Vol. 3

MORGAN CITY, LA., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

No. 148

ACIANS HERDED CATTLE PENS

nt's Testimony of Deg-Accompanying Deertation From Mons.

SOF FIENDISH CRUELTY

to Give Food and to Men Facing Privation Cold-United States' Appeal Unheeded.

among cold-blooded of cruelty committed by the to their everlasting disthe deportation from Mons is by the committee on public a tell part of the harrow-

med stetch of the deportations rdered by German authortown by a participant, may well

1 the the 18th of November later [1916]. A week or so bets placard was placed on the by my capital city of Mons days all the men of that were not clergymen, who mad priests, who did not belong to a condi, would be deported.

Watch

Pacific

system in this tert to us at regular

cty Store

they walked out, 6,200 men at Mons, myself and another leading them down the cobblestones of the street and out where the rioting would be less than in the great city, with the soldiers on each side, with bayonets fixed, with the women held back.

"The degradation of it! The degradation of it as they walked into this great market square, where the pens were erected, exactly as if they were cattle-all the great men of that province—the lawyers, the statesmen, the heads of the trades, the men that had made the capital of Hainaut glorious during the last 20 years.

"There they were collected; no question of who they were, whether they were busy or what they were doing, or what their position in life. 'Go to the right! Go to the left! Go to the right!' So they were turned to the one side or the other.

"Trains were standing there ready, steaming, to take them to Germany. You saw on the one side the one brother taken, the other brother left. A hasty embrace and they were separated and gone.

"You saw the women in hundreds, with bundles in their hands, beseeching to be permitted to approach the trains, to give their men the last that they had in life between themselves and starvation—a small bundle of clothing to keep them warm on their way to Germany. You saw women approach with a bundle that had been purchased by the sale of the last of their household effects. Not one was allowed to approach to give her man the warm pair of stockings or the warm jacket, so there might be some chance of his reaching there. Off they went!"—John H. Gade, in the National Geographic Magazine, May, 1917.

The Belgian women sent a touching appeal to Minister Whitlock:

Appeal of Belgian Women. "Brussels, Nov. 18, 1916, 46 Rue de la Madeleine

His Excellency, Mr. Brand Whitlock, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America. 'Mr. Minister:

"From the depths of our well of misery our supplication rises to you. "In addressing ourselves to you, we

denounce to your government, as well as to our sisters, the women of the nation which you represent in our midst, the criminal abuse of force of which our unhappy and defenseless people is a victim.

"Since the beginning of this atroclous war we have looked on impotently and with our hearts torn with every orrow at terrible events which put civilization back into the ages of the barbarian hordes.

"Mr. Minister, the crime which is now being committed under your eyes, namely, the deportation of thousands of men compelled to work on enemy soil against the interests of their country, cannot find any shadow of excuse on the ground of military necessity, for it constitutes a violation by force of a sacred right of human conscience.

Called "Monstrous Extremity. "Whatever may be the motive, it cannot be admitted that citizens may be compelled to work directly or indirectly for the enemy against their

brothers who are fighting. "The convention of The Hague has consecrated this principle.

"Nevertheless, the occupying power is forcing thousands of men to this monstrous extremity, which is contrary to morals and international law, both these men who have already been taken to Germany and those who tomorrow will undergo the same fate, if from the outside, from neutral Europe and the United States, no help is offered.

"Oh! The Belgian women have also known how to carry out their duty in the hour of danger; they have not weakened the courage of the soldiers of honor by their tears.

"They have bravely given to their ountry those whom they loved. . . . country those whom they loved. . . . The blood of mothers is flowing on the

> F. W. DREIBHOLZ, Vice-President

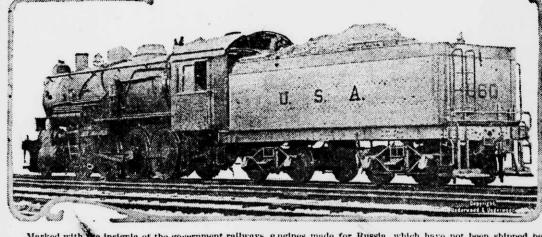
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ENGINES MADE FOR RUSSIA WORK FOR U. S. A.



Marked with the insignia of the government railways, engines made for Russia, which have not been shipped because of the uncertainty of the stuation there, are doing duty "somewhere in New Jersey" hauling long lines of coal cars to places where the fuel is greatly needed. The tender is marked U. S. A., and the engine is one of the many now owned by the government and being used to relieve the coal situation.

battlefields with that of their sons. "Those who are taken away today do not go to perform a glorious duty. They are slaves in chains who, in a dark exile, threatened by hunger, prison, death, will be called upon to perform the most odious work-service to the enemy against the fatherland. Rights of Honor and Conscience.

The mothers cannot stand by while such an abomination is taking place without making their voices heard in protest.

"They address you in the name of the unalterable rights of honor and "It has been said that women are 'all

powerful suppliants.'
"We have felt authorized by this

saying, Mr. Minister, to extend our hands to you and to address to your country a last appeal. "We trust that in reading these lines

you will feel at each word the unhappy heartbeeats of the Belgian women and will find in your broad and hu-mane sympathy imperative reasons for intervention. "Only the united will of the neutral

peoples energetically expressed can counterbalance that of the German authorities.

"This assisfance which the neutral nations can and, therefore, ought to lend us, will it be refused to the oppressed Belgians? "Be good enough to accept, Mr. Min-

ister, the homage of our most distin-guished consideration." (Signed by a number of Belgian women and 24 societies.)

The United States government did not fail to respond to this touching appeal and to others of a similar nature. The American embassy at Berlin promptly took up the burning question of the deportations with the chancellor and other representatives of the Ger-

man government. In an interview with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Grew was handed an official statement of the German plans, which is, in translation, as fol-

German Camouflage

"Against the unemployed in Belgium, who are a burden to public charity, in order to avoid friction arising there from, compulsory measures are to be adopted to make them work so far as they are hat voluntarily inclined to work in accordance with the regula-tion issued May 15, 1916, by the gov-ernor general. In order to ascertain such persons the assistance of the municipal authorities is required for the district of the governor general in Brussels, while in the districts outside of the general government, i. e., in the provinces of Flanders, lists were demanded from the presidents of the local relief committees containing the names of persons receiving relief. For the sake of establishing uniform procedure the competent authorities have,

tations were a breach of faith and railroad embargoes now in force.
would injure the German cause At the conclusion of the confer abroad. In his official summary of the negotations which he carried on he

"I then discussed in detail with the under secretary of state for foreign :: fairs the unfortunate impression while this decision would make abroad. ; minding him that the measures were the policy might have on England's attitude towards relief work in Belgium. I said I understood that the measures had been promulgated solely by the mouncement next week as to wailitary government in Belgia and or not a suspension of the had been promulgated solely by the mouncement next week as to wailitary government in Belgia and or not a suspension of the had been promulgated solely by the mouncement next week as to wailing or not a suspension of the had been promulgated solely by the mouncement next week as to wailing the mouncement next week as to w

personal attention in the light of the Heroic Defense Preventconsequences which the new policy would entail. Herr Zimmermann intimated in reply that the foreign office had very little influence with the mili-tary authorities and that it was uplikely that the new policy in Belgium could be revoked. He stated, how-ever, in answer to my inquiry, that he would not disapprove of my seeing the chancellor about the matter."

Solemn Protest by United States. The formal protest of the United States was as follows:

"The government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population with the result of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit but most solemnly against this action which is in contravention of all precedent and those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized na-tions in their treatment of nencombatants in conquered territory. Furthermore, the government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy if pursued will a all probability be fatal to the la igian relief work, so humanely planned so suc cessfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored and which, it is assumed, would seriously

embarrass the German government." This protest was followed by those of the pope, the king of Spain, the government of Switzerland and other neutrals. They were, of no avail, except, perhaps, to lead the German au-thorities to draw a tighter veil over their detestable proceedings. But the evidence has in some measure come through, although the full facts will not be known until the liberation of heroic Belgium.

Day After Monday

Conference Develops Belief Fuel Problem Distinctively One of Transportation

Washington, Feb. 1.-Abandonment of the heatless Mondays program after its enfercement next Monday was predicted tonight at the the Germans probably experienced close of a prolonged conference be-tween Fuel Administration Garfield and Director General Mc Adoo.

A final decision was not reached in the meantime, been instructed to and another conference will be held nake the necessary investigations re- Tuesday, but there was every indigarding such persons also in Flanders cation that both officials, as well as through the municipal authorities; President Wilson, who has been confurthermore, presidents of local relief sulted, feel the purpose sought can be committees who may be detained for accomplished from now on by conhaving refused to furnish such lates tinuance of preferential coal trans-Mr. Grew pointed out that the depor- portation and distribution and by

> At the conclusion of the conference tonight the following statement was issued jointly by Dr. Garfield and Mr. Mc Ages:

"We have inder consideration the uestion of suspending after Monday next the Monday closing order. We have not reached a final conclusion in principle contrary to the assurances about it. We shall have another given to the ambassador by the chan- conference on Tuesday next, when cellor at general headquarters last the results of the Monday closings spring and dwelling on the effect which and of the railroad embargoes up to that time can be fully considered, and shall be able to make an announcement next week as to whether or not a suspension of the Monday

ed More Serious Results

Determined Stand of American Trench Platoon Alone **Checked Germans**

With the American army France, Thursday, Jan 31 .- By the Associated Press-Conditions were quiet on the American sector all day today because of the fog which tonight showed no sign of abating. Beyond a few shots from both sides at registered targets there was very little artillery firing. There virtually no infantry actions.

Additional details of yesterday's raid; show the heroism of the platoon in the trenches nearest listening post raided preevnted the enemy from entering the trenches and, perhaps, capturing prisoners.

As soon as the barrage fire lifted the platoon came out of its dugouts and stepped to the firing platforms. Their rifle fire held off a superior number of Germans who When the entried to approach. emy saw the Americans were determined to hold the position, they withdrew into the fog. Later a number of bloody enemy rifles and other equipment were found beyoud the American position

American officers at the front have come into possession of documents said to have been take from Germans opposite our positions and which d al with the treatment to be recorded prisoners.

The documents say all prisoners, including commissioned and noncommissioned officers, after being captured, are to be kept in cages four days without food and compelled to stand all the time. At the end of the four-day period only small quantities of food are to be

Although definite information on the point is lacking, some American officers today expressed belief the order resulted from the difficulties

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"What's Being Done" War Service Work By Women's Federated Clubs

Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, President General Federation Women's Clubs, in her Christmas message say .:

"The record of war service presented at the different State Federation meetings is great in volume and comprehensive in extent. It must be recorded and kept as a part of the history of the General Federation. for however difficult life may be at this time, it is inspiring to realize we are an active part of history in the making."

We must never forget, as women. that the Federation of Women's Clubs is doing far-reaching war work. To desert the Federation now is to desert our viral relations with our Government.

The Department of the General Federation are receiving wide recognition for their war work and other activities. The Bureau of Information of the United States Department of Literature and Liberty Extension to send them three hundred copies of their bulletin on Latin America and Pan Americanism. The State Department desires to send these to their correspondents to show what the General Federation is doing for this subject.

The Mother's Club of Arcadia, has adopted for the year's programme list of subjects sent out by the Women's Committee of the National Council of Defense.

The Twentieth Century Club of Shreveport, organized to maintain the Khaki Club, where hospitality is of-fered to the soldiers encamped here doing guard duty; providing also a rest room, furnished with magazines and writing materials.

Mrs. John D. Wilkinson, of Shreveport, has been appointed as Chairman of the Industrial and Social Conditions Department, to fill the place of Mrs John D. Webb. Under present conditions this department is

(Continued on last page)

in extracting information from the first American prisoners captured in November. Such treatment of prisoners it is felt could be designed only to make them give up military information.

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