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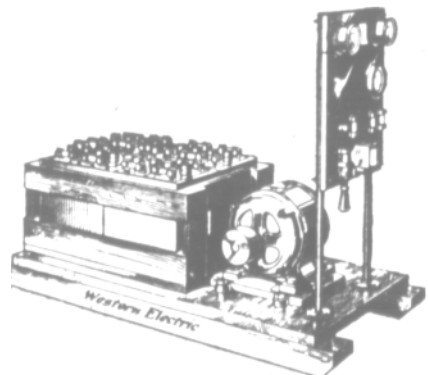
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MONSTROUS IDEA IN GERMAN MIND

Treachery, Murder, Barbarity, Anything, Praiseworthy if for Prussia's Gain.

Abominable System That Must Be Overthrown if the World Is to Be Worth Living In, Regardless of the Cost.

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.

At a conference of field men of the United States food administration held in Washington, F. C. Walcott, pleasured conditions as he had found them in the countries invaded by German arms. Mr. Walcott served with Mr. Hoover on the Belgium relief commission when this nation was attempting to feed the starving civilian population of Belgium, Poland and northern France. In his address he had pictured such conditions as he said he could not believe unless he had seen the situation through and through, and had lived with it for weeks. He showed these terrible conditions to be the result of deliberate plans on the part of official Germany, and in summing up he said:

"Such is the German mind as it was disclosed to me in several weeks' contact with officers of the staff. Treachery is scraps of paper, if they hinder German aims. Treachery is condoned and praised, if it falls in with German interest. Men, lands, countries are German prizes. Population are to be destroyed or enslaved so Germany may gain. Women are Germany's prey, children are spoils of war. God gave Germany the Hohenzollern and together they are destined to rule Europe and, eventually, the world; thus reasons the Kaiser."

"Gradually, deliberately, officers of the German staff, permeated by this monstrous philosophy, discuss the denationalization of peoples, the destruction of nations, the undoing of other civilizations, for Germany's account."

"In all the world such a thing has never been. The human mind has never conceived the like. Even among barbarians, the thing would be incredible. The mind can scarcely grasp the fact that these things are proposed and done by a modern government professing a Christian government in the family of civilized nations."

"This system has got to be rooted out. If it takes everyone of us, this abomination must be overturned. It must be ended or the world is not worth living in. No matter how long it takes, no matter how much it costs, we must endure to the end with solemnity and with imperiled British, with shattered Belgium, with shaken Russia."

"We must hope that Germany will have a new birth as Russia is being reborn. We must pray, as we fight against the evil that is in Germany, that the good which is in Germany may somehow prevail. We must trust in the strength of a wonderful race may find its place as one of the brotherhood of nations in the new world that is to be."

"The responsibility of success or failure rests now upon our shoulders; the eyes of the world are anxiously watching us. Are we going to be able to rise to the emergency, throw off our inefficiency, and prove that democracy is safe for the world?"

In the above statement Mr. Walcott has described a condition that must be changed. If America, if the world, is to remain a "fit place to live in," and the only way by which this change can be effected is the defeat of German arms in this war. Nothing good, nothing but evil, can come out of Germany, so long as the German people are controlled by a military autocracy, and the German people cannot be made to realize this until this autocracy is crushed. The spirit of militarism that has made of the Germans a robber and a murder nation must be utterly crushed if the world is to remain free, and to accomplish this those of us who cannot fight in France must lend our support to our men who are fighting for us.

FLIER IS MADE CHEVALIER
Guynemer's Friend and Pupil Has Seven Victories to His Credit.

Paris.—Sous-Lieutenant Bozon-Verduraz, recently made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, following his seventh officially recorded aerial victory, was the intimate friend and pupil of Guynemer.

He accompanied Guynemer September 11, 1917, when the latter met his fate. His one thought since, it is said, has been to avenge the great ace, one of the new chevaliers' feats was to shoot down three planes in four hours. He was a cavalryman until transferred to the air service.

COLONEL CHURCHILL



Col. Marlborough Churchill, head of the military intelligence section of the United States Army general staff.

GAS ATTACK OFF CAROLINA COAST

Washington.—The navy department has announced a gas attack against the North Carolina coast, presumably by a German submarine, temporarily putting out of business the coast guard station and lighthouse at Perquimans, on Smith island.

Forty minutes after the attack three large oil spots, each about an acre in extent, were observed passing by Smith island to the north. It is conjectured that the gas must have been generated in this oil, which was released by the submarine in the vicinity of the entrance to the channel, in the hope that it would come in with the tide.

Smith island is off the mouth of Fear river. Had the Germans had better luck with wind and tide, the clouds of gas would have swept into the city of Wilmington. Six men at the coast guard station and lighthouse were gassed, but there have been no deaths.

CASUALTIES TOTAL 20,112

Casualties Reported by General Pershing Aggregate 4916.

Washington.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas made public Sunday aggregated 4916, bringing the total for the week to 4916 and the total since American troops landed in France to 29,112. Most of the casualties for the week represented losses in the fighting on the Marne-Aisne front.

Of the total casualties announced Sunday 345 were soldiers and 87 marines, while of the week's total, which included Sunday's lists, 4198 were soldiers and 718 marines. The week's aggregate of 4916 compared with 1430 the week before.

In the 29,112 casualties, total deaths, including 291 lost at sea, men killed in action, died of wounds, disease, accidents and other causes, numbered 7,114; soldiers, 6,881; marines, 533. The wounded aggregated 18,744; soldiers, 18,183; marines, 1,826; and the missing, including prisoners, 1,522; soldiers, 1,431; marines, 91.

Lenine and Trotsky Flee Moscow.

London.—Premier Lenine and his chief assistant, Leon Trotsky, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau at Berlin and printed in Zurich news papers, says a Havas report from Paris.

Finns Reject King Bill.

Amsterdam.—The bill providing for the election of a king of Finland was rejected on the third reading in the Finnish Diet because it failed to receive the necessary five-sixths majority vote.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Oats.—No 2 white feed, \$5.9 per ton. Barley.—Standard feed, \$5.15 per ton. Corn.—Whole, \$7.5; cracked, \$7.6. Hay.—Timothy, \$3.4 per ton; alfalfa, \$2.7.
Butter.—Creamery, 49c per lb. Eggs.—Ranch, 48c per dozen. Potatoes.—New, \$1.25 per cwt. Poultry.—Hens, 23¢; turkeys, 26¢; geese, 27¢.

Seattle.

Butter.—Creamery, 53c per lb. Eggs.—Ranch, 50c per dozen. Poultry.—Hens, heavy, dressed, 36c; light, 36c; broilers, dressed, 42c; roosters, dressed, 27c; ducks, live, 36c; dressed, 36c; geese, live, 27c; dressed, 36c.

ALLIES STRIKE ON NEW FRONT

Drive in Picardy Grows From Front of 20 Miles to More Than 40 Miles.

Paris.—Marshal Foch has struck the Germans on a new front and French opinion, lay and professional, is lost in admiration of the manner in which the blow has been carried out.

The present maneuver on the Picardy front is similar to the counter offensive north of the Marne in that it is directed toward squeezing two sides of a salient.

The allied drive, begun over a meager front of less than 20 miles, has grown to a width of more than 40 miles, extending in an irregular line from Albert to Vignemont. Reports received stated that the fighting is spreading northward toward Arras and eastward toward the Oise. When it will have reached these points the battle will present a front of nearly 75 miles.

Nearly 40,000 prisoners and 700 guns have been taken by the allies in Picardy, according to reliable information here.

Extremely bitter resistance is being encountered from the Germans along the line of Charles Roye-Noyon. The enemy is bringing up strong reinforcements, while the allies are preparing for a further advance.

The French advanced eastward after their capture of Montdidier.

The Germans at Montdidier were caught between the jaws of a vice. Converging attacks from the north and from the south succeeded in encircling the town.

The supplies taken have been so large that it has not been possible to make an inventory of them as yet.

FOCH'S STRATEGY SPOILS GERMAN PLAN

With the French Army in France.—The situation since the battle of the Aisne shows a change which for rapidity and extent has rarely been approached in military history. Marshal Foch's strategy and masterly tactics have in three weeks wrested from the Germans what required four months for them to obtain at a cost variously estimated at from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men.

The immediate results of the counter offensives which will have the greatest bearing on subsequent operations are the clearing of the Chateau Thierry pocket, ending the menace to Epernay and Paris; the liberation of Montdidier, ending the menace to Amiens; the freeing of the important eastern railroad line from Paris to Chalons and the equally important northern line from Paris to Amiens, restoring to the allies means of communication which give them enormously greater ease in future movements of troops.

AMIENS OUT OF GUN RANGE

Great Transportation Center Safe, Thanks to Allied Triumphs.

London. Speak at a luncheon at Newport, Massachusetts, Premier Lloyd George emphasized the importance of the pushing back of the Germans from within gun range of the Amiens railway.

"Hundreds of trains used to pass through Amiens daily," the Premier said, "but we were temporarily deprived of its use until recently, when we were able to employ 20 trains daily. Amiens is now safe, through the recent allied triumphs on the Marne and the Somme, which were due to the unity of command."

Haig Advancing on Flanders Front.

London. Increased activity in Flanders with slight advancement of the British lines at two points in the center of the salient, was announced by Field Marshal Haig.

Wilson Abandons His Trip to Coast.

Washington. President Wilson has abandoned the slight prospect had of visiting the Pacific coast at least for many months, probably until the close of the war.

Ship Torpedoed Off New York.

New York. A German submarine, approaching the very gates of New York harbor, sank the oil tanker Fredrick R. Kellough off the Ambrose channel. Thirty-five members of the crew brought here reported that seven were missing.

Germans Want Finns to Fight.

Washington. A report from Stockholm reaching the state department from a reliable source says the German government has addressed a note to the Finnish government requesting that the Finnish army be sent to fight against the entente forces on the Murmansk coast within two weeks.

CRUELTY AND LUG 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—Captives 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 savagery of the German soldiery 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 Roumania. 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 that other people do not count. All is for the glory and might of the German state. The lives of human beings are to be conserved 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 impulses, these have no place beside the one concern, the greatness of the German state.

Starvation must 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 Bissing 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; Germany will then sweep 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 Roumanians, Germany does more. Women left captive are enslaved, German babies 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, "but to man, I don't want to repeat what I heard." Some of the things he did tell—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.

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

GENERAL GRAVES



Major General W. S. Graves, who has been selected to command the American troops to be sent to Siberia.

YANKEES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

With the American Army on the Vesle front, in attempting to dislodge the French and Americans from positions north of the Vesle river on both sides of Fismette, the Germans launched repeated counterattacks, without success. There was desperate fighting in the region of Fismette, where the German attacks were repulsed by the Americans, who were clinging to the outskirts of the village. In the region of Bazoches the Germans made several vicious attacks, but the allies successfully fought them off.

The Americans took a few prisoners at Fismette as a result of hand-to-hand encounters. After a second German night attack the Americans retaliated and penetrated the German lines a short distance. They reached one of the enemy's first-aid field stations and took prisoner several wounded Germans.

The Americans then returned to their semi-circular positions at Fismette and resisted all attempts of the enemy to dislodge them.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

Marshal Foch followed up his successful counter attack on the Solbos-Rheims salient by an offensive on the Picardy front, where the Germans made their great gain last March. The bulge in the allied lines in Picardy melted away before the combined onslaught of the British, French, Australians, Canadians and Americans and the indications are that the Germans will not only lose all they gained in their offensive in March but may be forced back to the old Hindenburg line.

The allied forces forged ahead so rapidly in Picardy that the German retreat almost reached the proportions of a rout in places. The whole bottom of the salient flattened out in two days' fighting. The French captured the important town of Montdidier.

Important German lines of communication have been cut. Others are under bombardment by artillery and airplanes. The enemy retirement within the salient is reported to be greatly congested and great numbers of men and huge quantities of material are being cut off.

The number of prisoners captured during the first three days of the offensive is very large. It is limited at Paris that it exceeds by far the figure given out in the official statements.

Two divisional headquarters, with their staffs, are said to have been taken. The guns and war materials lost by the enemy constitute a very heavy loss.

The tanks, armored cars and cavalry worked throughout the entire region, while airplanes soared far behind the lines, bombing transport and troop movements and also paying particular attention to the bridge over the Somme, by which the enemy is endeavoring to escape. All behind the line the Germans are destroying ammunition dumps as they quit their positions.

There has been little fighting of great moment on the Vesle river, except in the nature of reciprocal artillery duels. The Americans have made another crossing of the Vesle and captured the village of Fismette, north-west of Vesle.

Submarine Sinks Nine Fishing Boats. Nantucket, Mass.—Nine fishing schooners were sunk off Georges bank by a German submarine, a naval scout boat which put in here reported.

U. S. Orders 1,000,000 Watches.

Geneva.—American expeditionary forces in France have ordered 1,000,000 watches from Swiss firms.

GERMANS FLEEING IN WILD DISORDER

Old Line Held By Enemy Before Retreat to Hindenburg Line Crossed By Allies.

With the British Army in France.—The allied forces continue their victorious advance, pushing in the general direction of the upper reaches of the Somme.

They were smashing the stiff resistance interposed by the rear guards of the retreating Germans, the bulk of whom, according to reports considered reliable, are fleeing in disorder.

The Germans are retiring gradually everywhere. The Americans and British north of the Somme after hard fighting, with fine spirit pushed on toward Bray. They have traversed the northern spur east of Chilly, and Etinehem is as well as in their hands.

British, French and American troops have reached, roughly, the old line held by the Germans before their retirement to the Hindenburg line. They have now pushed beyond in many places.

Large groups of prisoners, hungry, thirsty and grimy and appearing thoroughly disheartened, continue to arrive at the collecting cages. Among the captured were five regimental commanders and ten battalion commanders.

So far 33 German divisions have been identified in the fighting. The indications are that the enemy's reserves are gradually being exhausted and he is drawing troops out of the line to extend his flanks and cover any gaps. This is an operation, however, which can be carried out only to a limited degree.

PEOPLE WARNED TO SPEED UP

Washington.—Chief of Staff March's declaration that America must speed up instead of let up, in its war effort as a result of allied successes in France, is counted on in official circles to spur congress to quick action on the man power bill, broadening the draft ages.

The thing to do now, March forcefully declared, is to put the maximum punch into American effort. Officials regarded his statement as indicating plainly that the allied war chiefs, from Marshal Foch down, have put it up to the United States to throw such a force into the field as will complete the disillusionment of the Germans, already well begun by the achievements of American fighters who have gone against the Kaiser's crack legions.

March's statement of the magnificent work of the Rainbow division, composed of men from 26 states, also was construed as evidencing the fact that Foch knows that American troops, he they "green" or seasoned, are a match for the best the Kaiser has. March told how the Rainbow division in eight days had forced the passage of the Ourcq river, taken prisoners from six enemy divisions, decimated and routed a crack division of Prussian guards, a Bavarian division and one other division, and smashed back the foe's line 16 kilometers.

This division was in the center of the American French counter offensive. The Germans knew it had gone in and put their best troops against it, hoping to smash America's unseasoned men and so prove to the German people that the United States military aid counted for little. Had the plan succeeded, the effect on the allied morale and on Foch's plans might have been disastrous.

U. S. FIELD ARMY FORMED

First Step Taken Toward Co-ordination of American Forces in France.

With the American Army in France.—The first American field army has been organized. It is under the direct command of General John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American forces. The corps commanders thus far announced are Major Generals Liggott, Bullard, Bundy, Reed and Wright. The creation of the first field army is the first step toward the co-ordination of all the American forces in France.

This does not mean the immediate withdrawal from the British and French commands of all American units, and it is probably that divisions will be used on the French and British fronts for weeks yet.

Long Range Gun Silent.

Paris.—The long range cannon with which the Germans have intermittently bombarded Paris, has been silent for several days. This may be explained by the allied advance toward Noyon and Guiscard, whence the recent firing is said to have been proceeding.