

FIRST AND LAST CHURCH SHELLED

Mezieres Victim of Hun Ferocity
Even Up to Signing of
Armistice.

BELLS ARE CARRIED AWAY

After Suffering in 1521 its First At-
tack Sacred Edifice Got German's
Parthian Shot—Full of His-
toric Interest

By M. L'ABBE, A. POULIN,
(In the New York Herald.)

Mezieres, Ardennes, France.—It is a fact known to everyone that the German, after having desperately begged for the armistice, shelled the town of Mezieres, even up to the exact moment of the beginning of the armistice, cowardly and without any military reason whatever. They aimed especially at the monuments which were well known to them, as they had occupied the city for four years.

Among the latter the church is, especially to be mentioned. It is a fine Gothic flamboyant structure with five towers, the largest and perhaps the most beautiful of the country. This church has had, among other princely visitors, the honor of celebrating the marriage ceremony of Charles IX and Elisabeth of Austria (1570). We make bold to assert that it was "the last of the churches shelled." A fact less known, although not less interesting, is that it was also the first of the churches to be shelled.

Began in 1486, it was 22 years old when in 1521 the imperialists besieged Mezieres, defended by Bayard, the knight without fear or reproach. Historians relate that shells were employed for the first time in the siege. The enemy shelled the town for exactly a month, from August 31 until September 27, and one part was entirely destroyed. The monuments as well as the church were struck by the projectiles, as is proved by the archives of the epoch, kept in the depository of the department of Mezieres. Several large holes had to be mended in the roof of the church steeple as "the glass frame of the round of the steeple which had been broken during the siege."

Many Times Bombed.
One can quote that the bombardments of this epoch, even compared to those that the history of after times has to note, were not as certain people might believe—"gases of children." The church of Mezieres was, however, to undergo more terrible ones on three different occasions.

Completed with difficulty in 1620, that is to say, a hundred and twenty-seven years after the laying of the foundation stone, it was soon to have lived the golden age of its life. To say nothing of the fire which broke out in its steeple (1682), neither of the acts of vandalism of the revolutionists, let us speak only of the bombardments which it suffered.

The Prussians shelled it in 1815. An inscription on the wall reminds the reader that it was nearly shared. It lost its beautiful stained-glass windows of the sixteenth century and the exterior pinnacles were seriously damaged.

aged. Several shells penetrated into the interior, causing a great deal of damage.
Heavily had the damage of 1915 been repaired when a new cloud arose on the horizon and threatened Mezieres in 1870. New invasion, new fears and new ruins for our town on the frontier.

The 31st of December, 1870, and 1st of January, 1871, German Christmas-box—the enemy again shelled Mezieres. The church was principally aimed at and was once more the victim of the shells, which spoiled the steeple, burst the vaults, broke the sculptures and stained-glass windows.

During nearly forty-seven years these ruins had been repaired. The church of Mezieres had passed the greater part of its great war without damage, but in 1917 and 1918 the Germans took away the five beautiful bells, the most useful and the loudest in the country, and what is worse broke the organ in order to get down the bells. But the church itself remained unharmed. It would have been too much luck for our church, the destiny of which seemed united to all our national woes. On November 10, less than twenty-four hours before the armistice, the fury of the retreating enemy poured out in the vile bombardment of Mezieres, which lasted twenty hours. Among other buildings the Church of Our Lady was struck. All the stained-glass windows were either totally or partly broken, and what is more important, the flamboyant multitudes of many windows were broken. The church was struck by many bombs, some of which hit the organ, the tower of the steeple, the spire. Some struck the top, some the

base, some the interior of the counterforts.
Thanks to the armistice, which came just in time to prevent the enemy from destroying Mezieres totally, the damage, though considerable, is not beyond repair. But it is certain, too, that this bombardment is another proof of the insincerity and the savagery of our enemies, and that the fact that our church, the first church to be shelled in history, was also the last.

BRITISH TARS TO DIVIDE MILLIONS

London.—When W. W. Jacobs wrote "Many Caravans" he had no notion his idea was to be plagiarized, and this is a pity, for a great naval war at that. But wars—like women—have strange ways. And not the least strange of them is the working of the department of the British naval prize fund.

In time of history it was the duty of this high-sounding dignitary to arrange for and attend the execution of prisoners sentenced to death for piracy on the high seas. And it is on record that the marshal of the old time attended the execution of Admiral Byng—a British commander, who was shot on his own quarters, such a penalty for losing a battle. Times have changed. The modern marshal is only a milk and water edition of his sterner prototype. He is the watchman, steward, caretaker and guardian angel in chief of all German ships that have fallen into pitted hands during the war, and incidentally of the British naval prize fund, of which thousands of British Jack tars and their officers are now awaiting their share.

The "Many Caravans" to be divided vary from a priceless ceremonial to a tin kettle. The gross proceeds of the sale

Put Total War Cost
at 450 Billions.

London.—The direct cost of the war is estimated at \$200,000,000,000 in a special article in the Daily Telegraph. The author estimates the indirect cost of diminished trade and financial disturbance at \$250,000,000,000.

"Vast sums," he says, "have been used for sheer destruction, and vast public debts have been incurred for which there is no corresponding property. Throughout two-thirds of the world the work of useful production has been suspended during four years and its place has been taken for the slaughter of human lives and annihilation of accumulated wealth."

"But there is a moral aspect to be taken into account. We may at least hope that we have put an end forever to the danger of Prussian militarism. Out of the ruins of the last four years there arises a new, brighter and happier world, then the billions that have been spent will not all have been spent in vain."

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of ships' goods, the marshal told a New York Sun reporter, amounted to \$20,000,000, but this included goods seized under the blockade, which must be held pending the conclusion of peace. It was not possible to say what the amount of the prize fund would be. There was plenty of work for the prize court.

250 Ships Seized During War.
The president, (Lord Phillimore) has sat every day since he was appointed, and there would appear to be quite another year's work before the court," said the marshal. "Including the vessels seized in port upon the outbreak of war, which numbered over 100, about 250 ships have gone into the hands of the British. Thousands of thousands of tons of goods of all descriptions—copper, aluminum, metals, wool, cotton, lard, oils and fats, coffee, cocoa, dried fruits, wheat, barley, hides, leather, tobacco, clothing, hats, shoes, diamonds, pearls, human hair, false teeth and many other things—all are among the prize captures."

Adding to the quantities of bonds and securities captured, he said the interception of these securities proved a powerful lever in British hands, causing serious interruption of German trade and damage to German credit.

An amusing incident.

"An amusing incident," said the marshal, "happened in the earliest days of the war, when upon a large enemy vessel, brought in by the navy, some alligators were found. The officer of customs at the outbreak of war, rising up to the seizure appeared to be very nervous of their presence. Some he thought were dead, because their eyes were shut, and some were too much alive."

"The zoological society not being anxious to have them they were sold to a buyer who subsequently toured the provinces, exhibiting them as 'prize alligators.'"

"Eighteen months later the owner appeared in the prize proceedings and obtained a release of the proceeds of sale only. He appeared astonished to find that they had been sold. I don't know," said the marshal. "The man expected me to feel and look after the animals for eighteen months. I heard that he expressed himself very forcibly to the innocent purchaser."

HUNS SAFER AT HOME

Cologne.—When a Chicago Tribune correspondent entered one of the best quarters offices the captain was just completing what appeared to have been an interesting lecture to a German civilian.

"Just take my tip," he said, "and stay right here in Germany where you belong. They are hating for you fellows back in the States, and you are a whole lot safer right here."

"What's the matter with the bird?" asked the correspondent, and the captain explained.

"He's another of those damned boches that we call 'American citizens for convenience.' They are hating for you fellows back in the States, and you are a whole lot safer right here."

Join the German army. Some fought all four years.

"Now they know that hard times are ahead of Germany and want to go back to America, where it is comparatively soft pickings. I suppose they will get some American money over to pay the indemnity."

"There are others who merely took their first papers and quit right there without a thought of becoming citizens. They are merely convenient for them to be able to say they had applied for citizenship. They also say they love the United States better than Germany, but don't you believe it. You don't hear of them refusing to turn their machine guns on American troops."

A number of German women also have been told things would not be pleasant for them in America.

The girl who can hold her tongue never lacks for a man to hold her hand.

Destined to Play Many Roles



A simple hat in the making of a toilette is among the new displays of suits and dresses for spring, but with all its simplicity it reveals two original and very effective style features that are noteworthy. The first of these appears in the combination of two very different satins. The plain skirt is made of one of these heavy, lustrous, supple satins, much used for separate and sport skirts, and the smart and rather elaborate coat is fashioned from a heavy satin such as we have been familiar with for years. There is a rivalry between these two distasteful satins, but it is impossible to see them together. Just how successfully they may be associated appears in the suit for spring shown above.

This is a formal suit that will hold its own for afternoon or restaurant dinner wear, and prove useful for other very different occasions. The skirt and coat may pass company—the skirt is serving with various blouses for any smart, informal dress, and the coat doing its efficient part with a cloth skirt or one-piece dress of lighter fabrics, merely as a coat. It proves to be an

interesting garment with details of cut and decoration that bespeak considerable effort on the part of its designer. The body of the coat is merely a simple opening at the front to the waistline and closed there in the manner of a surplice. It has a rolled collar, faced with or having an over-collar of white satin. The sleeves are gathered into a very deep and eccentric cuff of satin, with three satin-covered buttons as a finish. The picture describes it better than words can. The skirt of the suit is rounded at the fronts and laid in two deep inverted plaits at each side. These form pointed panels over the hips that widen from the waistline to the bottom. The panels are decorated with embroidery in two colors, one of them the same as that of the skirt and one of them a light, contrasting color. The skirt is shaped with points upstanding at each side, over the undergarment seam.

The front and back of the skirt are prettily finished with narrow silk braid in parallel rows, starting at the waistline and terminating in little satin-covered buttons at each side.

ALLURING HATS FOR SPRING



About this time dwellers in the northern states begin to watch for the first robins, and others of the early signs that spring is on the way. Laid before the birds and during red-brick pipes his cheerful prophecy of summer, the first spring millinery has been enchanted with the same prophecy. It is made for those who leave the lands of snow to journey to lands of sun, but they are not the only people interested in it. Spring hats are alluring to midwinter and some of them find their way to heads that have no thought of leaving South.

Spring styles are laid out on southern tourists and the fashions crystallized by the hats worn at the famous winter resorts.

Here are three of the new patterns that are destined to make successes in all localities, not because of their excellence, and next, because they are not unusual, but because they become the hats of the season. The first is a simple, straight, crown hat, with a band of folded satin about the crown, finished with a bow at the front. The simplest steel bands, in little rings, may get about the inner edge of the banding and the top of the crown. It is to be black, and merely velvety the bright hair and demure eyes of its wearer. These three hats will fill the millinery needs for spring of the average woman, and may be relied upon for good style.

The third hat belongs to any season of the year and is destined for those hours of ease and luxury when its wearer dons evening or afternoon clothes. It is made of molins, with a banding of satin about the brim edge and a band of folded satin about the crown, finished with a bow at the front. The simplest steel bands, in little rings, may get about the inner edge of the banding and the top of the crown. It is to be black, and merely velvety the bright hair and demure eyes of its wearer. These three hats will fill the millinery needs for spring of the average woman, and may be relied upon for good style.

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At the top of the group there is a little demure hat of ribbon and straw of the sort that makes its appearance in January for the benefit of the South. If another is at all favorable it goes on in northern, as well as southern latitudes. It is of black lace—a highly lustrous straw and narrow, irregularly shaped, and a good quill of silver-plated ostrich feathers out from the side crown and dangles open to the heart.

"CALLUS CORNS" LIFT RIGHT OFF

Doesn't hurt! Lift any corn or callus off with fingers



Don't suffer! A Frezzone's Corn Lifter is a small bottle of Frezzone's Corn Lifter. Apply a few drops on the corn, calluses and "hard skin" on bottom of foot, then lift them off. When Frezzone's Corn Lifter is corn from the toes and calluses from the bottom of foot, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

Artistic Endavor.
"We'll have to take that last scene over again," said the director.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the silent tragedian, who was trying to "get luck in the movies." "I can't go through a scene like that twice in the same day. I've never done it in all my stage career."

Then there's no place for you on the screen. Why, our comedian, Fat Bill Walters, tumbled head foremost into a tub of water seven times this morning, trying to do a fall that wouldn't damage his reputation. Birmingham Age-Herald.

STOP LUMBAGO PAIN, RUB BACKACHE AWAY

Instant relief! Limber up! Rub pain, soreness, stiffness right out with St. Jacob's Liniment.

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or neuritis has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of oil, honest St. Jacob's Liniment, at any drug store. Rub a little in your hand and rub it right into the pain or ache, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and lameness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, purifying liniment takes the ache and pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back muscles so promptly and surely. It never disappoints!—Adv.

Room for Him.

The 5-15 train was crammed to overflowing, and belated passengers were running excitedly and down the platform, trying to find seats.

As the train was on the move the door shot open and an excited young man piped out anxiously:

"Say, is this ark full, or not?"
"Yes," came from the smokiest, dingiest corner of the compartment; "it's full right enough—all except the Ark. Come right in, m'boy."

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out prominently as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.
However, if you wish to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The Similitude.
"A star who wants a good position is in much the condition of a looking-glass."

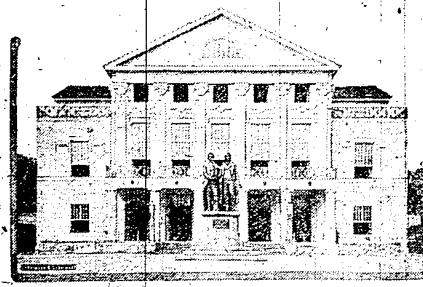
"What is that?"
"Her claims do not get much looking into unless she has plenty of backing."

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes.
That itch and burn with hot boils of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

All the gold coin in circulation would weigh about 900 tons.

Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Munroe for Redness, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids.
The Eyes Are the Mirror of the Soul. A man will win your confidence. Ask your Druggist for Munroe when you need Red Eye Lotion. Munroe Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

WHERE GERMAN ASSEMBLY CONVENED



This is the Royal Theater in Weimar, where the German national assembly is in session to try to settle the future government of the country.

Sailor "Human Pendulum," Rescues Girls From Fire

New York.—Five girls and eight men were trapped in a burning hotel at No. 277 Fourth avenue. One man was killed and four persons were injured. There were no fire escapes. Two girls were rescued by a sailor who clung to a telephone wire with one hand and while a woman clung to himself to swing the girls into the arms of a fireman.

Feeds Family Grate.

Springfield, Ill.—W. C. Dean had a questionable idea when he thought he could take his family for meals without payment at the lunch restaurant here, where he was unemployed. Why the owners are withholding \$150 in back pay to Dean and the latter has instituted court proceedings to obtain it.