CRUEL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Escaped Austrailians Give Vivid Acunt of Hardships they Have To Endure.

The following dispatch has been rehe Australian Force in France:erman trenches, two Australians of the line. who were captured in the Hidenburg he were captured the heave attack of April 11. tralians were sent by train on the That unparalleled adventure of in-

64.61

145,08

21.70

55,62

80.00

30.00

73.22

31,29

00,00

48,81

78.05

28,92

05.00

28,13 27,10

31,43

11,29

ouse. Flash Uhlans on smart horses are quartered in the village, and en the Uhlans had been through for souvenirs there was not left worth getting.

They were given a loaf of bread to five, and coffee was brought in, ew had anything but their helets to drink it in, and so most had They sat in the snow, wet igh, till they were turned into a

morning they were called n the church by battalions. The ig officer, after another harangue, ave the orders to march, and down road they went between the

Seven hundred and fifty-six Ausans from all States of the Comwealth were off into German terry, and it was from this time that iberate German policy toward m began to appear. On this their cond day after capture they were en a loaf of bread between four and some coffee. They were not d that this was their whole day's tion, but it was. The bread had too sour for some of them the st day. They were glad to eat it

ropes to a wagon which they been doubled.

pulling. These were Russians. siding they were put into catcks in which they were jolted until after dark. Then they detrained and marched into cellars. At a big house early some hundred were them for examination, and these given a good feed. The rest set day's march after being third of a loaf, and a cup of This time they were told that the day's supply. They were for hunger by this time. And the villagers on their route it. For in every little French through which they passed ers came out of the cottages to get a loaf of bread them, or at least a drink lines of guards, walkingresting battalion of a Prussian dividual farms is questi livision, and their orders stop any food and drink these famished Australians. colurun reached the village cheese.

The quantity of milk available withach inhabitants would throng

n tried to give them bread. soldier hit her in the face butter fat. knocked her down. In one place nch priest edged up with a loaf in the flush of the season is the quanment on the French for their ness, but learned to shake their when offered food or drink. wo days later they were moved roads were full of Geramn sol-

and civilians, as if the town was bliday to see them arrive. The m marched through the streets great city-only two houses but a few miles from the British where the Australians once gard it near Armentieres. They out of the city and up to an

green fort. the gate the Australians were ed oif into parties of 110 each, each of these were marched into separate room in the upper story.
r five nights and six days 110 Auslived in the room where the country's history that Austra- extent assistance in the work. ped men were. It is the first time have ever suffered organized. The room was about 50ft by he floor was tiled. For a few s each day the men were al-into the yard for exercise. only convenience for all sanirposes was one barrel, which the corner, uncovered. The had to be shut for they slept tile floor without blankets, snow fell at night, and their s too little to keep life tohey were given one-seventh oaf of bread-that is,, one slice with some fermented manday, with one cup of coffee man who took the barrel down stairs to clean it asked glass of water the guard would The cook refused a mark ed for a little bread.

At the end of it a German corporal came into the room. He asked them if they knew what they were there for They said "No" He said. "You may write and tell your people and your Government all about it-just what has happened—and say you are here as a punishment. Seven weeks ago the German Government wrote to the Australia from Mr. C. E. W. Bean, ployment of prisoners near the line, and they have not reasonable to the and they have not reasonable to the control of th ployment of prisoners near the line, and they have not yet received an answer."The Australians told him it They have arrived back from the was a lie—there was not a German lines, across many lines of prisoner within 20 or 30 kilometers

Two hundred and forty of the Ausat unparalleled adventure of in-sixth day to work on a dump close atry against unbroken wire, without behind the front. The Lord knows came near success. When it what happened to the rest, or where illed, the Germains captured nearly they are now. This double company thousand Australians cut off by of Australians was put in a farm near their machine guns.

It is at the end of a long and splendid fight that their story begins. The prisoners were marched up a vilto a dump. The work unloading to a dump. The work was put in a farm near a double of English and Scottish stores from a broad-gauge railway on to a dump. The work was put in a farm near a double of English and Scottish troops, and set to work unloading stores from a broad-gauge railway on to a dump. The work was put in a farm near a double of English and Scottish troops, and set to work unloading stores from a broad-gauge railway on the properties. risoners were marched up a vil-to a dump. The work was in two street into the yard of a big shifts—The Australian company in the morning and the British in the evening. The Australians were turned out at 4:30 a.m. Coffee at a quarter to 5; march to work at a quarter past 5. Work on the dump until 1 o'clock, and then march back

For this day's work they were given daily ration of one-third of a loaf. This was issued over night, and some could not resist eating it then and church. Neither this night nor any back they were given a stew consistthere. At midday when they came t afterwards were they given a le blanket—so far as the escaped know they have none yet. They at the church for the night.

"We used to count the grains," one man said. "You could count them easily enough." The result was that these Australians were driven to beg their guards to let them cut any sort lions, stinging nettles, and rape, such as we feed sheep on. They picked up potato peelings which the Germans

There was no such thing as light duty for sick men. The men were worked until they had to be sent to hospitals. A Western Australian dropped by the roadside. The men were getting swollen legs and faces. In addition the dump was under our shell fire. When our big guns opened, the German guard would get under cover, with his rifle and bayonet poking out, while our men worked. One day on their way to work they the road was slushy after snow, noticed stains of blood up the road ey passed a gang of men scraping and a smashed field gun—that was snow off of it. These wore civilian some consolation. They noticed the ed caps— some had old blue direction from which the shells of d caps— some had old blue direction from which the shells of that any bully beef. They were sh prisoners. Another gang pass—south Welshman had escaped and men in smock frocks harnessed been recaptured, and the guard had

But one night the two got clear.

MAKE MORE CHEESE More "Cheddar" in the Factories and

More "Cottage" in the Homes . Is Urged. Believing that American Cheddar cheese is an excellent substitute for meat; the United States Department

of Agriculture desires to encourage the manufacture of that product in every locality adapted to its produc-tion. The price of cheese has greatly increased in the last few years. As a result great interest has been created in the possibilities of cheesemaking, both on the farm and in the factory. Because of the skill necessary to

roughly in fours, with two make a good and uniform product, lines of guards, walking the advisability of making American Cheddar cheese in a small way on inspecialists of the department believe. Under those conditions it is much more practicable to make cottage

watching it pass. "The in a reasonable distance and the cli-would give you anything matic conditions determine the add," one of the men said. A litran out of a cottage with factory in a community. The income
the guard smacked her in the
derived from milk made into cheese,
the bread they used to throw compared with the other uses, can
gutter A Frenchman tried to be calculated from these figures: pounds of cheese for each pound of About 4,000 pounds of milk daily

his arm to pass it to our men, tity necessary for the economical opthe corner of his eye. An old his seeing this tugged the priest with clothes. And this sort of we repeated until the Austra we repeated until the Austrahowever hungry or thirsty, hauling the milk is too great. Cool not bear to bring such ent on the French for their ss, but learned to shake their ing. Parts of the United States naturrain to Lille, Around the station freat Lakes, the mountain sections of the north, west and south, the coast districts of the west, and the northern edge of the country. On account of hot nights and the resultant gassy and acid milk, a good quality of cheese can not be made readily during the summer in the Great Plains states nor in the lowlands of the south, as has been demonstrated

in numerous trials. The United States Department of Agriculture will supply the necessary information and plans for cheese factorics in localities where the operation of such factories is feasible, and, in co-operation with state extension departments, will furnish to a limited

Betrayed.

The other night I went to the theatre With a lowbrow friend And the orchestra played "The Little Brown Jug." And he thought It was the national anthem And stood up. And I did too Darn him!-Ex.

Exchange or Sale.

Owner of lot 10, block 53, Pacific Addition to Bay City will exchange same for Tacoma property or will be glad to have a cash offer at a reasonable figure.—Address B. B. Broomell, Box 1286, Tacoma, Wash. RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT.

Production of Belgian Hares or Oth-erRabbits Possible in City Back Yards.

Rabbits, which have proved a valuable source of food in Europe during the present war, may well be raised more extensively in America by way of reducing the drain on the ordinary meat supply, according to biologists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The business of growing service, or in regular industrial employment. The animals may be raised you are hereby required

palatable and highly nutricious meat, will take judgment against requiring space that may be needed rabbit meat can be produced in un- tember 21st, 1916, at the rate limited quantities at a cost of about cuttings and other vegetables that after March 10th, 1917, at 6 per

The Belgian and Flemish giant rabbits are recommended for meat pro-duction, as the ordinary tame rabbit slowly. Stock of Belgian hares may be bought from breeders in nearly all the States at \$1 to \$3 each. They of grass that could be eaten—dande-lions, stinging nettles, and rape, such is not required for meat production.

Rabbits are easily kept. They eat hay, grass, lawn cuttings, and green vegetables of many kinds. Females should be allowed to breed when 8 or 10 months old, and during the year should raise four litters of about six young each. Well fed, the young reach marketable size when 3 to 4 nonths old and average from 5 to 6 pounds live weight.

The department has published a bulletin on raising rabbits which will be helpful to those who wish to engage in this pursuit.

Thrift Can Win the War.

It must be made apparent to all our people that special exertion of thrift is necessary to win the war. Small but concrete examples are better than abstractions, however sound the general conclusion may be. When the firemen of Elmira decided to work four hours a day more and give their additional earnings to the Red Cross fund they showed the way.

Thomas W. Lamont, speaking to the New York state bankers' conven-tion, emphasized in an address which the Action, emphasized in an address under the tion, emphasized in an address under the perience.

Mrs. Mary E. Morrison, 595 Grand Mrs. Mary E. Morrison, says: "At quoted that in order to meet the strain of new taxes and the interest upon great loans we must add to our savings and not draw upon them. It would be almost suicidal to draw \$5,-000,000,000 out of the savings banks to put it into 2 war loan. There is no need to do anything of the sort if we

all face the facts. Great Britain recently floated, after 3 months of war, a popular loan of which upward of \$900,000,000, or nearly one-fifth was subscribed over the counter through the postoffice. These were the smallest of small subscribed over the smallest of small subscribed over the smallest of small subscribed over the simply ask for a kidney remedy—get ons, and it is estimated that subscribers who bought in bonds of a redemption value of \$5. But it is imortant to note that while this reparkable contribution was made by the very people who deposit in the stoffice savings banks, and saving bank deposits, which had been almost

equivilant to these contributions, actually increased \$25,000,000. What had happened was that the people were lending to the cause of the Australians a bucket of water Costs of manufacturing and market-lrink. The guard upset the water ing average about 2.5 cents a pound, threw the pail over the man. A and milk yields from 2.7 to 2.9 ten tried to give them bread. A and milk yields from 2.7 to 2.9 ten tried to give them bread. their country the increased savings of win the war by the doles we can spare out of extravagance. Money and men will not do it without sacrifice. No one will pretend that labor, even in the present hours of employment, is nearly as efficient as should be, or is producing new wealth at 2 rate justifying new savings out of better wages. Yet all these things

are necessary We must rid our minds once and for all of the belief and we need re-linquish nothing because the man next door seems to be a thrifty sort this product are: The regions of the of person and in a population of over a hundred millions of people our mite will not be missed. Never was a time when the widow's mite large. The great contributions of wealth are needed to create more empolyment, and the policy of exempting loans from income tax is open to

grave criticism. That way is to burn the candle at both ends and in the middle. But what we have to do is to turn out more and better candles, and to burn fewer of them ourselves.—Wall Street

Billiousness and Stomach Trouble

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness," writes Miss Emma Verbryke, Lima, Ohio. "I could eat very little food that would agree with wery little food that would agree with me and I became so dizzy and sick at my stomach at times that I had to take hold of something to keep from falling. Seecing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I decided to try them. I improved rapidly." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Every family without exception should keep this preparation at hand during the hot weather of the sum-mer months. Chamberlain's Colic, needed and is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over. It has no superior for the purposes for which it is intended. Buy it now.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Tillamook County. Citizens Bank, a Corporation

. T. Alexander and Ada F Alexander, his wife; Blanch Clark and Earl A. Clark, wife and husband, Oscar F. wife and husband, Oscar I Mann and E. P. McCroskey Defendants

To J. T. Alexander, Ada F. Alexrabbits, the specialists point out, can ander, his wife; Blanch Clark and be carried on by youths and adults not Earl A. Clark, wife and husband engaged in military or other national Oscar F. Mann and E. P. McCroskey. In the name of the State of Oregon in back yards of cities and towns as and answer the complaint filed againwell as on farms. st you in the above entitled suit, on The Belgian Hare, says a state- or before the 24th day of August, ment by the department, breeds rap- 1917, and if you fail to appear in said idly, matures quickly, and produces a suit within specified time, plaintiff The cost of production is less than the foreclosure of that certain promthat of any other meat, not excepting issory note and mortgage for the sum poultry. The supply can be greatly inor Seven Hundred (\$700.00) Dollars, creased within a few months without with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the or the production of crops. Practical March, 1916, and \$9,27 taxes and experience has demonstrated that interest thereon from and after Sep-6 cents a pound, and by utilizing lawn taxes and interest thereon from and would otherwise be wasted the cost per annum, and for the sum of \$100,can be made even lower.

00 attorney's fees as provided in said note and mortgage, and the costs and disbursements in this suit, mortgage being given on the follow ing described premises, to-wit: The Southeast Quarter and South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 36 Township 3 South, Range 8 West of the Willamette Meridian, containing 320 acres, more or less, in Tillamook County, State of Oregon.

upon you by publication in pursuance to an order of the Honorable Judge Geo. R. Bagley,, Circuit Judge Tillamook County, Oregon, made on the 3rd day of July, 1917, ordering such publication in the Tillamook Headlight, a newspaper of general circulation in this community, once a week for six consecutive weeks, the first publication being July 12th, 1917 and the last publication being August 23rd, 1917.

Hall & Lepper, 112-115 Citizens Bank Bld. Portland, Oregon. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DON'T WAIT.

Take Advantage of an Astoria Citizen's Experience. When the back begins to ache,

Don't wait until backache becomes chronic 'Till kidney troubles develop;
'Till urinary troubles destroy night's

Ave., Astoria, Oregon., says: "At times my back was so weak and sore that I could hardly get around. When I bent over to do anything or sat in one position very long, it was all I could do to straighten up. My kidneys were also more or less out of order during this trouble with my back. After I had taken two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, my back felt strong in every way and I was able to

simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Morrison had. Foster-Milburn

Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy-get Doan's Kidney Pills-the same as Mrs. Morton uses, Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Government Needs Farmers as Well as Fighters.

Two million three hundred thousand acres of Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title revested in United States. To be opened for homesteaders and sale. Containing some of the best land left in he United States, Large Copyrighted map, showing land by section, and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevation, temperature, etc., by counties. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

Co-Partnership.

The undersigned have entered into a co-partnership for the practice of Handley & McGrath. July 9, 1917.

Robert H. McGrath. Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

tue of an order duly made and entered by the County Court for the County of Tillamook, Oregon, the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of J. S. Stephens, deceased. Notice is further given that all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified and required to present same to the undersigned, with proper

vouchers, within six months from

this date. Dated July 19, 1917. W. J. Stephens, Administrator of the Estate of J. S. Stephens, deceased, Tillamook, Oregon. Johnson, Handley & McGrath, Attorneys.

MERCHANT'S WIFE ADVISES TILLAMOOK WOMEN. "I had stomach trouble so bad I

ould eat nothing but toast, fruit, and hot water. Everything else soured and formed gas. Dieting did no good. I was miserable until I tried buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, ONE SPOONFUL benefitted me INSTANTLY." Be-Cholera and Diarrica Remedy is worth many times its cost when needed and is almost certain to be CASE constipation, sour stomach or

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Spoons, Baskets, Reels, Snells, Lines, Floats, Flies, Etc., Etc. Our flies are known to the Sportsmen and are reorginized the finest and best made flies in America.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, LATH AND BRICK; DOMESTIC STEAM AND SMITHING COAL.

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THE BEST STOCK OF HARDWARE IN THE COUNTY.

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