

BARBAROUS AS SLAVE DRIVERS

Methods of Exponents of German "Kultur" in Carrying Out Deportation Order.

ADD HYPOCRISY TO CRUELTY

Officers of "Modern Attilla" Gave Attitude of England as Excuse for Repeating in France Atrocities Practiced in Belgium.

The course of the German armies in France was marked with the same brutalities that characterized the occupation of Belgium. Ample proof has been produced that the entire proceedings were a deliberate part of the calculated system of "frightfulness."

In France the German system of forced labor and deportations, with its horrors, was the same as in Belgium. In this article is shown the real identity of German practice in both occupied regions. This can be done from the official documents and from a summary by Ambassador Gerard.

"To reduce the misery, the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country. This offer has not had the success that was expected."

"In consequence of this the inhabitants will be deported by order and removed into the country. Persons deported will be sent to the interior of the occupied territory in France, far behind the front, where they will be employed in agricultural labor, and not on any military work whatever. By this measure they will be given the opportunity of providing better for their subsistence."

"In case of necessity, provisions can be obtained through the German depots. Every person deported will be allowed to take with him 30 kilograms of baggage (household utensils, clothes, etc.), which it will be well to make ready at once."

"I therefore order that no one, until further orders, shall change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his declared legal residence from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. (German time), unless he is in possession of a permit in due form."

"Inasmuch as this is an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest of the population itself to remain calm and obedient."

"COMMANDANT, Lille, April, 1916."

"All the inhabitants of the houses, with the exception of children under fourteen and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour and a half's time."

"An officer will decide definitely what persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it; in case of bad weather they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All protests will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who are not to be transported, may leave the house before 8 a. m. (German time)."

"Each person will be permitted to take 30 kilograms of baggage; if anyone's baggage exceeds that weight, it will all be rejected, without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly affixed. This address must contain the surname and the Christian name and the number of the identity card."

"It is absolutely necessary that each person should, in his own interest, provide himself with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woolen blanket, good shoes, and body linen. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy."

"ETAPPEN-KOMMANDANTUR, Lille, April, 1916."

Belgian Address to French President.

"To Monsieur Raymond Poincare, President of the French Republic, Paris."

"Sir: We have the honor to express again our most sincere gratitude to you for your most kind reception, a few days ago, of the deportation which went with feelings of legitimate emotion to inform you of the deportation of men and women, which the German authorities have just carried out in the invaded districts."

"We have collected some details on the subject from the lips of an honorable and trustworthy person, who succeeded in leaving Tourcoing about ten days ago; we think it our duty to bring these details to your notice by reproducing textually the declarations which have been made to us:

"These deportations began towards Easter. The Germans announced that the inhabitants of Roubaix, Tourcoing, Lille, etc., were going to be transported into French districts where their provisioning would be easier."

"At night, at about two o'clock in the morning, a whole district of the town was invaded by the troops of occupation. To each house was distributed a printed notice, of which we give herein an exact reproduction, preserving the style and spelling. (See document, above.)"

"The inhabitants so warned were to hold themselves ready to depart an hour and a half after the distribution of the proclamation."

"Each family, drawn up outside the house, was examined by an officer, who pointed out haphazard the persons who were to go. No words can express the barbarity of this proceeding nor describe the heartrending scenes which occurred; young men and girls took hasty farewell of their parents—a farewell hurried by the German soldiers who were executing the infamous task—rejoined the group of those who were going, and found themselves in the middle of the street, surrounded by other soldiers with fixed bayonets."

"Tears of despair on the part of parents and children so ruthlessly separated did not soften the hearts of the brutal Germans. Sometimes, however, a more kind-hearted officer yielded to too great despair and did not choose all the persons whom he should—by the terms of his instructions—have separated."

"Herded Like Cattle. "These girls and boys were taken in street cars to factories, where they were numbered and conveyed like cattle and grouped to form convoys. In these factories, they remained 12, 24 or 36 hours until a train was ready to remove them."

"The deportation began with the villages of Rancy, Halluin, etc., then Tourcoing and Roubaix. In the towns the Germans proceeded by districts."

"In all about 30,000 persons are said to have been carried off up to the present. This monstrous operation has taken eight to ten days to accomplish. It is feared, unfortunately, that it may begin again soon."

"The reason given by the German authorities is a humanitarian (?) one. They have put forward the following pretexts: provisioning is going to break down in the large towns in the north and their suburbs, whereas in the Ardennes the feeding is easy and cheap."

"It is known from the young men and girls, since sent back to their families for reasons of health, that in the department of the Ardennes the victims are lodged in a terrible manner, in disgraceful promiscuity; they are compelled to work in the fields. It is unnecessary to say that the inhabitants of our towns are not trained to such work. The Germans pay them 1.50 m. But there are complaints of insufficient food."

"Barbarity of Slave Drivers." "They were very badly received in the Ardennes. The Germans had told the Ardennais that these were "volunteers" who were coming to work, and the Ardennais proceeded to receive them with many insults, which only ceased when the forcible deportation of which they were the victims became known."

"Feeling ran especially high in our towns. Never has so iniquitous a measure been carried out. The Germans have shown all the barbarity of slave drivers."

"The families so scattered are in despair and the morale of the whole population is greatly affected. Boys of fourteen, schoolboys in knickerbockers, young girls of fifteen to sixteen have been carried off, and the despairing protests of their parents failed to touch the hearts of the German officers, or rather executioners."

"One last detail: The persons so deported are allowed to write home once a month; that is to say, even less often than military prisoners."

"Such are the declarations which we have collected and which, without commentary, confirm in an even more striking way the facts which we took the liberty of laying before you."

"We do not wish here to enter into the question of provisioning in the invaded districts; others, better qualified than ourselves, give you, as we know, frequent information. It is enough for us to describe in a few words the situation from this aspect: Entire Population in Misery."

"The provisioning is very difficult; food, apart from that supplied by the Spanish-American committee, is very scarce and terribly dear. . . . People are hungry and the provisioning is inadequate by at least a half; our population is suffering constant privations and is growing noticeably weaker. The death rate, too, has increased considerably."

"Sometimes inhabitants of the invaded territories speak with a note of discouragement, crying apparently: 'We are forsaken by everyone.' We, on the other hand, are hopeful, Monsieur le President, that the energetic intervention on the part of neutrals, which the French government is sure to evoke, will soon bring to an end these measures which rouse the wrath of all to whom humanity is not an empty word. . . ."

"With all confidence in the sympathy of the government we venture to address a new and pressing appeal to your generous kindness and far-reaching influence in the name of those who are suffering on behalf of the whole country."

"Paris, 15th June, 1916, 3, rue Taitbout. (Signed on behalf of various specified organizations by Toulemonde, Charles Droulers, Leon Hatine-Dasin, and Louis Lortholais.)"

AIMED TO MAKE POLAND DESERT

German System Reckoned on Starvation of People to Promote Imperial Ends.

VON KRIES REVEALED PLOT

Country, After Population Had Been Systematically Done to Death, Was to Be Restocked by Settlers From Germany.

The extent of human misery in Poland caused by the German occupation was as great as that in Belgium and France. The entire heartlessness which characterized the Kaiser's high officers is well shown in a statement by Mr. Vernon Kellogg, prepared for a pamphlet issued by the committee on public information, which we copy.

The systematic exploitation of human misery by the German authorities in Poland followed the general plan laid down by the Kaiser's orders. In order to prove the identity of procedure it will be enough to present the detailed report prepared specially for a pamphlet issued by the committee on public information and written by Mr. Frederic C. Walcott. A fuller and in some ways more touching treatment is given in his article, "Devastated Poland," in the National Geographic Magazine for May, 1917.

"September, 1917. "Poland—Russian Poland—is perishing. And the German high command, imbued with the Prussian spirit, is coolly reckoning on the necessities of a starving people to promote its imperial ends."

"West Poland, which has been Prussian territory more than a hundred years, is a disappointment to Germany; its people obstinately remain Poles. This time they propose swifter measures. In two or three years, by grace of starvation and frightfulness, they calculate East Poland will be thoroughly made over into a German province."

"In the great Hindenburg drive one year ago, the country was completely devastated by the retreating Russian army and the oncoming Germans. A million people were driven from their homes. Half of them perished by the roadside. For miles and miles, when I saw the country, the way was littered with mudsoaked garments and bones picked clean by the crows—though the larger bones had been gathered by the thrifty Germans to be ground into fertilizer. Wicker baskets—the little basket in which the baby swings from the rafters in every peasant home—were scattered along the way, hundreds and hundreds, until one could not count them, each one telling a death."

"Deliberate Policy of Starvation. "Warsaw, which had not been destroyed—once a proud city of a million people—was utterly stricken. Poor folks by thousands lined the streets, leaning against the buildings, shivering in snow and rain, too weak to lift a hand, dying of cold and hunger. Though the rich gave all they had, and the poor shared their last crust, they were starving there in the streets in droves."

"In the stricken city, the German governor of Warsaw issued a proclamation. All able-bodied Poles were bidden to go to Germany to work. If any refused, let no other Pole give him to eat, not so much as a mouthful, under penalty of German military law."

"It was more than the mind could grasp. To the husband and father of broken families, the high command gave this decree: Leave your families to starve; if you stay, we shall see that you do starve—this to a high-strung, sensitive, highly organized people, this from the authorities of a nation professing civilization and religion to millions of fellow Christians captive and starving."

"General von Kries, the governor, was kind enough to explain. Candidly, they preferred not quite so much starvation; it might get on the nerves of the German soldiers. But, starvation being present, it must work for German purpose. Taking advantage of this wretchedness, the working men of Poland were to be removed; the country was to be restocked with Germans. It was country Germany needed—rich alluvial soil—better suited to German expansion than distant possessions. If Poland that was had to perish, so much the better for Germany."

"To Make Poland German Province. "Remove the men, let the young and weak die, graft German stock on the women. See how simple it is: with a crafty smile, General von Kries concluded, 'By and by we must give back freedom to Poland. Very good; it will reappear as a German province.'"

"Slowly, I came to realize that this monstrous, incredible thing was the Prussian system, deliberately chosen by the circle around the all-highest, and kneaded into the German people till it became part of their mind."

"German people are material for building the state—of no other account. Other people are for Germany's will to work upon. Humanity, liberty, equality, the rights of others—all foolish talk. Democracy, an idle dream. The true Prussian lives only for this, that the German state may be mighty and great."

"All the woes in the long count against Germany are part of the Prussian system. The invasion of Belgium, the deportations, the starving of sub-

ject people, the Armenian massacres, atrocities, frightfulness, sinking the Lusitania, the submarine horrors, the enslavement of women—all piece into the monstrous view. The rights of nations, the rights of men, the lives and liberties of all people are subordinate to the German aim of dominion over all the world."

"FREDERIC C. WALCOTT." Mr. Vernon Kellogg's statement is as follows:

"Saw Only Massacre and Ruin. "It was my privilege—and necessity—in connection with the work of the commission for relief in Belgium to spend several months at the great headquarters of the German armies in the west, and later to spend more months at Brussels as the commission's director for Belgium and occupied France. It was an enforced opportunity to see something of German practice in the treatment of a conquered people, part of whom (the French and the inhabitants of the Belgian provinces of East and West Flanders) were under the direct control of the German general staff and the several German armies of the west, and part, the inhabitants of the seven other Belgian provinces, under the quasi-civil government of Governor General von Blasing. I did not enter the occupied territories until June, 1915, and so, of course, saw none of the actual invasion and overrunning of the land. I saw only the graves of the massacred and the ruins of their towns. But I saw through the long, hard months much too much for my peace of mind of how the Germans treated the unfortunates under their control after the occupation."

"Destruction Complete. "As chief representative for the commission, it was my duty to cover this whole territory repeatedly in long motor journeys in company with the German officer assigned for my protection—and for the protection of the German army against any too much seeing. As I had opportunity also to cover most of Belgium in repeated trips from Brussels into the various provinces, I necessarily had opportunity to compare the destruction wrought in the two regions."

"I could understand why certain towns and villages along the Meuse and along the lines of the French and English retreat were badly shot to pieces. There had been fighting in these towns and the artillery of first one side and then the other had worked their havoc among the houses of the inhabitants. But there were many towns in which there had been no fighting and yet all too many of these towns also were in ruins. It was not ruin by shells, but ruin by fire and explosions. These were the famous 'punished' towns. Either a citizen or perhaps two or three citizens had fired from a window on the invaders—or were alleged to have. Thereupon a block, or two or three blocks, or half the town was methodically and effectively burned or blown to pieces. There are many of these 'punished' towns in occupied France. And between these towns and along the roadways are innumerable isolated single farmhouses that are also in ruins. It is not claimed that there was any sniping from these farmhouses. They were just destroyed along the way—and by the way, one may say. When the roll of destroyed villages and destroyed farmhouses in occupied France is made known, the world will be shocked again by this evidence of German thoroughness."

"Found Neutrality Impossible. "But the horrible methods of that deportation were such that, although trying to hold steadfast to a rigorous neutrality, could not but protest. Mr. Gerard, our ambassador to Berlin, happened at the very time of this protest to make a visit to the great headquarters in the west and the matter was brought to the attention of certain high officers at headquarters on the very day of Mr. Gerard's visit and in his hearing. So that he added his own protest to that of Mr. Poland, our director at the time, and further deportations were stopped. But a terrible mischief had already been done. Husbands and fathers had been taken from their families without a word of good-by; sons and daughters on whom perhaps aged parents relied for support were taken without pity or apparent thought of the terrible consequences. The great deportations of Belgium have shocked the world. But these lesser deportations—that is, lesser in extent, but not less brutal in their carrying out—are hardly known."

"Germany Must Be Civilized. "I went into Belgium and occupied France a neutral and I maintained while there a steadfastly neutral behavior. But I came out no neutral. I cannot conceive that any American enjoying an experience similar to mine could have come out a neutral. He would come out, as I came, with the ineradicable conviction that a people or a government which can do what the Germans did and are doing in Belgium and France today must not be allowed, if there is power on earth to prevent it, to do this a moment longer than can be helped. And they must not be allowed ever to do it again."

"I went in also a hater of war, and I came out a more ardent hater of war. But, also, I came out with the ineradicable conviction, again, that the only way in which Germany under its present rule and in its present state of mind can be kept from doing what it has done is by force of arms. It cannot be prevented by appeal, concession or treaties. Hence, ardently as I hope that all war may cease, I hope that this war may not cease until Germany realizes that the civilized world simply will not allow such horrors as those for which Germany is responsible in Belgium and France to be any longer possible."

"VERNON KELLOGG."

POWELL BUTTE

(Continued from Page Two.)

spent Saturday and Sunday at the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Smith and Mrs. L. W. Van Doren were Bend visitors Saturday.

F. J. Rice and L. J. McDaniels attended the Commercial club luncheon in Prineville on Friday, for the purpose of discussing road matters.

W. A. Foster spent the past week in the vicinity of Pilot Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Bussatt entertained Mr. and Mrs. Reaves Willcox on Saturday dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oreweller and son, of Bend, visited at the J. M. Shearer home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Willcox, Harriett Willcox, Roland Bowman and J. A. Riggs attended the show in Bend Sunday evening.

L. J. McDaniels, A. W. Bayn, J. A. Riggs, H. F. Allen, J. F. Rice, Herman Myers, Henry Edwards, C. C. Brix, and Mr. Yates attended court in Prineville Wednesday of last week. The Bend Red Cross ladies met with Mrs. Allen Willcox on Friday of last week.

There is to be a dance at the community hall on February 22.

Miss Kotsch, who is teaching at the Wilson school, is boarding at the G. C. Truesdale home.

C. L. Worrell and Mrs. Mary Shields were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown last Sunday.

Reaves Willcox, C. M. Charlton, Joe Jeffries, from Vancouver, and father, Mr. Jeffries, who recently came from Missouri, autoed around the Buttes Sunday. The Jeffries are well impressed with the country and hope to locate here.

Mrs. Hurd arrived from Montana Saturday to visit with her brother, John Driscoll and wife.

Mrs. T. M. Biddwin, Mrs. Dishman and Mrs. Stanton, from Prineville, attended the Prineville Red Cross meeting at the community hall Friday afternoon.

E. R. Agee spent Sunday with his family, returning to his ranch on the Ochoco Monday, where he is clearing. Victor Shaw, James Moffitt, Henry Moffitt and John Harper presented a road petition to the county court Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Skeene and son, Roy, left for Vancouver last week, where they visited relatives a few days. Mrs. Skeene accompanied them on their return the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Driscoll and Mrs. Hurd were entertained at the C. M. Charlton home Sunday evening.

ADDITION MADE TO CLOVERDALE HOME

(Special to The Bulletin.) CLOVERDALE, Feb. 20.—Geo. F. Cyrus and daughters, La Dona and Esther, were shopping in Sisters Saturday.

Dean, Lillian and Clara Van Matre and Idella Miller made a trip to Bend Saturday, returning Sunday after Mrs. W. W. Van Matre, who has been visiting there a week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Kline, a nine and a half pound boy, February 14.

J. L. Parberry is building an addition to his house.

Mrs. B. C. Kline was shopping and visiting in Sisters Saturday afternoon.

There was no council club meeting Friday evening on account of stormy weather.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fryrear made a trip to Bend Saturday, returning Sunday.

Mrs. H. O. Wilson was shopping in Sisters Thursday.

C. A. Burns was doing business in Bend last Wednesday.

H. O. Wilson sawed wood for W. W. Van Matre last week.

RABBIT CLUB WORK IS PUT UNDER WAY

Farmers Near Grange Hall Poison Pests—Many Attend Irrigation School at Redmond.

(Special to The Bulletin.) BEND R. F. D. NO. 1, Feb. 20.—The following from this section attended the irrigation school, which is in session at Redmond this week: Lee Young, master of Grange and president of the Farmers' Union, and son, Cecil; E. E. Butler, Bob Culver, O. P. Dable, Fred Hettman, George Erickson, Charles Hoeck, Mrs. P. C. Burt and Bert Torkelson.

Special business will be transacted at the regular meeting of the Farmers' Local Union No. 83, Wednesday night, February 20.

Mr. and Mrs. John Carson and children left Thursday for Boise, Idaho, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Carson's sister, who died suddenly last Wednesday.

The members of the Jack Rabbit Club have begun poisoning rabbits. Charles Hoeck and Peter Nelson are the poison mixers. The building committee for the Eastern Star Grange, consisting of Lee Young, Lee Nickerson and E. E. Butler, are making preparations for the completion of the hall, after which it is to be given a much-needed coat of paint.

P. C. Burt returned from the Willamette valley Wednesday evening. Mr. Burt while there purchased several head of fine Holstein cattle.

Joe Anceer returned from American Lake Wednesday, where he spent several days visiting Arthur Cook and Chester Moore, who are expecting to be called into active service soon.

Mrs. P. C. Burt is at Redmond this week attending the irrigation school. Louie Ellingson, Elmer and Will Wornstaff have sold a carload of potatoes to Carl Wodecki at one dollar per hundred.

Ray Neff has been quite ill the past week, suffering from muscular rheumatism, but is improving.

Applicants for this section for Federal Farm Loan money are receiving their money now from the Federal Land Bank of Spokane.

"VERNON KELLOGG."

Ralph Grimes and little son, Ralph, Jr., left Saturday for Portland with a shipment of beef cattle and on return will bring home his little daughter, Virgene, who has been spending a part of the winter with her aunt, Miss Marlam Grimes, at Salem, Oregon.

Tom Merchant has rented the Caldwell place and has moved his family there. Mr. Caldwell has gone to The Dalles.

Miss Anna Dunsmore was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Malosh, Saturday. J. W. Wornstaff is the owner of two nice Berkshire and Poland China stock hogs, which were shipped to him from the Willamette valley a few days ago.

Rev. and Mrs. Hartrant were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Malosh last Sunday.

Almus Neff, Mr. Blideau, Joe Elmer and Will Wornstaff attended the local land board election held in Judge Ellis' office Saturday afternoon.

Bert Torkelson's dairy herd was again the honor herd of the First Central Oregon Cow Testing Association, for the past month.

PRIVATE DANCE AT POWELL BUTTE HOME

(Special to The Bulletin.) POWELL BUTTE, Feb. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Purdy Saturday evening. (Continued on page 8.)

LEGAL NOTICES

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Deschutes County. In the Matter of the Estate of Susan E. Benson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Mary A. Benson, executrix of the last will and testament of Susan E. Benson, deceased, has made and filed with the Clerk of the County Court of Deschutes County, Oregon, the final account of her administration of said estate, and that the Honorable County Judge of said Deschutes County has set Monday, the 4th day of March, 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court Room in Bend, Oregon, as the time and place of hearing the final settling of said estate, and all persons interested are cited to appear at said time and place and show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed. Dated this 23rd day of January, 1918.

MARY A. BENSON, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Susan E. Benson, Deceased. 48-51p

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 21, 1918.

To Howard Wallace, of Canby, Oregon, contestee: You are hereby notified that Eldon P. Swank, who gives Brothers, Oregon, as his postoffice address, did on December 10, 1918, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, serial No. 67537, made May 12th, 1914, for SW 1/4, Sec. 12, and NW 1/4 Sec. 13, Township 21 S., Range 17 E. W. M., and as grounds for his contest he alleges that:

1. I am informed and believe and therefore state that the said Howard Wallace has never been upon said land since the day he filed on same in May, 1914, and that he has been absent from said land ever since and more than six months last past and that he has entirely abandoned the same and does not intend to ever return to said land; that he has never made any improvements upon the land whatsoever and has never cultivated any of said land whatever, but entirely abandoned the land the day he filed on same.

2. That his said absence and abandonment was not and has not been due to his employment in the military branch of the U. S. Government, or service rendered in connection with operations in Mexico or along the borders thereof, or in mobilization camps elsewhere in the military or naval service of the United States, in any capacity or the National Guard of any of the several states, nor in the service of the U. S. in any capacity on account of the European war or in any other manner.

You are, therefore further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the Fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

JAS. F. BURGESS, Register. Date of 1st publication, Jan. 31, 1918 Date of 2d publication, Feb. 7, 1918 Date of 3d publication, Feb. 14, 1918 Date of 4th publication, Feb. 21, 1918 48-51p

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Deschutes County. In the Matter of the Estate of George W. McCallister, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executrix of the estate of George W. McCallister, deceased, that she has made and filed with the County Clerk of Deschutes County, Oregon, her final account of her administration of said estate, and that the Honorable Judge of said County Court has set Monday, the 25th day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day at the County Court Room in Bend, Oregon, as the time and place of hearing of said final account.

Dated this 22d day of January, 1918.

JULIA E. MCCALLISTER, Executrix of the Estate of George W. McCallister, Deceased. 47-51c.