

EXCURSION FARES
Via Southern Railway System From Camden, S. C.
Spartanburg, S. C. \$1.15.
Account of Music Festival Shrine Meeting and South Carolina Fireworks Tournament, tickets on sale May 14 to 18 final limit May 17, 1917.

HOW THE GERMANS TREATED BELGIUM

Proclamations Posted by Army Commanders in the Invaded Country.

TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL

Von Emmich's First Demand for Free Passage Followed by Warnings, Requisitions and Information of Ruthless Penalties Exacted.

Some idea of what the Belgians have had to endure under the military rule of the Germans may be obtained from the copies, printed herewith, of many of the proclamations posted by the Germans in the little country they invaded. The documents are authentic, having been translated from the originals that are in the possession of Ian Malcolm, member of the British parliament. They require no explanation and little comment.

TO THE BELGIAN PEOPLE.

It is to my very great regret that the German troops find themselves compelled to cross the Belgian frontier. They are acting under the constraint of an unavoidable necessity, Belgium's neutrality having been violated by French officers, who, in disguise, crossed Belgian territory by motor car in order to make their way into Germany.

It is my greatest wish that there may still be a way of avoiding a conflict between two nations which have hitherto been friends, and at one time even allies.

Remember the glorious days of Waterloo, where German arms played their part in founding and establishing the independence and prosperity of your country. But we must have a free passage. The destruction of bridges, of tunnels and of railways will have to be looked upon as hostile acts.

It is for you to choose! I hope the German Army of the Meuse will not be forced to fight you. A free passage for attack is all we desire.

I give formal pledges to the Belgian population that it will have nothing to suffer from the horrors of war, that we will pay in gold for the provisions that must be taken from the country, and that our soldiers will prove themselves the best of friends to a people for whom we feel the highest esteem and the greatest sympathy. It rests with your good sense and with an intelligent patriotism to save your country from the horrors of war.

VON EMMICH.

[This proclamation was distributed by the German army among the Belgian population on August 1, 1914. This was the day they crossed the Belgian frontier, and they will hope that the Belgians will be able to resist the German army.]

ORDER

To the People of Liege. The report of the Belgian army after making a display of peaceful intentions towards our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot.

I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liege in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude. Liege, 22d August, 1914. GENERAL VON BULOW.

[Two hundred and fifty civilians—men, women and children—were killed by the Germans at Andenne on August 29 and 31, 1914, and 50 at Seilles on the opposite bank of the Meuse. A hundred and fifty-three houses were burnt at Seilles, and 37 at Andenne. As a warning to Liege, the killings at Andenne were superfluous, for on the night of August 20 the Germans had burned 65 houses at Liege and killed 25 civilians.]

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION.

On the 25th of August, 1914, inhabitants of Luneville made an attack by ambush on German columns and ammunition trains. On the same day inhabitants also fired on ambulances bearing the Red Cross. Shots were also fired on German wounded and on a military hospital containing a German ambulance unit.

On account of these acts of hostility an indemnity of 650,000 francs is imposed on the commune of Luneville. The mayor is ordered to pay over this sum on the 6th of September, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the representative of the German military authorities. Fifty thousand francs of the payment must be made in specie. All appeals will be considered null and void. No postponement will be granted.

If the commune does not punctually execute the order to pay this sum of 650,000 francs, all goods that can be distrained upon will be seized. In case of non-payment, house-to-house visits will be made and all the

inhabitants will be searched. Any person who has deliberately concealed money or tried to withhold goods from seizure by the military authorities, or who attempts to leave the town, will be shot.

The mayor and the hostages taken by the military authorities will be made responsible for the exact execution of the above orders. The mayor is ordered to publish these directions to the commune immediately.

Hennault, 2d September, 1914. General commanding, VON FASBENDER.

[The motive of the present proclamation is found in the German maxim that "Punishment is a proof of crime." The heinous charges made in the first paragraph against the inhabitants of Luneville are flatly denied. At Luneville there were 18 victims (including a boy of twelve shot and a woman of ninety-eight bayoneted), and 50 houses were burned.]

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of both sexes are strictly forbidden to leave their houses so far as this is not absolutely necessary for making short rounds, in order to buy provisions or water their cattle. They are absolutely forbidden to leave their houses at night under any circumstances whatever.

Whoever attempts to leave the place, by night or day, upon any pretext whatever, will be shot.

Potatoes can only be dug with the commandant's consent and under military supervision.

The German troops have orders to carry out these directions strictly, by sentinels and patrols, who are authorized to fire on anyone departing from these directions.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING. [These restrictions imposed upon the people of Luneville are the German staff's ideal of the state to which conquered peoples should be reduced.]

NOT TO BE REMOVED.

German Military Authorities.

The mayor of the town of Luneville officially requests the inhabitants, under the sanction of the most severe penalties, to abstain from making any signals to airplanes or other details of the French army.

It would be very imprudent, even out of simple curiosity, to follow too attentively the maneuvers of the aircraft that fly over Luneville, or to try to communicate with the French outposts.

The immediate steps to enforce this, which would be taken by Colonel Lidl, commandant of the communications depot, would consist in the seizure of a considerable number of hostages from the working class as well as from the middle class.

In order to prevent or repress criminal behavior in war time, as well as to insure the security of the German troops and the civil population, the special police stations flying a white flag are to receive day and night all communications which may be addressed to them on this subject.

The Mayor of Luneville, KELLER.

[In this proclamation the mayor of Luneville is made to warn his fellow-citizens against rendering any assistance to their own national forces. The threat to take hostages in case of disobedience was underlined. To be seized as a hostage in the invaded districts of Belgium and France was almost equivalent to a sentence of death.]

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION.

In order sufficiently to insure the safety of our troops and the tranquillity of the population of Reims, the persons mentioned have been seized as hostages by the commander of the German army. These hostages will be shot if there is the least disorder, on the other hand, if the town remains perfectly calm and quiet, these hostages and inhabitants will be spared under the protection of the German army.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING. Reims, 12th September, 1914.

NOTICE.

The persons mentioned below were condemned by the tribunal of the council of war and shot this same day at the citadel, namely: Eugene Jaquet, wholesale wine merchant.

Ernest Deconinck, sub-lieutenant. Georges Maertens, tradesman. Sylvere Verhulst, workman.

1. For having concealed the English aviator who alighted at Wattignies on the 11th of last March—for having given him shelter and facilitated his passage to France, so that he was able to return to the enemy's lines.

2. For having maintained and assisted members of the enemy army who, after discarding their uniform, remained in Lille and its suburbs, and having enabled them to escape into France.

By the proclamation of the governor, of the 7th April, 1915, these two cases, being considered as espionage, are brought to the knowledge of the public in order that they may serve as a warning.

THE GOVERNOR. Lille, 22d September, 1915.

[Espionage is punishable with death—that is a commonly acknowledged rule of military law. But there are other services which the civil population of an occupied territory may perform for their allies and fellow-countrymen under arms, which are absolutely distinct from espionage, of infinitely less danger to the occupying power. The Germans wished to punish these acts of service with the extreme penalty. They therefore "considered them as espionage."]

PROCLAMATION.

In future the inhabitants of places situated near railways and telegraph lines which have been destroyed will be punished without mercy (whether they are guilty of this destruction or

not). For this purpose, hostages have been taken in all places in the vicinity of railways in danger of similar attacks; and at the first attempt to destroy any railway, telegraph or telephone line, they will be shot immediately.

The governor, VON DER GOLTZ.

PROCLAMATION.

The tribunal of the Imperial German council of war sitting in Brussels has pronounced the following sentences:

Condemned to death for conspiring together to commit treason: Edith Cavell, teacher, of Brussels. Philippe Bancq, architect, of Brussels.

Jeanne de Bellevalle of Montignies. Louis Thulliez, professor at Lille. Louis Severin, chemist, of Brussels. Albert Libiez, lawyer, of Mons.

For the same offense the following have been condemned to 15 years' hard labor: Hermann Capiou, engineer, of Wasmes. Ada Bodart of Brussels. Georges Derveau, chemist, of Paturages.

Marv de Croy of Belligues.

At the same sitting, the war council condemned 17 others charged with treason against the Imperial armies to sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment varying from two to eight years.

The sentences on Bancq and Edith Cavell have already been fully executed.

The governor general of Brussels brings these facts to the knowledge of the public that they may serve as a warning.

The Governor of the City, GENERAL VON BISSING. Brussels, 12th October, 1915.

[Treason means the opposite of patriotism, but the German word "war-treason" means loyalty to patriotism at the risk of one's life. Acts of war-treason are acts done by the inhabitants of an occupied territory, on behalf of their native country and their fellow-countrymen, for which the German military code prescribes the penalty of death. Edith Cavell and her companions had done such acts and well knew what awaited them if they were discovered. It was in this that their heroism lay.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDANT OF LILLE.

The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult.

To reduce the misery, the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country. This offer has not had the success that was expected.

In consequence of this, the inhabitants will be deported by order and removed into the country. Persons deported will be sent to the interior of the occupied territory in France, far behind the front, where they will be employed in agricultural labor, and not in any military work whatever. By this measure they will be given the opportunity of providing better for their subsistence.

In case of necessity provisions can be obtained through the German depots. Every person deported will be allowed to take with him 30 kilogrammes of luggage (household utensils, clothes, etc.) which they will be well advised to make ready at once.

I order, therefore, that no one may, until further order, change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his legally declared residence from 5.0 p. m. to 6.0 a. m. (German time), unless he is in possession of a permit in this form:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, as this is an irrevocable measure, do so in the interest of the population, itself to remain calm and obedient.

THE COMMANDANT.

Lille, April, 1916. [This proclamation was followed up by the deportation of 25,000 French civilians from the towns of Roubaix, Turcoing and Lille. There were girls as young as sixteen among the victims, and men as old as fifty-five. Families were ruthlessly broken up.]

NOTICE.

All the inhabitants of the house, with the exception of children under fourteen, and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour-and-a-half's time.

An officer will definitely decide which persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it. In case of bad weather, they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All appeals will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who will not be transported, may

leave the house before 8.0 a. m. (German time).

Each person will have a right to 30 kilogrammes of luggage; if anyone's luggage exceeds that weight, it will be rejected without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly fixed on. This address must include the surname and the Christian name, and the number of the identity card.

It is absolutely necessary that people should provide themselves in their own interest with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woollen blanket, strong shoes and linen. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy.

ETAPPEN-KOMMANDANTUR.

[In this proclamation the German transport officer at Lille puts the commandant's decree into effect. "It was terrible," writes a witness. "The officer went round, pointing out the men and women whom he chose and giving them, to make their preparations, a period varying from an hour to ten minutes."]

OLD CONFED WOULD JOIN.

At Sixty-Nine Wanted to Serve in the United States Navy.

Little Rock, Ark., May 7.—Another gratifying example of loyalty was demonstrated at the U. S. Navy recruiting office, Little Rock, Ark., when Mr. J. L. Leigh, of 1511 West Second St., applied for enlistment in the U. S. Navy.

Mr. Leigh requested that he be enlisted at once and sent to the largest battleship afloat for service on that vessel, and he was greatly disappointed when informed by the Recruiting Officer that he exceeded the required age limit by forty some odd years, he being sixty-nine years of age.

Mr. Leigh is a warrior of experience, having enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of thirteen and having served for four years, which ended in April, 1865, under General Lee at Appomattox.

It is most gratifying in these times of need to find such loyal spirit in the "Boys of 1861" and such an example as shown by our worthy veteran Mr. Leigh, will no doubt find a like response by the "Boys of 1917."

Members of Mission in Wreck.

Arcola, Ill., May 7.—Members of the French mission to the United States were severely shaken up but otherwise unharmed, when the special train, aboard which they were returning East from their Middle Western tour, was derailed one and a half miles from here at 7:25 o'clock to-night.

William Nye, in charge of the United States secret service detail attached

ment to the party, made a thorough investigation of conditions surrounding the wreck and announced as his opinion that it was entirely accidental. Rene Viviani, French Minister of Justice, and head of the mission, Marshal Joffre and other attaches of the party were dining at the time of the accident. Only the forward truck of the diner, however, left the rails and the jar was comparatively slight.

A nurses's home at the Columbia hospital in Columbia, is to be established. A total of more than \$7,000 has been subscribed for the purpose.

NOTICE

BIDS RECEIVED UNTIL MAY 22ND 1917, HIGHWAY BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners of Kershaw County, South Carolina, will receive sealed bids for the construction of highway bridge over the Wateree river. The work will be let under three separate contracts; one for the concrete timber trestle approaches about 200 ft. long one for the concrete foundations about 1900 cu. yds. and one for the steel bridge which consists of 200 ft. spans and the taking down and re-erecting one 130 ft. span standing on another site. Bids will be received until 3:00 P. M. May 22nd 1917, in the County Supervisor's office in the Court House in the City of Camden South Carolina.

Bidders must use the prepared form accompanying specifications. Certified checks in the amounts shown on the contract price, must accompany bids. Acceptable surety bonds for approximately 50 per cent. of contract price will be required. Payment will be cash for 90 per cent. of monthly estimates. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Supervisor of Kershaw County, in Camden, South Carolina, and copies may be obtained from Frink and Pinner, Consulting Engineers, Royster Building, Norfolk Virginia, by depositing a \$5.00 check payable to the Engineers to be held until said plans and specifications are returned. The county reserves the right to reject any and all bids. M. C. West, Supervisor, Kershaw County, Camden, S. C.

Frink & Pinner, Consulting Engineers, Royster Building, Norfolk, Va.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Forty (40) acres of land on the Black River Road, 8 miles south of Camden, formerly the property of I. H. Moseley. This land will be sold cheap for cash. L. A. KIRKLAND.

F. D. CAMPBELL, Jr. Cotton Buyer
I desire to notify the farmers of Kershaw and adjoining counties that I am taking orders for the purchase of May 1st & 15th crop of cotton in Kershaw, Marlboro, and adjoining counties by the F. D. Campbell, Jr., Cotton Buyer, 1511 West Second Street, Camden, S. C.

LOANS Made on approved country and city real estate. Long terms, low interest. M. M. JOHNSON, Atty., Camden, S. C.

NEW GROCERY
I wish to announce to my friends and the public that I have opened a Grocery Store on Main street in the store room one door north of the Pearce-Young Hardware Co. and will carry at all times a complete line of staple and fancy groceries. A share of your business will be appreciated. Respectfully, R. S. WILLIAMS Phone 47.

Your Morning Alarm
Much Depends Upon Its Accuracy
A few minutes late at shop or office may cause you serious loss or annoyance. Punctuality is the key to success. Tardiness spells ultimate failure. Let Us Regulate Your Time
If your watch or clock is not accurate and dependable, bring it to us. It will be O. K. when we return it. We are dealers in accurate time. You can depend upon it when you get it here. G. L. BLACKWELL Jeweler and Optician Camden, S. C.

A BROKEN HEAD
LEAVES YOU IN BAD SHAPE, AND IT MAY LEAVE YOUR FAMILY IN AN EVEN WORSE CONDITION—FACING ACTUAL WANT. AN ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY
INSURES PAYMENT OF THE BILLS WHEN YOU ARE NO LONGER ABLE TO PAY THEM YOURSELF. A POLICY COSTS LITTLE, AND WHEN THE ACCIDENT COMES IT PAYS YOU MUCH.
CAMDEN LOAN & REALTY COMPANY Office Man Bldg. H. P. Foust, Manager Telephone 62.