

"HUNS" IMPOSED ABSURD FINES

State Department Archives at Washington Record the Story of Sissonne.

COMMUNE UNABLE TO PAY

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

The universally condemned German system of extorting money from captured communities is shown by the following documents published by the committee on public information:

A striking illustration of the fierce brutality of German methods is contained in the archives of the state department, because the prince of Monaco appealed to President Wilson against the injustice of a fine imposed upon a small and impoverished village. 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 morning 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, containing works of art and family heirlooms; 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 unable 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 village, as well as Sissonne, will be destroyed on November 1st. Prince has answered refusing to pay sum now but willing to give his word to German emperor that amount would be paid after removal of danger of fresh war incidents. Prince now fearful lest returning messengers, as well as male employes on his estate, be shot because of refusal to pay.

I have arranged meeting this afternoon between Spanish ambassador and prince, to whom I have suggested that matter be presented to German government through Spanish ambassador at Berlin inasmuch as prince's threatened 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 Montaigne 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 commune 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 October 15th.

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

"The German Commander in Chief of the Army."

"VON BUELOW," Protest of Prince of Monaco. Monaco, Oct. 22nd, 1914.

"Sir: 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, situated at five kilometers from the village 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 emissaries 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 horrible action accomplished in cold blood, but adding that as a sovereign prince I submit this matter to the judgment of the emperor by declaring 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 rigorous 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 necessary 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 personal will shall elevate me above regret; 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 Cathedral of Reims—when no reprehensible action has been committed there—the whole world will judge between you and myself.

"I tender to your excellency the expression of my high regard.

"ALBERT, Sovereign Prince of Monaco."

Deportations and Forced Labor.

Until the present war the whole civilized 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 "Instructions 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 individual 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 people, 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-century later, after more than 50 years of progress, the German government has gone back to the methods used by "barbarous armies" and "uncivilized people." It has deliberately adopted the policy of deporting men and women, boys and girls, and of forcing them to work for their captors; 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 government has aroused such horror and detestation throughout the civilized world. 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 deportation embraced the whole of Belgium, Poland and the occupied lands of France.

Whitlock's Story of Horror.

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

"The rage, the terror, and despair excited by this measure all over Belgium were beyond anything we had witnessed since the day the Germans poured into Brussels. The delegates of the commission for relief in Belgium, 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 necessary 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 people who are forced to go from one village to another must do so on foot or in vans drawn by the few miserable 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 sensational reports to exaggerate themselves, 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 remains enough to stamp his deeds as one of the foulest that history records.

"I am constantly in receipt of reports from all over Belgium that tend to bear out the stories one constantly hears of brutality and cruelty. A number 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."

WHITLOCK'S STORY OF DEPORTATIONS

Report of German Disregard of Human Rights on File in State Department.

OVERWHELMED WITH HORROR

Minister to Belgium Declared It Was Difficult to Write Calmly and Justly in View of the Huns' Gratuitous Cruelty.

Facts concerning the deportation of Belgians and the forced labor extorted by the "Hun" military leaders, which excited the indignation of the civilized world, have been thus officially set forth:

The plan of setting forth the essential facts of the deportations and forced labor of Belgians is set forth by the committee on public information as follows: the documents, that is to say, a small fraction of those which could be cited, tell the story, and only such comments are added as are needed to enable the reader to easily grasp the connection of events.

"The deportations . . . were the most vivid, shocking, convincing, single happening in all our enforced observation and experience of German disregard of human suffering and human rights in Belgium."—Vernon Kellogg in Atlantic Monthly, October, 1917.

A summary of the whole situation, down to January, 1917, can be obtained by reading continuously the report of Minister Whitlock, taken from the files of the state department. This tells of the brutality of the deportations.

"Legation of the United States of America, Brussels, Jan. 16, 1917. The Honorable, the Secretary of State, Washington.

"Sir: I have had it in mind, and I might say, on my conscience, since the Germans began to deport Belgian workmen early in November, to prepare for the department a detailed report on this latest instance of brutality, but there have been so many obstacles in the way of obtaining evidence on which a calm and judicious opinion could be based, and one is so overwhelmed with the horror of the thing itself, that it has been, and even now is, difficult to write calmly and justly about it. I have had to content myself with fragments of dispatches I have from time to time sent to the department and with doing what I could, little as that can be, to alleviate the distress that this gratuitous cruelty has caused the population of this unhappy land.

Whitlock Opposed Belgian Idea.

In order to understand fully the situation, it is necessary to go back to the autumn of 1914. At the time we were organizing the relief work, the Comite National—the Belgian relief organization that collaborates with the commission for relief in Belgium—proposed an arrangement by which the Belgian government should pay to its own employees left in Belgium, and other unemployed men besides, the wages they had been accustomed to receive. The Belgians wished to do this both for humanitarian and patriotic purposes; they wished to provide the unemployed with the means of livelihood, and, at the same time, to prevent their working for the Germans. I refused to be connected in any way with this plan, and told the Belgian committee that it had many possibilities of danger; that not only would it place a premium on idleness, but that it would ultimately exasperate the Germans. However, the policy was adopted, and has been continued in practice, and on the rolls of the Comite National have been borne the names of hundreds of thousands—some 700,000, I believe—of idle men receiving this dole, distributed through the communes.

"The presence of these unemployed, however, was a constant temptation to German cupidity. Many times they sought to obtain the lists of the chomeurs, but were always foiled by the claim that under the guarantees covering the relief work, the records of the Comite National and its various suborganizations were immune. Rather than risk any interruption of the ravitaillement, for which, while loath to own any obligation to America, the Germans have always been grateful, since it has had the effect of keeping the population calm, the authorities never pressed the point, other than with the burghomasters of the communes. Finally, however, the military party, always brutal, and with an astounding ignorance of public opinion and of moral sentiment, determined to put these idle men to work.

"General von Bissing and the civil portion of his entourage had always been and even now are opposed to this policy, and I think have sincerely done what they could, first, to prevent its adoption, and secondly, to lighten the rigors of its application."

German Promises Worthless.

In the early days of the German advance into Belgium, the people had learned to fear the worst. This was particularly true in Antwerp. In order to alleviate their fears and to obtain guarantees which might hasten the restoration of settled conditions, Cardinal Mercier secured from the German government at Antwerp promises, and in a circular letter dated October 16th, 1914, asked the clergy of

the province of Antwerp to communicate them to the people:

"The governor of Antwerp, Baron von Heiningen, General von Huens, has authorized me to inform you in his name and to communicate by your obliging intermediary to our populations, the three following declarations:

"(1) The young men need not fear being taken to Germany, either to be enrolled into the army or to be employed at forced labors.

"(2) If individual infractions of police regulations are committed, the authorities will institute a search for the responsible authors and will punish them, without placing the responsibility on the entire population.

"(3) The German and Belgian authorities will neglect nothing to see that food is assured to the population."

These promises were not kept, as Cardinal Mercier and his colleagues show by abundant evidence in the "Appeal to Truth."

"On March 23d, 1915, at the arsenal at Luttre the German authorities posted a notice demanding return to work. On April 21st, 200 workmen were called for. On April 27th soldiers went to fetch the workmen from their homes and take them to the arsenal. In the absence of a workman, a member of the family was arrested."

Workmen Imprisoned on Trains.

"However, the men maintained their refusal to work, because they were unwilling to co-operate in acts of war against their country."

"On May 4th, 24 workmen detained in prison at Nivelles were tried at Mons by a court-martial, on the charge of being members of a secret society, having for its aim to thwart the carrying out of German military measures." They were condemned to imprisonment.

"On May 8th, 1915, 48 workmen were shut up in a freight car and taken to Germany.

"On May 14th, 45 men were deported to Germany.

"On May 18th a fresh proclamation announced that the prisoners would receive only dry bread and water, and hot food only every four days. On May 22d three cars with 104 workmen were sent toward Charleroi."

"A similar course was adopted at Malines, where by various methods of intimidation, the German authorities attempted to force the workers at the arsenal to work on material for the railways, as if it were not plain that this material would become war material sooner or later.

Stopped All Traffic in Malines.

"On May 30th, 1915, the governor general announced that he would be obliged to punish the town of Malines and its suburbs by stopping all commercial traffic if by 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 2d, 500 workmen had not presented themselves for work at the arsenal.

"On Wednesday, June 2d, not a single man appeared. Accordingly, a complete stoppage took place of every vehicle within a radius of several kilometers of the town.

"Several workmen were taken by force and kept two or three days at the arsenal.

"The commune of Sweveghem (western Flanders) was punished in June, 1915, because the 350 workmen at the private factory of M. Bekant refused to make barbed wire for the German army.

"The following notice was placarded at Mezin in July-August, 1915: 'By order: From today the town will no longer afford aid of any description—including assistance to their families, wives, and children—to any operatives except those who work regularly at military work, and other tasks assigned to them. All other operatives and their families can henceforward not be helped in any fashion.'

Punished for Refusal to Work.

"Similar measures were taken in October, 1915, at Harlebeke-Court-rail, Bisseghem, Lokeren, and Mons. From Harlebeke 29 inhabitants were transported to Germany. At Mons, in M. Lenoir's factory, the directors, foreman, and 81 workmen were imprisoned for having refused to work in the service of the German army. M. Lenoir was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, the five directors to a year each, six foremen to six months, and the 81 workmen to eight weeks.

"The general government had recourse also to indirect methods of compulsion. It seized the Belgian Red Cross, confiscated its property, and changed its purpose arbitrarily. It attempted to make itself master of the public charities, and to control the national aid and food committee.

"If we were to cite in extenso the decree of the governor general of August 4th, 1915, concerning measures intended to assure the carrying out of works of public usefulness, and that of August 15th, 'concerning the unemployed, who, through idleness, refrain from work,' it would be seen by what tortuous means the occupying power attempts to attack at once the masters and the men."

Fines Imposed Without Reason.

The German authorities were not satisfied with one impoverishing levy. In November, 1915, one month before the expiration of the twelve-month period fixed for the levy, they decreed that the contribution of 40,000,000 francs a month should be paid for an indefinite period. In November, 1916, they increased the levy to 50,000,000 francs a month. In addition, faithful to the method laid down by the high command, the German authorities have continued to levy fines upon towns and villages for acts committed in their neighborhood, although they had no proof that these acts had been committed by any inhabitant of the city or village thus fined.

BEND POTATOES LIKED IN EAST

FRIEND OF J. EDWARD LARSON WRITES THAT HE NEVER ATE BETTER ONES—TUBERS PROVE GOOD ADVERTISEMENT.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Deschutes county potatoes are appreciated by at least one man in the east. Recently, J. Edward Larson sent to a friend, L. B. Keller, of the Booth Cold Storage Company in Minneapolis, a box of potatoes. The letter which he received a few days ago better describes the impression they made on the recipient of the shipment.

"Your letter and the box of potatoes received. First of all, I want to thank you for your kindness in sending them," it says. "I assure you they were the most delicious potatoes I have ever eaten and had the most palatable taste. If the weather gets mild enough so that it is safe to send three or four sacks by freight or refrigerator car, coming through, I am going to get some of them, no matter what the price may be. Without a doubt, they were the nicest potatoes I have ever had on my table."

Mr. Keller is very much impressed with the description he has had of this country and has inquired for information concerning the climate, soil and timber. "It looks good to me," he says.

The writer of the letter is acquainted with Mr. Hixon, of The Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Company, having gone swimming, skating and played football with him during his school days.

Her Trouble Is Gone.

Mrs. Thomas H. Davis, Montgomery, Ind., says she had trouble with her bladder and had doctored for several months without relief, when Foley Kidney Pills were recommended and she commenced using them and got relief. They relieve backache, rheumatic pains, stiff, swollen joints and kidney trouble. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTICES

APPLICATIONS FOR GRAZING PERMITS.

Notice is hereby given that all applications for permits to graze cattle, horses and sheep within the DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST during the season of 1918, must be filed in my office on or before March 1, 1918. Full information in regard to the grazing fees to be charged and blank forms to be used in making application will be gladly furnished upon request. N. G. JACOBSON, Forest Supervisor, Bend, Oregon. (47-50c)

NOTICE OF SALE OF ESTRAY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Justice of the Peace for Bend District, made and entered the 23rd day of January, 1918 the following described vicious estray animal, to-wit: One red steer, two years old, with split on the underside of the left ear and a blotch brand on left side near the backbone; will be sold at public auction by the Constable of Bend District, to satisfy the damages, costs of keeping, and all expenses incurred, including Justice fees and cost of advertising, and sale, at my ranch situated about two miles east of Bend, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1918. 48-49c P. H. DENCER.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 21, 1918. To Howard Wallace, of Canby, Oregon, contestee: You are hereby notified that Eldon P. Swank, who gives Brothers, Oregon, as his postoffice address, did on December 10, 1918, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, Serial No. 07537, made May 12th, 1914, for SW 1/4, Sec. 12, and NW 1/4, Sec. 13, Township 21 S., Range 17 E. W. M., and as grounds for his contest he alleges that:

1. I am informed and believe and therefore state that the said Howard Wallace has never been upon said land since the day he filed on same in May, 1914, and that he has been absent from said land ever since and more than six months last past and that he has entirely abandoned the same and does not intend to ever return to said land; that he has never made any improvements upon the land whatsoever and has never cultivated any of said land whatever, but entirely abandoned the land the day he filed on same.

2. That his said absence and abandonment was not and has not been due to his employment in the military branch of the U. S. Government, or service rendered in connection with operations in Mexico or along the borders thereof, or in mobilization camps elsewhere in the military or naval service of the United States in any capacity or the National Guard of any of the several states, nor in the service of the U. S. in any capacity on account of the European war or in any other manner.

You are, therefore further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the

Fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

JAS. F. BURGESS, Register. Date of 1st publication, Jan. 31, 1918 Date of 2d publication, Feb. 7, 1918 Date of 3d publication, Feb. 14, 1918 Date of 4th publication, Feb. 21, 1918 48-51c

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Deschutes County.

In the Matter of the Estate of George W. McCallister, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executrix of the estate of George W. McCallister, deceased, that she has made and filed with the County Clerk of Deschutes County, Oregon, her final account of her administration of said estate, and that the Honorable Judge of said County Court has set Monday, the 25th day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day at the County Court Room in Bend, Oregon, as the time and place of hearing of said final account.

Dated this 22d day of January, 1918.

JULIA E. MCALLISTER, Executrix of the Estate of George W. McCallister, Deceased.

47-51c.

NOTICE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Deschutes County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Dan Dragich, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 5th day of November, 1917, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Dan Dragich, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present the same duly verified in the manner provided by law, to H. H. De Armond, O'Kane Building, Bend, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication hereof.

MIKE DRAGICH, Administrator.

45-49c

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Lake County.

In the Matter of the Partnership Estate of F. W. Silvertooth and Samuel A. Lester, the former now deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I, Samuel A. Lester, the duly appointed, qualified and acting administrator of the partnership estate of F. W. Silvertooth and Samuel A. Lester, the former now deceased, will, on and after the 31st day of January, 1918, sell at private sale for cash in hand the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: The north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28), in Township twenty-two (22), south of Range nine (9) east, Willamette Meridian, in Crook County, Oregon.

Said real property to be sold subject to re-sale and confirmation in the same manner as other sales of real property made by executors and administrators.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of December, 1917.

SAMUEL A. LESTER, Administrator of the Partnership Estate of F. W. Silvertooth and Samuel A. Lester, the former now deceased.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 11, 1918.

To H. O. Sandin, of unknown address, contestee: You are hereby notified that Leo L. Weston, who gives Bend, Oregon, as his postoffice address, did on January 5, 1918, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, Serial No. 04641, made May 15, 1911, for S 1/2 of Section 4, Township 21 S., Range 18 E., Willamette Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that:

1. I am informed and verily believe, and therefore state that you erected a one-room shack and a small barn shortly after filing upon said tract in May, 1911, that you resided upon said tract a part of the fall and winter of 1911 and 1912, and that you abandoned said tract in the spring of 1912, and have never returned. I further state that I have personally known said tract for upwards of one year last past; that during said year last past you have wholly abandoned said claim for more than one year last past; that you have never made any improvements upon said land, nor cultivated the same, nor any part thereof; except as above; that your alleged absence from and failure to cultivate said land was not due to your employment in the army, navy or marine corps, or other organization described in the act of July 28, 1917, or otherwise.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within 20 days after the fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

JAS. F. BURGESS, Register. Date of 1st publication, Jan. 17, 1918. Date of 2d publication, Jan. 24, 1918. Date of 3d publication, Jan. 31, 1918. Date of 4th publication, Feb. 7, 1918.