

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

ESTABLISHED 1855

SALVATION ARMY FACTS

Organization that Makes Good Use of Help.

NEEDS A FUND OF \$13,000,000

What the Army Did in War, What It is Doing in Peace and Why It Needs Money to Help in its Great Work.

By Elizabeth Taylor.

The people of the south are once more called upon to help. This time it is for one of the most worthy of all causes—the Salvation Army Home Service Fund.

When war was declared the Salvation Army workers went over seas with our boys and down into the trenches into the very jaws of death. They crossed the sea with our boys with never a thought of personal injury—never dreaming of the wave of popularity or publicity they would get for this humble Christian service; they had only one desire and that was to serve our boys when they most needed it. They spent much of the money that it had taken them many years to collect in small change—spent it ungrudgingly—because they saw that our boys needed it.

All they asked in return was that they be allowed by their every day examples to teach the Christianly our Savior taught while on earth.

Many soldiers tell of the wonderful work the Salvation Army has done overseas. To me there is nothing unusual about the work but it is the same kind of work and service the Salvation Army has always given here at home—at our very doors. It has taken the stories told by the returning soldiers who have come to know the Salvation Army to bring about the wave of popularity for the Salvation Army, but the army has always worked and served as they are now serving.

It reaches a class of people that no other religious organization can attempt to reach. The men and women that are too ragged and miserable to attend the services at our churches—they reach the poverty that hides and shrinks in the by-ways of life. A man or woman can never earnestly stretch out a helping hand to them. Every man, woman and child in America should contribute to this Home Service fund because there is not a corner in our beloved land, however remote, that does not receive direct benefit from the Salvation Army, for fifty per cent of the population of the cities is made up of people that come from small towns and from those remote sections and ninety per cent of the boys and girls that appeal to the Salvation Army for assistance are those who have come to the urban to the struggle for existence.

The Salvation Army conducts Rescue Homes, Day Nurseries, Homes for the helpless and aged and blind, lodging houses for the men and women that are unable to pay and free clinics—it extends its service everywhere that misery and poverty exists.

Soldiers Tell of Overseas Work.
The soldiers that are returning from France after their hard struggle have nothing but words of praise for the Salvation Army, and from the lips of a soldier now at Camp Gordon comes a story of a frail Salvation Army lassie that defied the snarl and shell of the Hun and carried him three miles to a first aid station and saved his life—that man is Sergeant James McCoy of Co. E 17th Infantry. Sergeant McCoy is the proud possessor of the Croix de Guerre, and the famous Belgium medal for bravery was among the first Americans to join the Allies in the greatest world war.

It was on my twenty-third birthday, August 5, 1918, in the famous Armee Forest that I received five machine gun bullets in my legs as a sort of a birthday present from the Hun. Says Sergeant McCoy of the Camp Gordon, Ga., as he extolled the Salvation Army abroad. "The rain of bullets from the machine gun brought me to the ground with hundreds of my comrades. In spite of the pain, I crawled along, and after making two miles towards a first aid station I fell in a faint and lay there with shot and shell bursting around me. I will never know who found me, but when I awakened I was looking into the eyes of a frail Salvation Army lassie, who had bound my wounds to check the flow of blood and who was bathing my face bringing me back to consciousness."

"It was after midnight, and the only light around us came from the bursting bombs and the hand grenades which were being hurled by one of the strongest battalions of the German crown prince. She bade me have courage and said that she would carry me to the nearest first aid station, which was three miles away. She unloosed my equipment and carried me in a military fashion straight out over that perilous journey three miles away. Time and again she stopped to regain her strength and each time after she was ready to go on she would bathe my face and make me as comfortable as possible. How long it took her to bring me through that shot ridden land I will never know, for I afterward learned that I fainted several times during the journey. It was daylight when the lassie carried me to the first aid station and after she had placed me in the hands of my sturdy comrades she sank to the ground unconscious."

"This is only one of the many things that I know of concerning the Salvation Army and their work with the American troops abroad. They are the greatest friends we have, and if the American public can only be told of ten per cent of their heroic deeds in No Man's Land the appropriation of \$13,000,000, asked for by the Salvation Army, will be but a drop in the bucket of the funds actually received."

Brothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts of the American soldiers should always love and support the Salvation Army, for they owe that wonderful obligation of a debt of gratitude, for by its example of humble Christian service it has implanted in the hearts of the world through her fighting men, a renewed faith in Christ and the seeds it has sown in No Man's Land

and at the training camps, which will spring up and bear fruit that will give the world the first real taste of democracy.

Heroes Explain Why.

In the following words Private Frank Ivy, of Goldsboro, N. C., sums up what he has seen of the work of the Salvation Army abroad. Private Ivy, who was a member of Company K, 16th Infantry, was severely wounded in the early battles of Soissons. While he lay on his cot at Fort McPherson hospital, waiting time to heal the wounds inflicted by the Hun, he was at his happiest period, as he discussed the work of the Salvation Army, both here and abroad.

When he learned of the coming drive in May for additional funds for this great cause, the words he here said: "I hope I am out by that time, and if I am not, there are thousands who would go far and wide to tell the people of this country just what the Salvation Army stands for, what it did for its boys under shell fire, in the hospitals, and, in fact, everywhere we went, the Salvation Army worker was bound to be there. This is no advertising campaign, for all the boys will have to do is to tell the truth of this great work and the great American public will do the rest."

Sergeant George Henderson, of Jacksonville, Fla., who was wounded at Chateau Thierry, is following the example of Private Cook and organizing the discharged soldiers of Florida to put over the Salvation Army drive in his home state, as the Salvation Army so ably assisted to put over drive after drive in the crucial days of the great war.

"We doughboys know how to help, and we are going to do it," said Sergeant Henderson. "The Salvation Army cared not for shot or shell, for their only thought was to aid others in spite of the personal risk to themselves. They start d in the war with us at our training camps in America and remained with us until we put the Hun back on his ground and started him on the greatest retreat that a losing army was ever forced to make.

America will never know the gratitude she owes to the Salvation Army and the number of lives that this little sturdy band of workers saved by their fearless action in the greatest of all fights."

Hundreds of statements have come to our office from those who know of the Salvation Army's work in the trenches. There will be no vital change in the administration of the work. The Tambourine Girl will no longer circulate among us, however, except at devotional services. The big drive is for funds to replace this smiling lassie and release her from collecting small change to devote her entire time to a work of mercy. The people of America will be asked to contribute one each year instead of all the year round to the Salvation Army and perpetuate its work.

Some of the most prominent men in the south will tour this section of the country in the interest of the drive. Judge J. S. Reynolds, formerly solicitor general of the Augusta circuit and one of the best known lawyers in the south, is chairman of the speaker committee. He has gathered about him men who have made good in their respective lines and who will speak in behalf of the Salvation Army drive.

Among the prominent speakers who will tour the south are: Judge Marcus Beck, of Georgia; Dr. S. R. Bell, Walter P. Andrews of Atlanta, Clifford Walker, attorney general of Georgia, Rev. James Horton, C. Murphy Candler, Georgia railroad commissioner, Hooper Alexander, district attorney, and many others.

The Salvation Army is not basing its plea for funds on its war record. It has behind it in America forty years of work as thoroughly and conscientiously rendered as was the work of the army in the trenches and on the battlefields of France. I know the people of America will help.

Transferring Opinions.—Gideon Welles was called from the editorship of a country newspaper to be secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Lincoln. In the parlance of the day he "made good." His career in the public service is often cited in a comparative way when Joseph Daniels is mentioned, for Mr. Daniels, like his illustrious predecessor, was a country editor before he undertook affairs of state.

Once upon a time Mr. Welles took his pen in hand to give his opinion of Edwin M. Stanton, the Lincoln secretary of war. This is what he wrote: "Gideon by nature a sensationalist and has from the first been filled with panic and alarm. He is impulsive and not administrative, has quickness, often rashness, when he has nothing to apprehend; he is more violent than vigorous; more demonstrative than discriminating; more vain than wise; is rude, arrogant and domineering toward those in subordinate positions, if they will permit the rudeness; but a scyphanth and dissembler in department and language with those he fears."

Now Louis Sebastian of the New York World takes occasion to place upon the shoulders of the hapless Burleson the blame for everything that has happened in any way to discredit the United States administration. It blames him for appointing the president to appeal for a Democratic congress, regarded by so many as a faux pas and to cap the climax says he is to blame for the prohibition amendment.

Be it sadly admitted, Burleson is the handiest goat that could be found browsing on the White House lawn.—Berkshire Eagle.

When a Man is a Failure.—The mere fact that a man has failed in business or other undertakings does not mean very much unless we know what he did after his failure. It is the man behind the failure that will tell the results—whether at the end of the day it is the beginning. If he is made of the stuff that wins, he will come back. No man is a failure until he loses heart and gives up trying. There is no such thing as failure in the man who offers his teeth and refuses to quit.—Office Economist.

GERMANY OF TODAY

What the Treaty Makers Have Done to the Empire.

DEPRIVED OF MUCH TERRITORY

The Germans Expected to Lose Only Alsace and Lorraine; But as Things Now Stand She Will Lose Other Acquisitions That Were of Great Importance to Her Powers.

In connection with the accompanying map, prepared by the National Geographic Society, showing the territorial losses of Germany, as indicated in the official summary of the peace treaty and in the subsequent official statement indicating the boundary delimitations, the Society has issued a

bulletin explaining the extent, importance and peoples of the areas Germany must forfeit. This bulletin states:

"To visualize more clearly what Germany lost in territory take a map of the United States and from the area of Texas deduct that of Michigan. This may be done, roughly, by eliminating the panhandle and that western rectangle beyond the Rio Grande, which has El Paso in the northern corner. The result will be an area approximately the size of the continental German Empire before the armistice was signed."

"From this area Germany loses out altogether the Alsace-Lorraine, parts of Silesia, Posen, and West Prussia, the Danzig area, Eupen and Malmedy. This aggregate loss in territory is about equivalent to the area of the state of Maine.

"But that is not all. In addition there are areas in which a plebiscite is to be taken. Their total extent is about equivalent to the area of the state of New Hampshire. They include the southeastern third of East Prussia, part of Schleswig, and the Saar Valley. Even before the war it is likely that a plebiscite would have been held in these areas. After the war, when the choice is between tax-burdened Germany and some other power there would seem to be little doubt but that the Saar regions will prefer France, Schleswig will revert to Denmark, and the East Prussian area to Poland.

"Of course these comparisons do not mark the complete losses of Germany, for they do not take into account the colonies which are taken from her. Henceforth other nations, as mandated, will administer Kamerun, Togo, German Southwest and German East Africa. Tanganyika, German New Guinea, the Carolines and the Marshall Islands, Samoa and Pleasant Island.

"If you are more familiar with eastern states than with Texas, it may make the comparison more vivid to note that the post-war Germany will find her place under the sun to be about equal to the territory comprised in the New England States plus New York and Pennsylvania, or that contained in New England and Oregon.

"On her pre-war area equal to Texas minus Michigan, or Texas minus all the New England States except Connecticut, Germany supported some seventy million people, nearly two thirds the total population of the United States of America. How much of this population is removed by the effect of territory does not correspond to units of census measurement.

"But it is possible to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of her reduced population. For Germany's citizens were distributed well over her former empire, and countless small cities and towns, and a dense rural population, rather than numerous large cities, made her average density of population.

"This average density was about 300 to the square mile in 1914, and the total number of square miles either lost outright or subject to plebiscites at some future date approaches 45,000 square miles. Therefore it is not far from the mark to estimate that Germany loses a number of persons equivalent to the combined population of New York State and Massachusetts, including those giant New World cities, New York and Boston.

Lloyd Clay, a negro, charged with criminal assault on a young white woman, was lynched and his body burned at Vicksburg, Miss., last Wednesday night.

There are some 3,000 pieces of baggage in the "Lost Baggage Depot" at Hoboken, N. J., the property of over seas soldiers arriving at that port.

"Grievous as may have been the parting to her, Germany expected to lose Alsace and Lorraine if she lost the war. But to pay for her capital crimes against civilization with the Saar Valley area must seem a heavy price. For in that region, not so large as Rhode Island, were contained coal fields rated among the richest in Europe. In this historic area of natural beauty the earth has borne grapes for rare old wines since Roman days. Then the surface was pierced for its yield of black treasure, though wooded hills, crowned with ancient abbeys and castles, still look down on busy factories and bustling towns. It was the eastern Pennsylvania of Germany—only with the Pittsburgh left out—for Saarbrücken, metropolis of the area, has only about 30,000 population.

"Not only was the Saar coal of industrial importance to Germany, but some of it was diverted to Italy and

Switzerland, a sort of 'underground propaganda' against the day when Germany should need their support. Danzig has been a port of major importance since the days when it was one of four principal centers of the Hanseatic League. Not far inland is Marienburg, once the capital of the Teutonic Order of Knights. Formerly the grain of fertile Silesia and Poland poured through Danzig, but more recently the city has been a center for ship building and manufacture of munitions.

"Ever since the armistice Germany has carried on an assiduous propaganda to keep from losing her rich Posen and Silesian mining districts. Zinc and iron, and potash, the very life blood of her vaunted industrial organism, come from the area adjoining Poland which Germany now is called upon to forfeit to that newly created nation so long debarré from this rightful inheritance. Hard coal also came from this region in considerable quantity.

"By granting a plebiscite to Schleswig (which is to be taken successively in three areas as indicated on the map) Germany is likely to lose a province which has not the industrial districts of the Saar or Silesian districts, but which has a naval value relating to both the North and Baltic seas. Moreover Germany prized this region because it was so hard to acquire. No Balkan problem is more complex, nor did the Alsace-Lorraine issue cause more irritation than did the Schleswig-Holstein question in the years gone by. One historian remarked that only three men ever understood the points at issue and one was dead, another insane and a third had forgotten what it was all about."

Dr. J. H. Nanzetta, a well known Indian doctor of Greenville, who is also well known over the state, was acquitted in the court of general sessions here. He was charged with a charge of larceny. It was alleged that Nanzetta took \$100 in bills from the pocket of N. C. Staterfield, a farmer of the Ware Shoals section, during an auction sale of horses and mules at Camp Sevier several weeks ago. Nanzetta is reputed to be worth \$750,000 and his attorney sought to show at the trial that the prosecution of their client was not prosecution but persecution brought by Sheriff Hendrix Rector because of personal feeling against the Indian. J. Frank Epps testified that he heard Sheriff Rector say at the time that "Nanzetta ought to be run out of town," and there was also evidence that the sheriff and doctor some time ago. On the witness stand Sheriff Rector denied that he had any personal feeling against Dr. Nanzetta, but did admit calling him a liar in the court house several weeks ago when Nanzetta charged the sheriff with being drunk. A number of the most prominent business and professional men of the city were summoned to court by the defendant. Trial of the case attracted much attention, due to the fact that the defendant is more and more known in the city but throughout the state. He has his laboratories located at Sevier station, a suburb of Greenville. Dr. Nanzetta has been a resident of Greenville for five years or more, coming here from Danville, Va.

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of automobiles and estimates his fortune in 1916 as at least \$125,000,000. In the year 1915 alone the earnings of the Ford Motor company amounted to more than \$50,000,000 or in excess of 2,500 per cent of its outstanding capital stock," said the Tribune plea. Reference to the plaintiff's wealth and position in the industrial world is made to show that his conspicuous and power made him a proper subject of newspaper comment.

Based on Editorial.
The meat of the alleged libelous article was the headline of an editorial published by the Tribune June 23, 1916, as follows: "Ford is an Anarchist." The editorial was based on a special dispatch from Detroit, June 21, 1916, and published June 22 in the Tribune, to the effect that Ford employs who enlisted to serve against Mexico would lose their positions, that their salaries would not be paid by the Ford company, nor provision made by the company for their wives and families.

In the course of its defense as shown in its plea the Tribune invites attention to the fact that although this news dispatch was published widely in many other newspapers at the time the Tribune published it, no denial came from Mr. Ford in the interim before the publication of the Tribune editorial on June 23. On the 25th, however, Ford denied the story and the Tribune published the denial.

At the time of the alleged libel and for a considerable period before the relations of the United States with Mexico had been strained, foreigners in Mexico had been murdered, their properties confiscated or destroyed; the bandit had raided the American town Columbus, N. M., and all Europe was aflame with war.

First Filed in Chicago.
The Tribune was among the leaders in urging universal military training and preparedness, while Mr. Ford was at that time frankly a pacifist. Mr. Ford published whole-page advertisements in newspapers setting forth his views, one of them the Tribune. The Tribune turned the money question over to the navy to be used for patriotic service.

Mr. Ford first filed suit in the Federal court in Chicago September 7, 1916, but this was withdrawn and the suit instituted in the Circuit court of Wayne county. To give the state court jurisdiction Sam, Max and Henry Solomon, wholesale newspaper distributors doing business at Detroit as the Solomon News company, also were made defendants, they having distributed the Tribune in Michigan. Their status in the case is said to be purely technical.

The Tribune was granted a change of venue from Wayne county on allegations that owing to Mr. Ford's prominence there the defendants could not obtain a fair trial. Mount Clemens is about 17 miles from Detroit.

Agitation by the grand lodge of South Carolina Old Fellows over the question of discontinuing the support of the orphan home at Greenville, has finally resulted in favor of renewed support.

Seventy-two Russian Reds, under Spartan leadership, were recently executed by Wurttemberg troops near Graefelfing, Germany.

SKULL OF AFRICAN NEGRO.

Why a Certain Paragraph in the Peace Treaty.

"Germany is to restore within six months . . . the skull of the Sultan Okkawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic majesty's government."

"This sentence from the official summary of the peace treaty presented to the Germans at Versailles set off a Washington wondering and swamped libraries and scientific institutions in the capital with inquiries," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

"Among some tribes of Africa, including German East Africa, skulls of former rulers, called sultans, are held in high veneration, and their possession often is of marked political value. There are numerous tribes of German East Africa alone and as many

reverence of the old time southern dirkey for such tokens as the 'left hand leg of a grave yard rabbit caught on a dark night!'"

IS FORD AN ANARCHIST?
Question is Being Tested in Million Dollar Libel Suit.
Henry Ford's \$1,000,000 libel suit against the Tribune company of Chicago, publishers of the Chicago Daily Tribune, went to trial at Mount Clemens, Mich., on Monday of last week, before Judge James G. Tucker in the circuit court of Macomb county, on change of venue from Wayne county, Detroit.

In the pleas counsel for Mr. Ford made repeated reference to the Tribune's trade mark, "The World's Greatest Newspaper," while the defendants pleas speak of Mr. Ford as the world's greatest manufacturer

of automobiles and estimates his fortune in 1916 as at least \$125,000,000. In the year 1915 alone the earnings of the Ford Motor company amounted to more than \$50,000,000 or in excess of 2,500 per cent of its outstanding capital stock," said the Tribune plea. Reference to the plaintiff's wealth and position in the industrial world is made to show that his conspicuous and power made him a proper subject of newspaper comment.

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BELGIUM SECRET PRESS

Newspaper that Gave So Much Concern to Germany.

PRINTED IN UNDERGROUND CELLAR

Patriotic Old Citizen at Great Risk to Himself Saw to It That His People Were Kept Advised That the Forces of Right Were Still Working for Their Redemption.

Seven million and a half Belgians—all with the hopes, energies, sensations of a modern civilized people, sensitive like ourselves to the lights and shadows of life—lived almost without a murmur for over four years under the domination of the rule of their dear country they had not in the remotest degree provoked or merited—a usurpation under which nearly all their hopes, energies, sensations, at least their pleasant ones, were beaten down and trodden under foot. The business man lost his business, professional men could no longer practice their work. Splendid working men had no work. The student ceased to weave, the teacher to turn, presses ceased to print, shops had nothing to sell. The telephone was taken from your house, and only under extraordinary circumstances might you telegraph or travel by rail.

The younger men were off to the war, the middle-aged men, many of them, were digging trenches and building roads for their enemy, exposed to death-dealing hardships and exposure. Even if your family had not been broken up and you were living where you had always lived, you could not call that home your own time visit it and job it of kitchen utensils, brass, beds and clothing and mattresses. Even if you were well-to-do you scarcely ever had a square meal, and you wore the clothes year in and year out, that you wore before the war, and if you were poor, you had a very bad time of it indeed.

Yet 7,500,000 people endured these things for four years. They did not die, or revolt, or greatly murmur. What, then, was the secret of their endurance? Though much is taken, long-suffering, courage to face their enemies, and a sense of fellowship in their many trials. They suffered, they were strong. "Dayton is not to be pitied, Dayton is glorified."

The Belgians' Conclusions.
These imprisoned Belgians had four consolations: the relief work in which all tried to forget themselves and in which, side by side with the Americans, they preserved a shadow of independence; the letters which at great risk, they wrote to and received from the world outside, carry their fighting sons—a lady of Brussels secretly delivered 50,000 a week; the Paris papers which airmen occasionally dropped in the neighborhood, and the one copy, was secretly read aloud in the evening to a trusted circle of friends; and last but not least, La Libre Belgique, their own paper, which was written by those who were suffering like themselves, calling the German by his very proper names, exposing ruthlessly his meanness and deceit, affirming even the justice of Belgium's and the Allies cause, appearing every week or so as it did, for these reasons as well as by its very title, was a rallying point, a clarion call, a star of hope to all that in that wide, dark wandering were. It reminded them that high faith was left, and love, and patience, which at last shall overcome."

On the crest of the hill at Brussels is a large park. At one end is the Royal Palace, which the Germans turned into a Red Cross hospital. At the other end are the government buildings, where the Germans established their "Kommandantur." Within gun-shot of the Kommandantur, down the hill, are the office and press of the newspaper, La Patrie, adjoining the home of the editor, Mr. Victor Jourdain. Here was conceived the idea of La Libre Belgique and here the editing was carried on through 114 issues.

A Voice is Raised.
No sooner had the enemy established himself in Brussels, than he published a paper called Le Bruxelles, which, while pretending to be patriotic, was really to poison the minds of the people. Mr. Jourdain turned to his people in-law and said: "We cannot tolerate this. The public must be warned. Will you help me?" The son-in-law, Mr. Eugene van Doren agreed. The manuscript was soon ready and, being reproduced by means of a primitive apparatus, a small number were distributed by boy scouts. A few days later a formal decree forbade the reproduction of written matter by print, typewriting, manifold or other duplicatory process.

The authors were pleased and bided their next chance. This came on New Year's Day, 1918. In all the churches was read Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter, "Patriotism and Endurance," in which he said, "We are bound to obey our enemy; we are not bound to respect him." It was at once decided to edit the letter and print and sell at cost price 25,000 copies. A printer by the name of Becquart was found. Abbe Demoor, vicar of St. Albert's, and van Doren were to distribute each a half. But they had only distributed 300 copies when the Germans locked the printing shop, seized the remaining copies, and the printer barely had time to make off. Another printer was found, and another 25,000 copies were printed; but again only a portion of these found their way over the country.

Nevertheless, this clandestine propaganda made a tremendous impression. The people had found a voice. Mr. Jourdain again approached his son-in-law and together they agreed to edit and publish regularly. In February, 1918, the first number, 1,000 copies, soon appeared, named by Mr. Jourdain, La Libre Belgique, to which Mr. van Doren added: "Bulletin of Patriotic Propaganda—Non-censored—Telegraphic address: Kommandantur, Brussels—Unable to find a place of perfect quiet, we have installed the offices in an automobile cellar—Business being at a standstill under the German domina-

tion, we have suppressed the page of advertisements and urge our clients to keep their money for better days."

Secret Distribution.
It was also suggested that as wide a distribution as possible be given to the paper. Van Doren and his wife wrapped each number in paper, and friends, of senators and deputies, and others who in turn distributed the paper all over the country. The council to distribute it as widely as possible was not necessary. Everybody whispered to everybody else: "Have you seen La Libre Belgique?" And if you had not, and could be absolutely trusted, forthwith a copy was produced from an inside pocket. The numbers followed one another in quick succession, at first twice a week, and ultimately as many as 20,000 copies per issue were printed. This is extraordinary when one considers the dangers and difficulties that attended every copy, the delivery of the copy, the change from one printer to another, the finding of the paper, the printing and the distributing. But we anticipate: let us see what a few of these dangers and difficulties were.

Mr. Jourdain moved his office into a house, a back room on the second floor, a room that was nicknamed the "Konspiateur." An electric bell was ready to announce the advent of an enemy. The editor wrote on very thin paper. Each article, as finished, he rolled tightly and placed into one or two holes bored down into a door (from the top) that led into another room. Here the printer, approaching from the other side, found the manuscript, without having any communication with the editor. Later, slits were made in the back of shelves for the same purpose. Van Doren put the copy in the hollowed cane which he always carried and marched off toward home. There he typed out clearly the manuscript, being careful to remove the ribbon. The papers as they came from the printer, wrapped up by van Doren and his wife, were let down the chimney at night by a cord. Every precaution had to be taken against surprise.

The Hidden Press.
The greatest difficulty, however, and the greatest danger was in the printing. It would have been possible for the Germans to discover any regular press by means of the type. Van Doren, therefore, determined to set up his own press and be his own printer. He first, in an abandoned house, 11 Avenue Verte, merely did the composition, helped by the two brothers Allaer, but later, April, 1918, installed a foot-press in an unused portion of his cardboard factory, Rue Van der Stichel. Mr. Jourdain supervised the funds. Still later he bought the power press of the brother Allaer and had it transferred in small parcels of his cardboard factory.

Mr. van Doren describes the places as follows: "My workshop lent itself marvelously well to establishment of a clandestine press. At one end of the shop there was a small triangle, four meters by two, that butted on to my neighbor. It was there I set up my new machine, immediately under the gas motor on the ground floor. One wormed one's way down into this cave by a small trapdoor which was closed on entering. But my neighbor was a German, and at all costs he must not hear the noise of the motor. I therefore placed thick mattresses against the parti-wall. The next thing was to wall in the press. I bought a trowel, a hammer and a mortarboard and set to work. In order not to attract the attention of my neighbor, I introduced bricks and cement in very small quantities. Opposite my shop lived another German, an officer, and I had to proceed with extreme care. It took me three weeks to finish the wall, but it was solid, and it was with difficulty that the Germans later demolished it. Over the trapdoor were scattered old pieces of iron, cardboard, etc., and it was impossible to imagine that anything was there concealed. It was also almost impossible for the three of us to work in such a small place."

When the press was working, the blighting came from the motor through two narrow slits in the floor. When the blighting was withdrawn, the slits, underneath, were covered by a piece of cardboard on which was inscribed: "Honneur aux soldats belges!"

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest Gathered From All over the World.

The Geary "equal rights" bill, according to negroes equal rights in hotels, restaurants and theatres, has been killed by the Pennsylvania legislature by a two to one vote.

Denny Geyer, 35 years old, upset a lamp while drunk in his home at Chambersburg, Pa., last Wednesday evening, and he with his three motherless boys were burned to death.

Henry J. Heinz, pickle manufacturer, and father of "57 varieties," died at Pittsburgh, Pa., last Wednesday, aged 74 years. He was ill a week with double pneumonia.

The former German liner, the Imperator, turned over to the United States under the armistice agreement, sailed from Brest, France, last Thursday, with about 4,000 soldiers, nurses and others on board.

Fifty thousand workers affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, went on a strike in New York last Wednesday. Better pay and working conditions are the demands.

Swedenborg's Rules of Life.—A reader suggests that we print Swedenborg's rules of life:
1. Often to read and meditate on the Word of God.
2. Submit in everything to the will of Divine Providence.
3. To observe in everything a propriety of behaviour, and to keep the conscience clear.
4. To discharge with fidelity the functions of my employment, and the duties of my office, and to render myself in all things useful to society.

Dr. D. D. Wallace, of Spartanburg, has been elected president of the state board of charities and corrections, to succeed Dr. George E. Cromer, of Newberry. Dr. Wallace is professor of history and economics at Wofford college.

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