

# Gunner Depew

Albert N. Depew  
Gunner and Chief Petty Officer,  
U. S. Navy—Member of the Fusilier  
Legion of France—Captain Gun  
Battalion, U. S. Army—Member of  
the Order of the Cross of St. Louis

## CHAPTER XVII.

### Landed in Germany.

They had a coolie crew on the Yarrowdale and when they routed them on deck the coolies began to pray, and though it is nothing to laugh at I could not help but chuckle at the way some of them went about talking to their various gods. They were beginning to smell danger and were pretty nervous. Every one of the coolies had a cane and a pair of Palm Beach trousers. The Hun was leading them in the forebats to be taken back to the deck with their sea bags and one of them got too nervous and was slow about getting into the lifeboat, so the Germans shot him without saying a word.

Then the Germans called out the names of those who had volunteered to go stocking and this included me. We were drilled down the fiddle into the fire room. The fiddle is a shaft that runs from the main deck of a ship to the engine room. I looked around a bit and saw a German standing not very far from the fiddle, so I asked him if we would be given shoes. He said no. Then I asked him if we had to fire in our rare feet and he said yes—that we did not need shoes. Then we went into the engine room.

I looked at the narrow passage he went through and at the narrow passage of the fiddle to the main deck and I talked to my feet like I used to



"Feet, Do Your Duty."

Dixmude. I said: "Feet, do your duty." They did it and I flew up the fiddle. I never wanted to see that joke like again.

I sneaked up to where the rest of the fellows were and the guards "led us into No. 4 hold. There was a main and ammunition in it. They attended the hatches down on us, which made the hold waterproof. And that made it practically airtight the way the 580 of us got was through ventilators. That hold was certainly full. They next day some of the men had cigarettes somewhere. In a few minutes they were puffing away in great view. I divided a cigarette with another fellow. Remember, we were sitting and standing on ammunition all the time. It shows how much we were whether school kept or not. The Germans saw the smoke coming out of the ventilators and they are crazy with fright. A gang of them laid below and roused us out with whips. They lined us up on deck and read the riot act. They drilled us down into the coal bunkers. It was simply terrible and I dust to breathe and eat and sleep

by, by this time some of the men lost their heads completely; they had gone violently crazy, and we were all afraid of them. We were all thinking of the fight that ought occur any moment between the Yarrowdale and some other vessel and knew we were in the likeliest place the vessel to be struck. Even though we were not hit amidships, if ship were sinking we did not think the Germans would give us a chance to escape. We figured from what they said that we would go down with a ship. And going down on a ship in which you are a prisoner is quite different from going down with one for which you have been fighting. You live at the same place, but the feeling is different.

Some of us thought of overpowering the crew and taking the vessel into our hands, and we got the rest of sane or nearly sane men together I tried to get up a scheme for doing it. I was strong for the plan and so were several others, but the Limey of us who were with us advised against it. They said the Germans were taking us to a neutral country, where we would be interned, which was just what the Germans had told us but what few of us believed. Then some others said that if we were anything the Germans would be the time bombs. We replied that at least the Germans would go west with us, but they could not do that for any story in that. For my

## HOW THE WAR WAS FOUGHT AND WON

### Germany's Monstrous Conspiracy and Its Defeat by Forces of Civilization.

#### WORLD DOMINATION SOUGHT

America's Entrance the Decisive Factor in the Mighty Struggle in Which Democracy Triumphed Over Irresponsible Autocratic Militarism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Autocratic militarism, imbued with an overpowering greed for world domination, started the Great War. Democracy inspired with decency and common sense, ended it. "All wars are commercial" is a saying that is true of all modern wars. The greatest war of all time, just ended, was no less so than others, for though it was made by the military class of Germany, it was for the benefit of commercial Germany, for the conquest of the trade of the world.

Ever since the defeat of France in 1870 and the formation of the German empire the ruling classes of Germany had been assiduously preparing for the mighty struggle that began in 1914. Secretly at times, with brazen frankness at others, they laid their plans, built up their military machines, extended their espionage system to all lands with the aid of the business houses and the diplomats.

Though warned by more than one student of affairs, the world in general ignored all this and looked on it as merely boastfulness and legitimate trade competition.

Germany's plan was nothing less than an enormous conspiracy to establish what the conspirators knew as "Mittel Europa," a dominion extending from the North sea to the Persian gulf. As preliminaries, German princes were placed on thrones of neutral Europe wherever possible, and financial relations were established that gave Germany virtual control over the coveted countries. Then the Hun autocracy impatiently awaited "The Day."

Excuse was ready-made. Merely an excuse was needed to precipitate the conflict, and this was afforded on June 28, 1914, by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Serbian. That this crime was inspired to serve as a pretext is evidenced by the fact that everything was prepared a few days in advance for putting the German military machine in motion. Austria, under orders from Berlin, made demands on Serbia to which no self-respecting nation could submit, and on July 28 declared war on its neighbor. Russia, as ally of and sponsor for Serbia, mobilized its armies at once, despite the protests of Germany, whereupon the Kaiser declared war on Russia.

France, being in offensive and defensive alliance with Russia, was compelled to mobilize, and the Kaiser's armed forces got into action at once. The course of events so far had been foreseen by the German high command and it was in accordance with its prearranged plan, which was to crush France by a swift advance on Paris, and then to turn about and make an end of Russia's military resistance.

On August 2 German troops entered France and Crey and began moving through Luxembourg, despite the spirited protests of the grand duchess, and Berlin asked Belgium to permit the passage of troops through that country. This was refused, the king of Belgium appealing to the powers that had guaranteed the neutrality of his kingdom.

All this time Great Britain had been striving to avert the outbreak of a general war, and Germany rested content with the channel through which she felt that the British would not enter into the conflict. But Berlin reckoned without the British spirit of fair play and faithfulness to treaties, and when the Kaiser tore up the "scrap of paper" and invaded Belgium Great Britain jumped to the rescue. Her mighty fleet was mobilized and her army, pitifully small, began moving across the channel. Then events sped with dizzying rapidity. One after another the nations fell into line against the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, but the Teutons were ready and the others, except France, were not.

The Invasion of Belgium. On August 5 began one of the most shameful chapters in the history of the world—the rape of Belgium. King Albert and his heroic little army resisted to their utmost, but the supposedly impregnable forts of Liege, Namur and Antwerp were captured and speedily reduced by the Hun cannon and the land and its people were made captive. The atrocities committed by the Germans, officers and privates alike, will remain a blot on the name of Germany to the end of all time. The world has been so well informed concerning those brutal crimes that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them.

Having overrun all but a narrow strip of Belgium, the Hun armies began their march to Paris. France was to be a triumphal march to Paris. England's little regular army was thrown across their path and fought and died almost to a man, and side by side with them the French Polus contested every foot. They were pushed back slowly but surely until the Marne was reached and crossed by the invading hosts and the capital seemed to be within the grasp of the Hun. Then came forward the first heroic figure of the war, Marshal Joffre of France. Commanding every motor vehicle in Paris, he rushed to the front the entire force left to defend the capital and in a mighty battle along the Marne the Germans were defeated. They had spread out too much and permitted their right flank to be turned and were driven back to the northeast. Reaching lines prepared with this possibility in view

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## THE UNION JOINS THE ARMY RANKS

### The Food Administration Urges Use of This Old Friend.

#### INTRODUCES THE PATRONION

State Has Over-supply of Onions and Housewives Are Asked to Use Them As War Measure.

The onion has joined the ranks of the military. It has become a Minnesota war measure! Permit us to introduce the Patronion! Fall in behind this leader and put the Hun on the run with an onion!

Miss Mildred Wesley, home economics director for the federal food administration for Minnesota, is urging the housewives of the state to make generous use of this somewhat belittled vegetable friend. Miss Wesley's advice is given for three reasons: Minnesota just now has more onions than it can handle under rather immediate use is made of them. The calorific value of onions is high; therefore, they are good food. Increase in their consumption adds to the saving of other foods which may be shipped to the Allies, or must be shipped to us.

There are more onions in many sections of the state than can be stored through the winter," says Miss Wesley. "With our present food situation we cannot afford to let one ounce of food go to waste if there is a possible way of using it. Three to four medium onions or one-third cup of scalloped onions will give as much food value as two small baking powder biscuits or two tablespoons of sugar. They may be prepared in many attractive ways. Here are some of the varieties of onion dishes:

Scalloped Onions with Cheese. Cut boiled onions in quarters. Put in a buttered baking dish and cover with a white sauce. Sprinkle top with grated cheese, cover with bread crumbs and bake in oven until crumbs are browned.

Remove skins from onions and par-boil 10 minutes in boiling salted water to cover. Remove part of centers. Fill cavities with a mixture of left-over meat and onion and bread crumbs. Season with salt and pepper and moisten with cream. Bake in a moderate oven until onions are soft.

Peel large onions and remove a portion of the inside. Put in a sauce pan cover with boiling water and let boil six minutes. Drain and stuff with left-over meat, which has been ground. Place onion in pan on tin, narrow slices of fat salt pork. Pour around one cup meat or chicken stock or one cup milk and bake until onions are soft. This takes about 35 minutes.

Remove onions to serving dish, thicken and season stock and pour over onions.

Glazed Onions. Peel small onions and cook in boiling water 15 minutes. Drain, put in buttered baking dish, add highly seasoned milk and prepared corn syrup. Bake until soft, basting with stock in pan.

Public Eating-Places Warned. Public eating-places are warned by A. D. Wilson, federal food administrator for Minnesota, that they must comply with the new war program for public eating-places as issued by the United States food administration, or take what may become very serious consequences.

## CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Council Chambers, City Hall Building, Willmar, Minnesota, November 11th, 1918.

Regular meeting of the City Council. Mayor Wellin called the meeting to order. The following members of the Council were present on roll call: Mayor Wellin, Aldermen Olson, Berkness, Jensen, Johnson and Erickson; absent, Aldermen Jacobson, Hoaglund, and Brown; also the City Attorney.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. The following bills were, on motion, referred to the Finance Committee:

- GENERAL FUND: Water & Light Com'n, street lights and light City Hall building, Oct. 1919.08; rental water fire hydrants, three months, \$172.50; \$671.58 Willmar Home Guards, special police service, Oct. 25.00
- Dr. J. M. Rains, cash advanced for railroad fare, hotel etc. for community meeting, Bartles-Scott Oil Co., sweeping compound 2.50
- Osmundson Garage, repairs, fire truck and delivery for Board of Health, Gust Lindgren, repairs, street crossing 11.25
- M. O. Olson, janitor service City Hall bldg. for 1 1/2 mo. E. T. Sandbo, janitor, community nurse 9.00
- Andrew O. Sather, labor parks and dump grounds 6.00
- C. W. Lohn, labor sewers 7.50
- W. S. Booth & Son, record book 4.50
- M. O. Thorpe, judge of election 13.00
- L. A. W. Johnson, clerk of election 13.00
- K. T. Rykken, judge of election 13.00
- G. P. Karward, judge of election 12.70
- O. A. Grangrud, judge of election 12.70
- S. E. Magnuson, judge of election 12.70
- R. Berkness, judge of election 7.95
- W. D. Wiggins, judge of election 14.20
- A. G. Hedin, judge of election 11.25
- A. A. Frenck, judge of election 3.00
- J. W. Kent, judge of election 3.25
- A. O. Sather, judge of election 3.25
- A. A. Norman, judge of election 13.95
- C. J. Freeberg, judge of election 13.95
- G. J. Bjornberg, judge of election 13.95
- A. C. Pederson, clerk of election 6.75
- S. G. Harstad, clerk of election 6.75
- M. H. Carey, clerk of election 7.95
- E. R. Olson, clerk of election 7.95
- J. M. Johnson, clerk of election 6.45
- E. T. Peterson, clerk of election 7.65
- Paul Hallin, clerk of election 7.65
- J. W. Larson, clerk of election 6.45
- Willmar Seminary, rent of polling place 6.00
- Landquist & Bergstrom, rent of polling place 6.00

WATER & LIGHT FUND: J. Andrae & Sons Co., mdse. 184.97
- Bryan-Marsh Co., mdse. 103.90
- W. W. Elic, Equip. Co., mdse. 29.27
- Western Electric Co., mdse. 17.78
- Pure Oil Co., mdse. 20.81
- Huber Bros. Mfg. Co., mdse. 124.46
- R. W. Stanford, renewal fire insurance premium 44.70
- Henry Johnson, labor at Plant 63.00
- Great North Ry. Co., freight on 4 cars coal 364.05
- K. Samuelson, drayage on 5 cars coal 135.82
- PERM. IMP. REVOLV. FUND: Guat Lindgren, sidewalk 48.64

POOR FUND: Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Atwater, keeping two poor children 35.00
- J. W. Larson, labor 10.00
- Mrs. C. Carlson, keeping sick lady 7.50
- Mrs. S. Kiland, rent of rooms for poor 7.50

STREET FUND: P. Anderson, labor 13.85
- Aug. Sundling, labor 15.80
- O. T. Ostad, labor team 16.20
- Henry Johnson, labor at Plant 63.00
- The Finance Committee reported the foregoing bills approved and the report was accepted. Alderman Erickson offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolution: Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Willmar, that the City Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized to issue warrants against the respective funds in payment of the foregoing approved bills. Approved November 12th, 1918. B. C. WELLIN, Mayor.

The City Treasurer's quarterly report, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1918, was presented and read and the same was, on motion, referred to the City Auditor.

Requests for supplies from the Water and Light Department were presented and the Clerk was, on motion, instructed to order same. On motion, the Council adjourned. B. C. WELLIN, Mayor.

## NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE

Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage dated the First day of June, 1918, executed by Jerry Johnson and Ida Johnson, his wife, as mortgagors, to M. R. Waters & Sons, Incorporated, as mortgagee, as mortgaged premises situated in said Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, in the East Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section Fifteen (15), in Township One Hundred Seventeen (117) North of Range Thirty-three (33) West, in which mortgage there is due and claimed to be due at date hereof the sum of Sixty Dollars (\$60.00) principal and no action has or otherwise having been begun to recover said sum.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, covered by said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said described premises, covered by said mortgage, by the Sheriff of said Kandiyohi County, at the north front door of the Court House in the City of Willmar, Minnesota, on December 12th, 1918, at Two o'clock P. M. to satisfy the sum then due on the principal of said mortgage, with interest and taxes, if any, and the costs of said foreclosure proceedings, and the sum of Sixty Dollars (\$60.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the disbursements thereon, to-wit: Dated October 23rd, 1918.

M. R. WATERS & SONS, Incorporated, Mortgagee. S. M. WATERS, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 235 First National-Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE: Default having been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage dated the First day of August, 1918, executed by Jerry Johnson and Ida Johnson, his wife, as mortgagors, to M. R. Waters & Sons, Incorporated, as mortgagee, as mortgaged premises situated in said Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, in the East Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section Fifteen (15), in Township One Hundred Seventeen (117) North of Range Thirty-three (33) West, in which mortgage there is due and claimed to be due at date hereof the sum of Sixty Dollars (\$60.00) principal and no action has or otherwise having been begun to recover said sum or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, covered by said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described property to the highest bidder by the Sheriff of said Kandiyohi County, at the north front door of the Court House in the City of Willmar, Minnesota, on December 12th, 1918, at Two o'clock P. M. to satisfy the sum then due on the principal of said mortgage, with interest and taxes, if any, on said premises, and the sum of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, and the disbursements thereon, to-wit: Dated October 23rd, 1918.

M. R. WATERS & SONS, Incorporated, Mortgagee. S. M. WATERS, Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 235 First National-Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

ORDER INVITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS AND FOR HEARING: Estate of Frank Gustaf Carlson, also known as Frank Gustaf Carlson, County of Kandiyohi, Minnesota. In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Gustaf Carlson, also known as Frank Gustaf Carlson, County of Kandiyohi, Minnesota. Decedent.

In the Matter of Administration this day having been granted to N. B. Johnson. It is Ordered, That the time within which all creditors of the above decedent may present claims against the estate in the County of Kandiyohi, Minnesota, is limited to six months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 12th day of December, 1918, at Two o'clock P. M. in the Probate Court Rooms at the Court House at Willmar in said County, be and the same hereby is fixed and appointed as the time and place for the hearing of said claims, and the adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the Willmar Tribune as provided by law. Dated November 9th, 1918. CLARA H. SKOOLHEIM, Clerk of Probate. Geo. H. Ottensness, Attorney, Willmar, Minnesota.

ORDER INVITING TIME TO FILE CLAIMS AND FOR HEARING: Estate of Clarence H. L. Moline, Decedent. In the Matter of the Estate of Clarence H. L. Moline, Decedent. In the Matter of the Estate of Clarence H. L. Moline, Decedent. The State of Minnesota. To all persons having claims against the above named decedent, having filed in this Court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, and the allowance of said final account and the residue of said estate to the person thereto entitled by law. Therefore, You and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this Court at the Probate