

FEEDING REFUGEES ON FRENCH TRAIN

American Red Cross in Paris
Quickly Answers Emer-
gency Call.

HOMELESS LAUGH AND JOKE

No Bitterness, No Complaint, No Des-
pair Among People, Many of
Whom Were Refugees for Sec-
ond and Third Time.

Paris.—"A thousand refugees from the east of Amiens will pass through Acheres at seven o'clock tonight. They will not have had any supper, some of them may not have had any lunch. There is no food there and no facilities for feeding them. Can you help us?"

That was the telephone message from the French minister of the interior which came to the American Red Cross at noon one day during the German drive on Amiens, and the answer was "Yes. Emergency messages are no surprise to us these days." The food was ordered out of the warehouses and a score of volunteers rounded up.

They started at six o'clock the same evening. One five-ton truck loaded with tinned beef and condensed milk, figs, prunes, chocolate and heaps of huge loaves of war bread; two car-loads of midnight volunteers, stenographers, bureau chiefs, drivers and canteen workers set out on their way to bring help to the homeless refugees.

They rolled out through the residential district of Paris, out past the fortifications, bumped through grimy factory suburbs and on into the open country where the level plains stretch off into infinite distance, broken only by interminable rows of slim poplars.

Then suddenly without warning, there emerged from the forest into a black smudge of railway tracks, cinders, flat-cars, passenger cars, sheds, platforms, warehouses, cranes—Acheres. It was the junction point, where the thousands of refugees were to stop for half an hour.

Saluted With One Arm.

Lieutenant M—met us there, saluted stiffly with his one arm, and did the honors of the station. A group of weary, muddy "permissibles," most of them over forty, just back from the Champagne front, were routed out to help us establish our tables on the cinders between the tracks, and pile the food where it could conveniently be passed into the train.

They unloaded bread, scraped cheese, opened tins of "bully beef," knocked the tops off the boxes of figs and prunes and made plans to feed a thousand people in half an hour. But somewhere off in the silent country the train, packed full of exiles, was standing on a side track. It was after two in the morning when the long train with its 28 carriages filled with refugees came into Acheres.

A few windows were opened; tired faces looked out and voices asked, uninterestedly, "Where are we?" and were surprised to be told that they were near Paris. The train was on its way, they said to Tulle in the Cor- reze department, in the south of France.

"Will they treat us well there?" an old woman asked and they, in the fullness of their ignorance, not daring to say otherwise, answered "Yes."

It was a short half hour. They carried their bread, they filled the old woman's apron with figs and prunes, they gave milk to the children, meat to the old men, cheese to everybody. They absorbed cakes of sweet chocolate in a rapid and mysterious man-

ner. Some of them were the much be-
tattered women of Picardy and
some were grizzled old farmers. Others
were city folk, obviously not used
to third class travel. There were fam-
ilies of three generations huddled to-
gether on their way—somewhere.
Some clutched precious umbrellas,
some carried bird cages, some alarm
clocks. Some of them had dogs, some
had cats. But the pathos of it all
was not on the surface. Some of them
quietly told that they were refugees
for the second and third time and
laughed and joked when they woke up.
There was no bitterness, no com-
plaint, no despair.

The huge pile of bread fell away,

GERMANS GRAB ALSACE PLANTS

Systematic Stripping of Industry
Before the Day of Reck-
oning.

INDIGNATION IS WIDESPREAD

Even Officials Responsible to Kaiser's
Government Forced by Public to
Give Voice to Emphatic
Protests.

Amsterdam.—German carpetbaggers
are overrunning Alsace to grab all
property confiscated by the state un-
der various pretexts. Indignation
among the people is widespread, and
even officials responsible to the kai-
ser's government are forced by public
opinion to give voice to emphatic pro-
tests.

Alsace is a great industrial center
and one of its principal industries
is the manufacture of textiles. Most
of the textile factories in Alsace were
taken over by the state as a war mea-
sure. As some of the stockholders were
Frenchmen, the mills, it was alleged,
were partly enemy alien property. So
the state took charge of the mills and
prepared to liquidate them. This liq-
uidation was carried out recently.

Alsatian business men and capital-
ists had formed a corporation to buy
the mills in an effort to keep them in
Alsatian hands. Even city administra-
tions, such as the municipality of
Muhlhausen, where a number of fac-
tories are situated, bought stock in
this corporation. The name of the
corporation is the United Alsatian Tex-
tile Factories.

Forbidden by Berlin.

But it was decided in Berlin that the
Alsations should not be allowed to buy
what was practically their own. An-
other concern, called the Bleichroeder
group, was more successful. Their
bid for the property was accepted by
the government, while the Alsatian of-
fer was rejected. It was announced
the Bleichroeder bid was preferred be-
cause it accepted state supervision as
one of the conditions of the sale. Baron
von Stein, undersecretary of state, in
defending the government's action be-
fore the main committee of the reichs-
tag, said the Bleichroeder group had
offered a million marks more than the
Alsatian corporation. Besides, the Al-
sations had refused to subscribe to the
conditions, including state supervision
of management.

Consternation and indignation
reigned at the meeting of the city
council of Muhlhausen when the gov-
ernment's decision was made known
by Mayor Zopf. He said not only

the fig boxes were emptied, the tins
were all handed into the trains. The
engine shrieked a shrill French whis-
tle and the train pulled away. The
rescuers were in the silence of the
night. One of many thousands of re-
fugees had had one dreary midnight
meal far from home—one lonely meal
out of hundreds, perhaps thousands,
before them.

A train load of wounded from the
front joggled in ten minutes later. The
men nurses carried water through the
carriages swiftly and silently. Then
the Americans handed out the re-
mnants of their stores of figs and the
train slipped away again. Behind them
could be heard the dull booming of the
barrage guns about Paris, and the vis-
itors knew that another air raid was
on. They waited until the barrage
stopped, then they headed back
through the defenses of the capital.
There was a faint light as they rode
back through the forest. They could
see clumps of yellow daffodils utterly
oblivious of war.

had the offer of the Alsatian corpora-
tion, of which the city of Muhlhausen
itself was a component part, been re-
jected by the government, but he also
had been informed on good authority
all the other Alsatian factories to be
liquidated would be sold to "old-Ger-
man" concerns beyond the Rhine.

Ruthlessness Condemned.

This attempt to Germanize Alsace
by ruthless industrial methods was
condemned by several members of the
city council. Councillor Emmel de-
nounced as a subterfuge the statement
of Undersecretary von Stein, who had
said the Bleichroeder offer had been
accepted because it was the more
favorable one. The speaker saw in
the government's action a systematic
effort to take Alsatian property away
from Alsations.

The Bleichroeder group, the success-
ful bidder, is headed by the banking
house of Bleichroeder in Berlin. The
original Bleichroeder was Prince Bis-
marck's financial man and his heirs
are still in control of the banking
house. Old Bleichroeder was not very
scrupulous in his financial methods,
but this did not prevent Bismarck
from conferring the title of nobility
upon his money-maker. This was one
of the greatest jokes perpetrated by
Bismarck.

However, Baron Bleichroeder's heirs
are still barons and their influence in
the highest circles is still formidable.
It seems they had little trouble in ob-
taining the Alsatian properties at fa-
vorable terms—favorable to themselves,
for to them state supervision means
supervision by friends.

BLIND THREE YEARS; SEES

Aged Missouri Farmer Submits to Op-
eration Which Restores His
Sight.

Fulton, Mo.—Charles H. Brown, six-
ty-nine, a farmer of Vandalla, is re-
covering in this city from an opera-
tion that has restored his sight after
three years of blindness. The first
sight to greet his returned vision was
a parade of troops from Camp Fun-
ston, Kan., which passed his window.

Married While Car Waited.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Charles M. Barber,
trolley car conductor here, left his
car, obtained a marriage license from
the city clerk, hurried to a justice of
the peace and was married while his
motorman stood as best man. Then
he returned to the car, helped his bride
aboard, signaled his motorman and the
interrupted journey was resumed with
Mr. and Mrs. Barber as trolley honey-
moons.

Girls to Do Farm Work.

Los Angeles, Cal.—An army of 1,935
high-school girls of this city have vol-
unteered to harvest crops and will be
ready for call by the Woman's Land
Army of America after June 21, when
the local schools close. By that time
the high-school farmerettes expect to
have at least 3,000 in their ranks.

Could Not Speak Khaki.

Greensburg, Pa.—"Khaki" proved
too much for the crack spellers in
Smithton school. Forty-nine of fifty
words were spelled correctly by the
whole class, but everyone misspelled
the name of the doughboy's uniform.



National and Local Meat Business

The meat business of the
country is conducted by various
agencies—

By small slaughter-houses
in villages—

By local Abattoirs or small
Packing Houses in towns—

both

Using only a part of the
local live stock supply

and

Furnishing only a part of
the local demand for meat.

These slaughtering and distributing
agencies fill a well defined but neces-
sarily restricted place in the distribu-
tion of the products of live stock.

But only packers like Swift &
Company, organized on a national
scale, are able to undertake the ser-
vice that is more vitally important,
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To purchase for spot cash all the
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To make available to every con-
sumer, everywhere, in season and
out, the full supply and variety of
meat products, of the highest
standard that the market affords.

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instructive facts sent on request.
Address Swift & Company,
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For the Big Toe.

Although it looks like any other
shoe, one invented in England has a
separate compartment for the big toe.

War Diet.

First Moth—Slim rations.
Second Moth—Yes; no cuffs or belts
on the suits.

SOLDIER SAVES KING

Serbian Lieutenant Tells Stirring
Story of War.

Out of Whole Army He Was Selected
to Command Bodyguard of
Monarch.

Bangor, Me.—Among soldiers recent-
ly from European battlefields who
passed through here was the officer
who was selected to command the
guard detailed to escort King Peter of
Serbia to a place of safety when the
Austrian bombardment made it neces-
sary for the monarch to quit the royal
palace in Belgrade. This officer is
Lieut. Pavle Yovanovitch, a man of
stately figure and courtly manner, who
wears upon his tunic the insignia of
the Order of the White Eagle, which
is equivalent to the British Distin-
guished Service Order, and Order of
the White Star, which corresponds to

the Victoria Cross, besides several
gold bars bestowed for service in the
Balkan wars.

Lieutenant Yovanovitch's narrative
of the country's sufferings and despoil-
ment at the hands of the Teutonic
hordes is dramatic and pitiful, a vivid
word picture, in very good English, of
the gallant fight of the Serbs against
overwhelming force. When it became
evident that Belgrade must fall prepa-
rations were made for safe conduct
of King Peter out of the city, and out
of the whole Serbian army Lieutenant
Yovanovitch was selected to command
the body guard, which was of his own
choosing—veterans with whom he had
been associated in the Balkan cam-
paigns.

Austrian shells were crashing and
thundering in the outskirts of beauti-
ful Belgrade as the guard of honor
drew up at the palace gates, and al-
ready the enemy was posting machine
guns on roofs within range of the pa-
lace. As the king was escorted from
the palace to his carriage a hail of
bullets swept the plaza, and several
of the guards were wounded, including

Lieutenant Yovanovitch, but the king
escaped injury. When the party had
reached a place of safety the king
sent for the lieutenant, who came, but
fell, faint from the loss of blood, at
the monarch's feet. Then and there
did King Peter bestow the orders that
the veteran wears so proudly upon his
breast. Lieutenant Yovanovitch will
return to the battlefields.

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