

HOW THE GERMANS TREATED BELGIUM

Proclamations Posted by Army Commanders in the Invaded Country.

TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL

Von Emmich's First Demand for Free Passage Followed by Warnings, Requisitions and Information of Ruthless Penalties Exacted.

Some idea of what the Belgians have had to endure under the military rule of the Germans may be obtained from the copies, printed herewith, of many of the proclamations posted by the Germans in the little country they invaded. The documents are authentic, having been translated from the originals that are in the possession of Ian Malcolm, member of the British parliament. They require no explanation and little comment. The American reader may imagine what his feelings would be if he should find such proclamations affixed to his residence, his church or his town hall.

TO THE BELGIAN PEOPLE.

It is to my very great regret that the German troops find themselves compelled to cross the Belgian frontier. They are acting under the constraint of an unavoidable necessity, Belgium's neutrality having been violated by French officers, who, in disguise, crossed Belgian territory by motor car in order to make their way into Germany.

Belgians! It is my greatest wish that there may still be a way of avoiding a conflict between two nations which have hitherto been friends, and at one time even allies.

Remember the glorious days of Waterloo, where German arms played their part in founding and establishing the independence and prosperity of your country. But we must have a free passage. The destruction of bridges, of tunnels and of railways will have to be looked upon as hostile acts.

Belgians! It is for you to choose! I hope the German Army of the Meuse will not be forced to fight you. A free passage for attack is all we desire.

I give formal pledges to the Belgian population that it will have nothing to suffer from the horrors of war, that we will pay in gold for the provisions that must be taken from the country, and that our soldiers will prove themselves the best of friends to a people for whom we feel the highest esteem and the greatest sympathy. It rests with your good sense and with an intelligent patriotism to save your country from the horrors of war.

The General Commanding the Army of the Meuse.

VON EMMICH.

[This proclamation was distributed by the German army among the Belgian civil population on August 4, 1914. This was the day they violated Belgian neutrality, and they still hoped that the Belgian army would offer no resistance. At Wargasse, the village where this proclamation had been scattered by the Germans, 3 civilians were shot, 4 hanged, 9 others killed in various ways, and 25 houses were burnt down.]

ORDER

To the People of Liege.

The population of Andenne, after making a display of peaceful intentions towards our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot.

I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liege in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude. Liege, 22d August, 1914.

GENERAL VON BULOW.

[Two hundred and fifty civilians—men, women and children—were killed by the Germans at Andenne on August 29 and 31, 1914, and 50 at Selles on the opposite bank of the Meuse. A hundred and fifty-three houses were burnt at Selles, and 37 at Andenne. As a warning to Liege, the killings at Andenne were superfluous, for on the night of August 29 the Germans had burnt 55 houses at Liege and killed 29 civilians.]

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION.

On the 25th of August, 1914, inhabitants of Luneville made an attack by ambush on German columns and ammunition trains. On the same day inhabitants also fired on ambulances bearing the Red Cross. Shots were also fired on German wounded and on a military hospital containing a German ambulance unit.

On account of these acts of hostility an indemnity of 650,000 francs is imposed on the commune of Luneville. The mayor is ordered to pay over this sum on the 6th of September, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the representative of the German military authorities. Fifty thousand francs of the payment must be made in specie. All appeals will be considered null and void. No postponement will be granted.

If the commune does not punctually execute the order to pay this sum of 650,000 francs, all goods that can be distrained upon will be seized.

In case of non-payment, house-to-house visits will be made and all the

inhabitants will be searched. Any person who has deliberately concealed money or tried to withhold goods from seizure by the military authorities, or who attempts to leave the town, will be shot.

The mayor and the hostages taken by the military authorities will be made responsible for the exact execution of the above orders. The mayor is ordered to publish these directions to the commune immediately.

Henamenil, 3d September, 1914.

General commanding.

VON FASBENDER.

[The motive of the present proclamation is found in the German maxim that "Punishment is a proof of crime." The heinous charges made, in the first paragraph, against the inhabitants of Luneville are flatly denied. At Luneville there were 18 victims (including a boy of twelve shot and a woman of ninety-eight bayoneted), and 70 houses were burned.]

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of both sexes are strictly forbidden to leave their houses so far as this is not absolutely necessary for making short rounds, in order to buy provisions or water their cattle. They are absolutely forbidden to leave their houses at night under any circumstances whatever.

Whoever attempts to leave the place, by night or day, upon any pretext whatever, will be shot.

Potatoes can only be dug with the commandant's consent and under military supervision.

The German troops have orders to carry out these directions strictly, by sentinels and patrols, who are authorized to fire on anyone departing from these directions.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

[These restrictions imposed upon the people of Luneville are the German staff's ideal of the state to which conquered peoples should be reduced.]

NOT TO BE REMOVED.

German Military Authorities.

The mayor of the town of Luneville officially requests the inhabitants, under the sanction of the most severe penalties, to abstain from making any signals to airplanes or other details of the French army.

It would be very imprudent, even out of simple curiosity, to follow too attentively the maneuvers of the aircraft that fly over Luneville, or to try to communicate with the French outposts.

The immediate steps to enforce this, which would be taken by Colonel Lidl, commandant of the communications depot, would consist in the seizure of a considerable number of hostages from the working class as well as from the middle class.

In order to prevent or repress criminal behavior in war time, as well as to insure the security of the German troops and the civil population, the special police stations flying a white flag are to receive day and night all communications which may be addressed to them on this subject.

The Mayor of Luneville,

KELLER. [In this proclamation the mayor of Luneville is made to warn his fellow-citizens against rendering any assistance to their own national forces. The threat to take hostages in case of disobedience was underlined. To be seized as a hostage in the invaded districts of Belgium and France was almost equivalent to a sentence of death.]

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION.

In order sufficiently to insure the safety of our troops and the tranquillity of the population of Reims, the persons mentioned have been seized as hostages by the commander of the German army. These hostages will be shot if there is the least disorder. On the other hand, if the town remains perfectly calm and quiet, these hostages and inhabitants will be placed under the protection of the German army.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING. Reims, 12th September, 1914.

NOTICE.

The persons mentioned below were condemned by the tribunal of the council of war and shot this same day at the citadel, namely:

Eugene Jacquet, wholesale wine merchant. Ernest Deconinck, sub-lieutenant. Georges Maertens, tradesman. Sylvère Verhulst, workman.

1. For having concealed the English aviator who alighted at Wattignies on the 11th of last March—for having given him shelter and facilitated his passage to France, so that he was able to return to the enemy's lines.

2. For having maintained and assisted members of the enemy army who, after discarding their uniforms, remained in Lille and its suburbs, and having enabled them to escape into France.

By the proclamation of the governor, of the 7th April, 1915, these two cases, being considered as espionage, are brought to the knowledge of the public in order that they may serve as a warning.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lille, 22d September, 1915. [Espionage is punishable with death—that is a commonly acknowledged rule of military law. But there are other services which the civil population of an occupied territory may perform for their allies and fellow-countrymen under arms, which are absolutely distinct from espionage of infinitely less danger to the occupying power. The Germans wished to punish these acts of service with the extreme penalty. They therefore "considered them as espionage."]

PROCLAMATION.

In future the inhabitants of places situated near railways and telegraph lines which have been destroyed will be punished without mercy (whether they are guilty of this destruction or

not). For this purpose, hostages have been taken in all places in the vicinity of railways in danger of similar attacks; and at the first attempt to destroy any railway, telegraph or telephone line, they will be shot immediately.

The governor.

VON DER GOLTZ.

PROCLAMATION.

The tribunal of the imperial German council of war sitting in Brussels has pronounced the following sentences:

Condemned to death for conspiring together to commit treason:

Edith Cavell, teacher, of Brussels. Philippe Bancq, architect, of Brussels.

Jeanne de Belleville of Montignies. Louis Thuilliez, professor at Lille.

Louis Severin, chemist, of Brussels. Albert Libiez, lawyer, of Mons.

For the same offense the following have been condemned to 15 years' hard labor:

Hermann Capiau, engineer, of Wasmes.

Ada Bodart of Brussels.

Georges Dorveau, chemist, of Paturages.

Marv de Croy of Bellignies.

At the same sitting, the war council condemned 17 others charged with treason against the imperial armies to sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment varying from two to eight years.

The sentences on Bancq and Edith Cavell have already been fully executed.

The governor general of Brussels brings these facts to the knowledge of the public that they may serve as a warning.

The Governor of the City, GENERAL VON BISSING.

Brussels, 22th October, 1915. [Treason means the opposite of patriotism, but the German word "war-treason" means loyalty to patriotism at the risk of one's life. Acts of war-treason are acts done by the inhabitants of an occupied territory on behalf of their native country and their fellow-countrymen, for which the German military code prescribes the penalty of death. Edith Cavell and her companions had done such acts and well knew what awaited them if they were discovered. It was in this that their heroism lay.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDANT OF LILLE.

The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult.

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 in 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 kilogrammes of luggage (household utensils, clothes, etc), which they will be well advised to make ready at once.

I order, therefore, that no one may, until further order, change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his legally declared residence from 9.0 p. m. to 6.0 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.

THE COMMANDANT.

Lille, April, 1916. [This proclamation was followed up by the deportation of 25,000 French civilians from the towns of Roubaix, Turcoing and Lille. There were girls as young as sixteen among the victims, and men as old as fifty-five. Families were ruthlessly broken up.]

NOTICE.

All the inhabitants of the house, 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 definitely decide which 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 appeals will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who will not be transported, may leave the house before 8.0 a. m. (German time).

Each person will have a right to 30 kilogrammes of luggage; if anyone's luggage exceeds that weight, it will be rejected without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly fixed on. This address must include the surname and the Christian name, and the number of the identity card.

It is absolutely necessary that people should provide themselves in their own interest with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woollen blanket, strong shoes and linen. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy.

ETAPPEN-KOMMANDANTUR.

[In this proclamation the German transport officer at Lille puts the commandant's decree into effect. "It was terrible," writes a witness. "The officer went round, pointing out the men and women whom he chose and giving them, to make their preparations, a period varying from an hour to ten minutes."]

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Jacob Trott, of Echo, who was seriously burned Wednesday while starting a gasoline engine, died from the burns at a Pendleton hospital.

Damage from the cloudburst at Heppner probably will reach \$100,000. Crops, roads, bridges and fences are ruined, and wires are down. Some stock was killed.

The handsome residence belonging to Jack Morrill, of Medford, one of the show places of the valley, burned to the ground Monday afternoon at a loss of \$25,000, largely covered by insurance.

Thurm Coulson, a resident of Blaine, in Tillamook county, was arrested by the sheriff for manufacturing and selling intoxicating liquor. Coulson appeared in the Justice court, pleaded guilty to a violation of the liquor laws and was fined \$150 and costs.

Lieutenant W. M. For, United States army recruiting officer, returned to Klamath Falls Thursday from a trip to Lakeview, Or. He and his host had the unique experience of nearly losing their automobile in a big snow drift in the mountains about 50 miles east.

Curry county officials intend to make a determined fight against the mandamus proceedings instituted by Governor Withycombe in the Supreme court recently, at the recommendation of Attorney General Brown, to compel such officials to hold the special election in that county in June.

Though the weather has been showery, the majority of the farmers of the Gaston section have taken advantage of every available moment to get their plowing done and get their grain crops in. There is no scarcity of help so far, and plans for a larger acreage than usual are going forward.

More than 500 men, employees of the C. A. Smith mills at Bay City and Bunker Hill, were at their places after a general strike which lasted just one week. The men demanded more pay, claiming they were unable to meet current expenses on the minimum wage of \$2.50 in force when the walkout occurred.

The stigma of "deserter" will be removed from the National Guard records of Carl von Ahe and Arthur Lofts, the Hood River young men who recently were posted as deserters when they left the Twelfth company, Oregon Coast Artillery, and enlisted in the navy without first having obtained their discharges from the Twelfth company.

Crumbling like tinder when the abutments gave way, the county bridge at Island City, three miles from La Grande, dropped into the Grand Ronde river Monday, and now rests on the bottom of the turbulent stream. Some estimates place the total land under water in the Grand Ronde valley following the recent high floods and present inundation at 20,000 acres.

A box factory and sawmill located on Neil creek, seven miles south of Ashland, formerly operated by the Ashland Manufacturing company, but which have been in the hands of the First National Bank of Ashland for the past year, have been sold to a group of Los Angeles capitalists, who expect to have 100 men at work in the woods and at the mills inside of 30 days.

The Southern Pacific company has filed application with the Public Service commission asking that the operation of the fencing law be suspended as to certain portions of its line between Eugene and Marshfield. Parts of the country are sparsely settled, the application says, and parts of it form natural barriers.

Plowing of a six-acre tract adjacent to the city limits of Grants Pass, which will be used by the boy scouts for gardens, has been finished. Each of the 32 boys will have a lot 80 by 100 feet. Planting and care will be under the direction of County Agricultural Agent C. D. Thompson. Beans, corn and potatoes will cover the bulk of the planting.

Arrangements to purchase 160 acres of alfalfa land near Hermiston have been completed by a syndicate of Tillamook dairymen. Despite the fact that most of the agricultural lands of the Tillamook country are seeded to grass, the farmers expect their scheme to be a profitable one. Many carloads of hay are shipped into the county each year to support local cattle during the winter months.

All the railroad companies operating in the state now have filed with the Public Service commission tariffs providing for a general 15 per cent increase on intrastate rates to become effective July 1. These new tariffs are supposed to be due largely to the contention that the terms of the Adamson eight-hour law cause greatly increased operating expenses on the part of the railroad companies. No definite action has been taken on the new tariffs by the commission so far.

The fire bells of Lane county are to be used in connection with the registration of men under the selective conscription act on the date to be proclaimed by President Wilson. It is planned to have the alarm sounded in this way hourly where possible.

The first completed referendum petition to be filed with Secretary of State Olcott was presented Monday by Sanderson Reed, of Portland, and, if found properly signed, will hold in abeyance the operation of the Rogue River fish bill until the November, 1918, election.

ICE CREAM MAKERS RAP LAW

Protest Against Provision Requiring 14 Per Cent Butterfat.

Ice cream makers of the Northwest at a conference at Spokane with E. F. Benson, commissioner of agriculture, entered a vigorous protest against enforcing the law passed by the last legislature regarding butter fat content for ice cream.

The law provides that the commissioner shall enforce a standard not below that of the Federal department of Agriculture's regulations regarding foods. It was contended that the state law reads that the state authorities shall follow the Federal standard.

The Federal standard calls for 14 per cent butter fat. The ice cream men contend that the government never has enforced the 14 per cent standard, because it was found unwise to do so. It was said by several speakers that 8 to 10 per cent butter fat gave a better quality of ice cream than the higher standard.

Farmer Operates Tractor He Invented.

Winlock—A tractor designed especially for use on the Pacific Coast, where the excessive rains make all other types useless except in dry weather and dry ground, has just been completed and a patent obtained for it by Henry Korevaar. Mr. Korevaar, who is a prominent farmer living on Cowlitz Prairie, has a full sized working model in operation on his farm. The motive power is supplied by an eight-horsepower gasoline engine. It has a harrow attachment behind, which cuts out the necessity of a second operation for harrowing, and will plow a 17-inch furrow eight to nine inches deep. The tractor can be manufactured in normal times for about \$350 and weighs about 1400 pounds.

Potato Shipments Will Be Inspected.

Olympia—T. O. Morrison, assistant commissioner of agriculture, announces that the department will send F. N. Rhodes, of Seattle, inspector-at-large for the department, to Los Angeles for the purpose of inspecting all shipments of California potatoes which are sent to Northern markets. The inspection will be conducted in an effort to keep tuber moth out of this state. Last year the same plan was followed and the results were singularly pleasing, as it resulted in eradicating all trace of the tuber disease from potatoes.

Hog Cholera Found On Tieton.

North Yakima—A case of hog cholera was discovered on the Tieton recently and steps are being taken by R. F. Bean, agriculturist for the project, to check the spread of the disease. The stock belongs to M. U. Brady, who is a tenant on the Thomas Fear place on the north end of the project. Two shoats out of a herd of 20 have died. There was cholera on the same place two years ago. Vaccine has been ordered and will be administered as soon as it arrives.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORT

Wheat—Bluestem.....	\$2.80
Fortyfold.....	2.77
Club.....	2.75
Red Russian.....	2.73
Oats—No. 1 white.....	\$2.00
Barley—No. 1 feed.....	52.00
Cattle—Steers, prime.....	\$10.50@11.25
Steers, good.....	10.00@10.50
Steers, medium.....	9.50@9.75
Cows, choice.....	9.25@9.85
Cows, medium.....	8.50@9.25
Cows, fair.....	7.50@8.25
Heifers.....	7.00@10.00
Bulls.....	6.00@8.50
Calves.....	7.50@10.00
Hogs—Packing.....	\$15.00@15.90
Rough heavies.....	14.50@15.00
Pigs and skips.....	14.00@14.50
Stock hogs.....	12.50@14.00
Sheep—Wethers.....	\$9.75@12.00
Ewes.....	9.00@11.50
Lambs.....	10.25@13.50
Flour—Patents, \$12.90.	
Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$44 per ton; shorts, \$47; rolled barley, \$58; rolled oats, \$58.	
Corn—White, \$72 per ton; cracked, \$73.	
Hay—Producers' prices: Timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$30@32 per ton; valley timothy, \$22@24; alfalfa, \$20@23; valley grain hay, \$18@20.	
Butter—Cubes, extras, 36¢ per pound; prime firsts, 35¢. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 38¢; cartons, 1¢ extra; butterfat, No. 1, 38¢; No. 2, 36¢.	
Eggs—Ranch, current receipts, 32¢ per dozen; selects, 33¢.	
Poultry—Hens, 17¢@18¢ per pound; broilers, 20¢@23¢; turkeys, 22¢@24¢; ducks, 22¢@23¢; geese, 12¢@13¢.	
Veal—Fancy, 14¢@15¢ per pound.	
Pork—Fancy, 19¢ per pound.	
Vegetables—Artichokes, 85¢ per dozen; tomatoes, \$2.50@3.00 per crate; cabbage, 5¢@6¢ per pound; eggplant, 25¢; lettuce, \$1.65@1.80; cucumbers, 90¢@1.50 per dozen; celery, 75¢@1.25; cauliflower, \$1.00@1.75 per crate; peppers, 20¢@35¢ per pound; rhubarb, 2¢@3¢; peas, 5¢@6¢; asparagus, 8¢@12¢; spinach, \$1.25 per box.	
Potatoes—Buying prices, \$3.25@3.50 per hundred.	
Green Fruit—Strawberries, \$1.50 per crate; apples, 85¢@2.50 per box.	
Hops—1916 crop, 3¢@6¢ per pound; 1917 contracts, nominal.	
Wool—Eastern Oregon, fine, 40¢ per pound; coarse, 45¢@50¢; valley, 45¢@50¢; mohair, 60¢@65¢.	
Cascade Bark—Old and new, 6¢ per pound.	

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Chihuahua City newspapers tell of the execution of Colonel Sixto Vega and Francisco Saenz, of the home guards of Casas Grandes, who were convicted as Villa spies.

The Dutch government has instructed the grain vessels held up in American ports for some time to proceed homeward, calling at Halifax for examination by the British authorities.

Great Britain Tuesday receives a third installment of \$25,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 which the United States has agreed to lend to meet British purchases in this country during May.

The shortage of fuel in Germany, which is causing great inconvenience, necessitated the suspension on Saturday of service in Hamburg and the adjoining city of Altona by the Hamburg Elevated Railway.

For an hour and a half Monday afternoon the President and Mrs. Wilson walked through Washington streets, most of the time setting a brisk pace for the four secret service men following a short distance behind.

In reply to a question in the house of commons, Chancellor Bonar Law said no treaty had ever been contemplated with Japan in which that nation would overrun Siberia if Russia relaxed her efforts in the war.

From April 9 to May 12, Germans to the number of 49,579 have been made prisoners in France by the British and French. In addition, 444 heavy and field cannon, 943 machine guns and 396 trench mortars were captured.

The French passenger steamer Medjerda has been sunk by a submarine while voyaging between Oran, Algeria, and Marseilles. The survivors were picked up and taken to different ports. The Medjerda was a vessel of 1918 tons gross.

Eighteen more Americans from Constantinople, Smyrna and Jerusalem have arrived in Berne, some of them after weeks of journeying. Twenty-three other persons, including several from the embassy in Constantinople, have reached Vienna.

Crops in the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe River valleys were ruined Monday when flood waters broke through the St. Joe river dikes and flooded 15,000 acres of land. All sawmills along the two rivers have been forced to close because of high water.

Orders to bring the regular army to its full war strength of 293,000 men are announced by the War department. Organization of 44 new regiments will begin immediately with further efforts to stimulate recruiting and bring in the 116,455 men needed to fill up the ranks.

Seventeen merchantmen were sunk by German submarines during February, March and April, according to an official statement issued Tuesday. During the same period nine French vessels were attacked by underwater craft, but made their escape. No armed merchantmen have fallen prey to the U-boats.

In sections of New York City where the trading stamp was popular before the advent of war prices, the onion and potato have been substituted. In the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn a small potato or onion is given with each 10 per cent. Motion picture houses also have adopted the same scheme, giving an onion or potato with each adult ticket.

Casualties among the Canadian expeditionary forces from the time the war began up to May 10 had reached a total of 89,843 killed, wounded and missing, according to a report by the War Records office.

Word has been received that