

CRUEL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Escaped Australians Give Vivid Account of Hardships they Have To Endure.

The following dispatch has been received by the High Commissioner for Australia from Mr. C. E. W. Bean, Official Press Correspondent with the Australian Force in France:

They have arrived back from the German lines, across many lines of German trenches, two Australians who were captured in the Hidenburg line after the brave attack of April 11. That unparalleled adventure of infantry against unbroken wire, without artillery, came near success. When it failed, the Germans captured nearly a thousand Australians cut off by their machine guns.

It is at the end of a long and splendid fight that their story begins. The prisoners were marched up a village street into the yard of a big house. Flash Uhlans on smart horses were quartered in the e village, and when the Uhlans had been through them for souvenirs there was not much left worth getting.

They were given a loaf of bread to every five, and coffee was brought in, but few had anything but their helmets to drink it in, and so most had none. They sat in the snow, wet through, till they were turned out to a big church. Neither this night nor any night afterwards were they given a single blanket—so far as the escaped men know they have none yet. They lay in the church for the night.

Next morning they were called from the church by battalions. The big officer, after another harangue, gave the orders to march, and down the road they went between the Uhlans.

Seven hundred and fifty-six Australians from all States of the Commonwealth were off into German territory, and it was from this time that the deliberate German policy toward them began to appear. On this their second day after capture they were given a loaf of bread between four men and some coffee. They were not told that this was their whole day's ration, but it was. The bread had been too sour for some of them the first day. They were glad to eat it the next.

The road was slushy after snow. They passed a gang of men scraping the snow off of it. These were civilian French overcoats. They asked if our men had any bully beef. They were British prisoners. Another gang passed—men in smock frocks harnessed up by ropes to a wagon which they were pulling. These were Russians.

At a siding they were put into cattle trucks in which they were jolted along until after dark. Then they were detrained and marched into village cellars. At a big house early next day some hundred were picked from them for examination, and these were given a good feed. The rest set out on a new day's march after being given a third of a loaf, and a cup of coffee. This time they were told that it was the day's supply. They were pinched for hunger by this time. And possibly the villagers on their route could see it. For in every little French village through which they passed the villagers came out of the cottages and tried to get a loaf of bread through to them, or at least a drink of water. The Australians were marching roughly in fours, with two closely set lines of guards, walking outside them. These men were taken from a resting battalion of a Prussian Guard division, and their orders were to stop any food and drink reaching these famished Australians.

As the column reached the village the French inhabitants would through the street watching it pass. "The French would give you anything they had," one of the men said. A little girl ran out of a cottage with bread. The guard smacked her in the face. The bread they used to throw into the gutter. A Frenchman tried to give the Australians a bucket of water to drink. The guard upset the water and threw the pail over the man. A woman tried to give them bread. A Prussian soldier hit her in the face and knocked her down. In one place a French priest edged up with a loaf under his arm to pass it to our men, but a German soldier was watching him out of the corner of his eye. An old woman, seeing this tugged the priest back by his clothes. And this sort of scene we repeated until the Australians, however hungry or thirsty, could not bear to bring such treatment on the French for their kindness, but learned to shake their heads when offered food or drink.

Two days later they were moved by train to Lille. Around the station roads were full of German soldiers and civilians, as if the town was on holiday to see them arrive. The column marched through the streets of the great city—only two houses were noticed to be damaged, though it is but a few miles from the British lines, where the Australians once garrotted it near Arrmentieres. They were leaving out of the city and up to an old green fort.

At the gate the Australians were divided off into parties of 110 each, and each of these were marched into a separate room in the upper story. For five nights and six days 110 Australians lived in the room where the escaped men were. It is the first time in our country's history that Australians have ever suffered organized torture. The room was about 50ft by 20ft. The floor was tiled. For a few minutes each day the men were allowed into the yard for exercise. Their only convenience for all sanitary purposes was one barrel, which stood in the corner, uncovered. The windows had to be shut for they slept on the tile floor without blankets, though snow fell at night, and their room was too little to keep life tolerable. They were given one-seventh of a loaf of bread—that is, one slice of loaf with some fermented manure each day, with one cup of coffee each night and one in the morning. When the man who took the barrel each day down the stairs to clean it asked for a glass of water the guard would allow it. The cook refused a mark 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 British Government about the employment of prisoners near the line, and they have not yet received an answer." The Australians told him it was a lie—there was not a German prisoner within 20 or 30 kilometers of the line.

Two hundred and forty of the Australians were sent by train on the sixth day to work on a dump close behind the front. The Lord knows what happened to the rest, or where they are now. This double company of Australians 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 in two 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 past 5. Work on the dump until 1 o'clock, and then march back.

For this day's work they were given a daily ration of one-third of a loaf. This was issued over night, and some could not resist eating it then and there. At midday when they came back they were given a stew consisting of horseflesh and a little barley. "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 of grass that could be eaten—dandelions, stinging nettles, and rape, such as we feed sheep on. They picked up potato peelings which the Germans threw out.

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 noticed stains of blood up the road and a smashed field gun—that was some consolation. They noticed the direction from which the shells of that big gun came, and laid their plans. It was difficult, because a New South Welshman had escaped and been recaptured, and the guard had been doubled.

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 production. 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 make a good and uniform product, the advisability of making American Cheddar cheese in a small way on individual farms is questionable, dairy specialists of the department believe. Under those conditions it is much more practicable to make cottage cheese.

The quantity of milk available within a reasonable distance and the climatic conditions determine the advisability of establishing a cheese factory in a community. The income derived from milk made into cheese, compared with the other uses, can be calculated from the following figures: Costs of manufacturing and marketing average about 2.5 cents a pound, and milk yields from 2.7 to 2.9 pounds of cheese for each pound of butter fat.

About 4,000 pounds of milk daily in the flush of the season is the quantity necessary for the economical operation of a cheese factory, and can be handled by one man. To supply the milk about 200 cows are necessary and should be within four miles of the factory, otherwise the cost of hauling the milk is too great. Cool nights and an abundance of cheese-making water are necessary for cheese making. Parts of the United States naturally adapted to the manufacture of this product are: The mountain sections Great Lakes, the west and south, the coast districts of the country. On northern hot nights and the resultant count of hot acid milk, a good quality gassy and can not be made readily during the summer in the lowlands of 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 the operation of such factories where the conditions of such factories is feasible, and in co-operation with state extension departments, will furnish to a limited extent assistance in the work.

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 Other Rabbits 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 rabbits, the specialists point out, can be carried on by youths and adults not engaged in military or other national service, or in regular industrial employment. The animals may be raised in back yards of cities and towns as well as on farms.

The Belgian Hare, says a statement by the department, breeds rapidly, matures quickly, and produces a palatable and highly nutritious meat. The cost of production is less than that of any other meat, not excepting poultry. The supply can be greatly increased within a few months without requiring space that may be needed for the production of crops. Practical experience has demonstrated that rabbit meat can be produced in unlimited quantities at a cost of about 6 cents a pound, and by utilizing lawn cuttings and other vegetables that would otherwise be wasted the cost can be made even lower.

The Belgian and Flemish giant rabbits are recommended for meat production, as the ordinary tame rabbit is smaller and develops much more slowly. Stock of Belgian hares may be bought from breeders in nearly all the States at \$1 to \$3 each. They may occasionally be had from pet stock dealers. Fancy pedigreed stock 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 months 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' convention, emphasized in an address which has been widely and deservedly quoted that in order to meet the strain of new taxes 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 a 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 subscriptions, and it is estimated that a redemption value of \$5, but it is important to note that while this remarkable contribution was made by the very people who deposit in the postoffice savings banks, and saving bank deposits, which had been almost equivalent to these contributions, actually increased \$25,000,000.

What had happened was that the people were lending to the cause of their country the increased savings of frugality, longer hours of work, and, above all, better work during the hours of employment. We can never win the war by extravagance. Money spare out will not do it without sacrifice. No one will pretend that labor, even in the present hours of employment, is nearly as efficient as it should be, or is producing new wealth at a 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 relearn nothing because the man next door seems to be a thrifty sort 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 loomed so large. The great contributions of wealth are needed to create more employment, 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 Journal.

Biliousness and Stomach Trouble
"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness," Ohio. "I could eat very little food that would agree with me and I became so dizzy and sick at my stomach that I decided to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I advertised 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 summer months. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is sold in many many its cost when 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.

Summons.

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

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

To J. T. Alexander, Ada F. Alexander, his wife; Blanch Clark and Earl A. Clark, wife and husband Oscar F. Mann and E. P. McCroskey. In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit, on or before the 24th day of August, 1917, and if you fail to appear in said suit within specified time, plaintiff will take judgment against you for the foreclosure of that certain promissory note and mortgage for the sum of Seven Hundred (\$700.00) Dollars, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 1st day of March, 1916, and \$9.27 taxes and interest thereon from and after September 21st, 1916, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and also \$9.48 taxes and interest thereon from and after March 10th, 1917, at 6 per cent per annum, and for the sum of \$100.00 attorney's fees as provided in said note and mortgage, and the costs and disbursements in this suit, said mortgage being given on the following described premises, to-wit: The East Half of the Northeast Quarter, 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.

Service of this summons is made upon you by publication in pursuance to an order of the Honorable Judge Geo. R. Bagley, Circuit Judge of 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 rest.

Profit by an Astoria residents experience. Mrs. Mary E. Morrison, 595 Grand 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 get about as well as ever."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't 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 re-vested in United States. To be opened for homesteaders and sale. Containing some of the best land left in the 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 law, under the firm name of Johnson, Handley & McGrath, July 9, 1917. S. S. Johnson, T. B. Handley, Robert H. McGrath.

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.
Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order duly made and entered by the firm name of Johnson, Handley & McGrath, July 9, 1917. S. S. Johnson, T. B. Handley, Robert H. McGrath, Attorneys.

MERCHANT'S WIFE ADVISES TILLAMOOK WOMEN.
"I had stomach trouble so bad I could 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 benefited me INSTANTLY." Because Adler-i-ka empties BOTH large and small intestine, it relieves ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas and prevents appendicitis. It has QUICKEST action of anything we ever sold. J. S. Lamar, druggist.

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Spoons, Baskets, Reels, Snells, Lines, Floats, Flies, Etc., Etc.
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