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OFFICE AT PRICE'S BARN.

## "HUNS" IMPOSED ABSURD FINES

State Department Archives at  
Washington Record the  
Story of Sissonne.

### COMMUNE UNABLE TO PAY

Von Buelow, on That Account, Threat-  
ened to Destroy Home of Prince  
of Monaco, Who Appealed to  
President Wilson.

The universally condemned Ger-  
man system of extorting money from  
captured communities is shown by  
the following documents published  
by the committee on public informa-  
tion:

A striking illustration of the fierce  
brutality of German methods is con-  
tained in the archives of the state de-  
partment, because the prince of Mon-  
aco appealed to President Wilson  
against the injustice of a fine imposed  
upon a small and impoverished vil-  
lage. The following documents from  
the state department archives tell the  
story. They need no comments.

"Paris, Oct. 27, 1914.

"Secretary of State, Washington.  
"Prince of Monaco called this morn-  
ing and asked that the following case  
be submitted to the president:

"Prince states that General von  
Buelow for weeks has been inhabiting  
prince's ancestral chateau near  
Reims, historical monument, contain-  
ing works of art and family heir-  
looms; that Von Buelow has imposed  
fine of 500,000 francs on village of  
Sissonne some miles distant from chateau,  
because of broken glass found on  
road near village. Sissonne being un-  
able alone to pay has raised with a  
number of other neighboring villages  
125,000 francs, but Von Buelow has  
sent two messengers from Sissonne to  
prince that unless latter pays fine for  
Sissonne the chateau and adjoining vil-  
lage, as well as Sissonne, will be de-  
stroyed on November 1st. Prince  
has answered refusing to pay sum now  
but willing to give his word to Ger-  
man emperor that amount would be  
paid after removal of danger of fresh  
war incidents. Prince now fearful  
lest returning messengers, as well as  
male employees on his estate, be shot  
because of refusal to pay.

"I have arranged meeting this after-  
noon between Spanish ambassador and  
prince, to whom I have suggested that  
matter be presented to German gov-  
ernment through Spanish ambassador  
at Berlin inasmuch as prince's threat-  
ened property is in France.

"HERRICK."

Von Buelow's Threat.

"To the Mayor of the Commune of  
Sissonne.

"It has been conclusively proven  
that the road between Sissonne and the  
railway station of Montaigny was, on  
September 18th, strewn with broken  
glass along a distance of one kilometer  
and at intervals of 50 meters, for  
the purpose, no doubt, of impeding  
automobile traffic.

"I hold the commune of Sissonne  
responsible for this act of hostility  
on the part of its inhabitants, and I  
punish the said community by levying  
upon it a contribution of 500,000  
francs (five hundred thousand  
francs).

"This sum must be entirely paid  
into the treasury of the Etape by Octo-  
ber 15th.

"The inspection of the Etape now  
at Montcornet has been directed to  
enforce execution of this order.

"The General Commander in Chief of  
the Army,

"VON BUELOW."

Protest of Prince of Monaco.  
Monaco, Oct. 22nd, 1914.

"Sire:  
"I forward to your majesty several  
documents relating to a very grave  
and urgent matter.

"The General von Buelow has caused  
to be occupied since one month and  
a half my residence of Marchais, situ-  
ated at five kilometers from the vil-  
lage of Sissonne. The general has levied  
upon the 1,500 inhabitants of this  
poor ruined village a war contribution  
of 500,000 francs, of which they are  
unable to pay more than one-quarter.  
Moreover, he has sent to me two  
messengers bearing a document in  
which he threatens to destroy my  
property and the village of Marchais,  
over and above that of Sissonne, in  
the event of my not disbursing myself  
the sum in question before the end of  
the month of October.

"That is how a Prussian general  
treats a reigning prince who for 45  
years has been a friend to Germany,  
and who in all the countries of the  
world is surrounded with respect and  
gratitude for his work.

"In reply to the summons of the  
General von Buelow I have given my  
word of honor to complete the above  
contribution in order to avert a horri-  
ble action accomplished in cold  
blood, but adding that as a sovereign  
prince I submit this matter to the  
judgment of the emperor by declar-  
ing that the said sum shall be paid  
when the Chateau de Marchais will  
be free from the danger of intentional  
destruction.

"I am, with great respect, your  
majesty's devoted servant and cousin,  
"ALBERT, Prince of Monaco."  
Letter Addressed to Von Buelow,  
Monaco, Oct. 22, 1914.

"To avert from the commune of

Sissonne and that of Marchais the rig-  
orous treatment with which you have  
threatened them, I give my word of  
honor to remit to his majesty the  
Emperor William, should the war  
come to an end without intentional  
damage being caused to my residence  
or to these two communes, the neces-  
sary sum to complete the amount of  
500,000 francs imposed by you upon  
Sissonne.

"As a sovereign prince, I wish to  
deal in this matter with the sovereign  
who, during 15 years, called me his  
friend and has decorated me with the  
Order of the Knight of the Black  
Eagle.

"My conscience and my dignity  
place me above fear, as also my per-  
sonal will shall elevate me above re-  
gret; but should you destroy the  
Chateau de Marchais, which is one of  
the centers of universal science and  
charity, should you reserve to this  
archaeological and historical gem the  
treatment you have given to the Ca-  
thedral of Reims—when no reprehens-  
ible action has been committed there—  
the whole world will judge be-  
tween you and myself.

"I tender to your excellency the ex-  
pression of my high regard.  
"ALBERT, Sovereign Prince of Mon-  
aco."

### Deportations and Forced Labor.

Until the present war the whole civ-  
ilized world has boasted of its advance  
in humanity. This advance has been  
marked in many fields, and in none  
had greater progress been made than  
in the protection to be given to the  
private citizen in an invaded country.  
As far back as 1863, in the "Instruc-  
tions for the Government of Armies  
of the United States in the Field,"  
the United States declared:

"23. Private citizens are no longer  
murdered, enslaved, or carried off to  
distant parts, and the inoffensive in-  
dividual is as little disturbed in his  
private relations as the commander  
of the hostile troops can afford to  
grant in the overruling demands of a  
vigorous war.

"24. The almost universal rule in  
remote times was, and continues to be  
with barbarous armies, that the private  
individual of the hostile country  
is destined to suffer every privation  
of liberty and protection, and every  
disruption of family ties. Protection  
was, and still is with uncivilized peo-  
ple, the exception."

### Reversion to Barbarism.

These declarations were made in the  
midst of our Civil war—one of the  
world's fiercest conflicts. A half-centu-  
ry later, after more than 50 years  
of progress, the German government  
has gone back to the methods used  
by "barbarous armies" and "uncivil-  
ized people." It has deliberately  
adopted the policy of deporting men  
and women, boys and girls, and of  
forcing them to work for their cap-  
tors; it has even compelled them to  
make arms and munitions for use  
against their allies and their own flesh  
and blood.

No other act of the German govern-  
ment has aroused such horror and de-  
testation throughout the whole of Bel-  
gium. Thousands of helpless men  
and women, boys and girls, have been  
enslaved. Families have been broken  
up. Girls have been carried off to  
work—or worse—in a strange land,  
and their relatives have not known  
where they have been taken, or what  
their fate has been.

This system of forced labor and de-  
portation embraced the whole of Bel-  
gium, Poland and the occupied lands  
of France.

### Whitlock's Story of Horrors.

In less moving phrases, but in dead-  
ly corroboration, the continuation of  
the report of Minister Whitlock says:

"The rage, the terror, and despair  
excited by this measure all over Bel-  
gium were beyond anything we had  
witnessed since the day the Germans  
poured into Brussels. The delegates  
of the commission for relief in Bel-  
gium, returning to Brussels, told the  
most distressing stories of the scenes  
of cruelty and sorrow attending the  
seizures. And daily, hourly almost,  
since that time appalling stories have  
been related by Belgians coming to  
the legation. It is impossible for us  
to verify them, first because it is nec-  
essary for us to exercise all possible  
tact in dealing with the subject at  
all, and secondly because there is no  
means of communication between the  
Occupations-Gebiet and the Etappen-  
Gebiet. Transportation everywhere  
in Belgium is difficult, the vicinal  
railways scarcely operating any more  
because of the lack of oil, while all  
the horses have been taken. The peo-  
ple who are forced to go from one  
village to another must do so on foot  
or in vans drawn by the few miser-  
able horses that are left. The wagons  
of the breweries, the one institution  
that the Germans have scrupulously  
respected, are hauled by oxen.

### One of Foulest Deeds in History.

"The well-known tendency of sensa-  
tional reports to exaggerate them-  
selves, especially in time of war, and  
in a situation like that existing here,  
with no newspapers to serve as a daily  
clearing house for all the rumors that  
are as avidly believed as they are  
eagerly repeated, should of course be  
considered; but even if a modicum of  
all that is told is true there still re-  
mains enough to stamp his deeds as  
one of the foulest that history records.

"I am constantly in receipt of re-  
ports from all over Belgium that tend  
to bear out the stories one constantly  
hears of brutality and cruelty. A num-  
ber of men sent back to Mons are  
said to be in a dying condition, many  
of them tubercular. At Malines and  
at Antwerp returned men have died,  
their friends asserting that they have  
been victims of neglect and cruelty,  
of cold, of exposure, of hunger."

### NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR DEPUTIES.

To whom it may concern:  
Notice is hereby given that the un-  
designated, as provided by law, will  
apply to the Honorable Board of Coun-  
ty Commissioners of Idaho County,  
Idaho at their regular January 1919  
session, for one regular deputy and  
such additional help as may be nec-  
essary to assist in the performance of  
the duties of the office of county as-  
sessor.

Dated at Grangeville, Idaho, Dec-  
ember 5, 1918.

CALVIN HAZELBAKER,  
County Assessor (elect).

Fire Insurance—A. W. Talkington.

G. V. Barker has a very pretty dis-  
play of pictures in his studio in the  
Pfeuffer block, which is worth seeing.  
If you want pictures for Xmas get  
them now or you will be too late.

### FOR SALE.

Having sold my farm I am offering  
for sale all my personal property to-  
wit: 1 brood sow due to farrow this  
month, 3 gilts, 4 work horses, 10 cows,  
6 heifers, 3 of them are registered and  
papers go with them and 3 calves.  
About 40 ton of hay, all in the barn ex-  
cept 5 ton, 1 disc, 1 drag harrow, mower  
and rake and other small tools used on  
the farm. Call early and avoid the  
rush. C. H. GOAN.

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Scales Block, Grangeville, Idaho

DR. P. J. SCALLON  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office in G. S. & T. Co. Block

### Osteopath

DR. JOHN SIMONS  
Osteopathic Physician  
Graduate American School of Osteo-  
pathy, Kirksville, Mo. Suite 104-106  
Wilks Block, Grangeville. Treat all  
Acute and Chronic diseases. Office  
hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.  
Otherwise by appointment.

### Dentists

DR. J. D. POWELL  
Dentist  
Allen Block, Grangeville, Idaho

### Attorneys

A. S. HARDY  
Attorney-at-Law  
Practices in all the Courts. Offices  
over First National Bank

M. REESE HARTBAUGH  
Attorney-at-Law  
Will practice in all the Courts. Office  
in Series Block

E. M. GRIFFIN  
Attorney-at-Law  
Practice extends to all Courts of Idaho  
and Washington. Office over First Na-  
tional Bank, Grangeville, Idaho

### Secret Orders

W. O. W.  
Grangeville Camp No. 206  
Meets First and Third Monday of each  
month at I. O. O. F. Hall.  
GEORGE L. SLY, C. C.

R. H. AMBLER, Clerk.  
I. O. O. F.  
Mt. Idaho Lodge No. 7  
Meets every Saturday night at 7:30  
o'clock. Visiting Odd Fellows always  
welcome. Pacific phone 303.  
NEPHI ALDRICH, N. G.  
J. N. OLIVER, Recording Secretary.

I. O. O. F.  
Camas Prairie Encampment  
No. 18  
Meets second and fourth Saturdays of  
each month at I. O. O. F. Hall.  
E. S. HANCOCK, C. P.  
J. P. KEE, Recording Scribe.

WOMEN OF WOODCRAFT  
Idaho Circle No. 160  
Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall the second  
and fourth Mondays of each month.  
MINNIE STEPHENS, C. N.  
LENA MARKHAM, Clerk.

K. I. CHTS OF PYTHIAS  
Buffalo Hump Lodge No. 30  
Meets each Monday at Lodge Rooms in  
Schumadeka Hall.  
P. A. WRIGHT, C. C.  
B. AUGER, K. of R. and S.

F. O. E.  
Grangeville Aerie No. 539  
Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. Visiting  
Brothers are always welcome.  
E. S. HANCOCK, W. P.  
H. ROTHWELL, Secretary.