practices in all State and Federal Courts. First National Bank Bldg.

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BLANCHARD & BLANCHARD, Attorneys, Albert Bldg. Phone 298-J. Practices in all courts; land board attorneys.

C. A. SIDLER, Attorney-at-law, residence in bankruptcy. Masons temple, Grants Pass, Ore.

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L. O. CLEMENT, M. D., Practice limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12, 2-5, or on appointment. Office phone 62, residence phone 358-J.

S. LOUGHRIDGE, M. D., Physician and surgeon. City or country calls attended day or night. Residence phone 369; office phone 182. Sixth and H. Tenth Bldg.

DR. J. O. NIMBLEY, Physician and surgeon. Lundburg Bldg. Health office. Office hours, 9 to 13 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m. Phone 210-J.

A. A. WITHAM, M. D.—Internal medicine and nervous diseases; 903 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore. Hours 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

A. BURSELL, M. D. D. C.—All drugless and surgical methods. 215 North Sixth street, phone 7. In Dr. Ingram's office. 53

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THE BEST TIME—The softest and most beautiful lighting effects for fine pictures are secured by the operator at The Picture Mill between the hours of 10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. and believing that you desire the very best work, we would respectfully suggest that you arrange for sittings between the above hours. After 2 p. m. the light becomes intense and harsh and the results are not so satisfactory as earlier in the day. Call 283-R for time. 60

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J. S. MACMURRAY, teacher of voice culture and singing. Lessons given at home of pupil if requested. Address 716 Lee street.

DRAYAGE AND TRANSFER

COMMERCIAL TRANSFER CO. All kinds of drayage and transfer work carefully and promptly done. Phone 181-J. Stand at freight depot. A. Shade, Prop.

THE WORLD MOVES; so do we. Bunch Bros. Transfer Co. Phone 297-R.

F. G. INHAM, drayage and transfer. Safes, pianos and furniture moved, packed, shipped and stored. Phone Clark & Holman, No. 50. Residence phone 184-R.

The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company TIME CARD

Daily except Sunday
Effective May 1, 1918

Train 1 lv. Grants Pass, 1:00 p. m.
Train 2 lv. Waters Creek 7:05 p. m.

All trains leave Grants Pass from the corner of G and Eighth streets, opposite the Southern Pacific depot. For all information regarding freight and passenger service call at the office of the company, Lundburg building, or phone 121 for same.

NIGHT WORK INCREASE

The Y. M. C. A. night transport service in London is accommodating 30,000 soldiers a month. Formerly 7,000 a month was considered a large undertaking.