

E. & W. Chandler The Different Store

Seasonable Dry Goods and
Furnishings

Woolen and Soft Fleeced
Under Garments and Hosiery

Mackinaws, Sweaters, Knit Caps,
Toques, Gloves and Mittens

Our Grocery Department
is well stocked with fresh clean goods

Our stock of Shelf and Heavy Hard-
ware, Enameled and Tinware
is complete

Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery
We can supply your wants

1919 Bargains:

For the benefit of those who wish to renew or subscribe for the Eagle Valley News we make the combination rates quoted below. Should you wish any other magazine or paper published in the United States we will make you a reduced price if clubbed with the News.

Idaho Statesman (daily) and
E. V. News, regular price
\$8; our offer to you now \$7.00
Daily Oregonian and E. V.
News, regular price \$8, for \$6.75
Portland Journal, daily and
E. V. News, regular price
for both \$7, yours for \$5.90
Portland Telegram, daily, and
E. V. News, regular price
\$7; you may have 'em for \$5.75
Weekly Red Rock Democrat
and E. V. News, regular
price \$3.50, get 'em for \$3.10

E. V. News and The Youth's
Companion, total regular
price \$4, you get 'em for \$3.25
McClure's and E. V. News,
regular price \$4, now \$3.00
Scribner's and E. V. News,
regular price \$6, our spe-
cial 1919 bargain price \$4.75
Outing and E. V. News, the
total price \$5, to you now \$4.00
New West Magazine and E.
V. News, price \$4, now \$2.75
Other periodicals at club rates.

Let us send for your periodicals; we'll save you money.

There was
a Crowd in
the Store



and they were trying to josh the Tobacco Man

"Have a chew on
me," says he. "Break
off just two or three
squares. That's a
man's size chew of
Real Gravely. It
holds its good taste

so long it costs noth-
ing extra to chew
this class of tobac-
co."

It goes further—that's
why you can get the good
taste of this class of tobac-
co without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND
Real Gravely Chewing Plug
each piece packed in a pouch

P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE, VA.

YANK SOLDIERS ROBBED BY FOE

Men Captured at Seicheprey Tell
of Harsh Treatment by
the Huns.

REFUSED TO BE BROTHERS

Attempt Later Made to Effect Recon-
ciliation Spurned by Americans—
Corporal Who Refused to Work
Hurled Down Mine Shaft.

London.—"When they took us pris-
oners they held revolvers to our heads
and made us give them our shoes, but
when the armistice came and we were
set free a socialist leader made a
speech to us, saying: 'We are now
brothers.'"

This was what American soldiers
who returned to London from Ger-
many—the first to reach here after the
signing of the armistice—had to say
about the change in the attitude of
their captors from the time they had
fallen into German hands in April un-
til they were released on Novem-
ber 12.

"When we were captured at Seiche-
prey," said Private James E. Pit-
chell of Providence, "the German sol-
diers held pistols to the heads of some
of us and demanded our shoes. I
managed to hang on to mine, but oth-
ers weren't so lucky. They had to
walk barefooted through No Man's
Land, cutting their feet badly on
barbed wire or pieces of shell. All of
us had to walk 30 miles to the rear,
where wooden shoes were given us,
and no one was permitted to keep his
boots. They told us—one general did
—that they had attacked to get pris-
oners, but the next time they attacked
the One Hundred and Second they
would take no prisoners, because they
had fought too fiercely."

This was corroborated by Private
Frank Butler of New Haven.

Prisoners Exhibited.

The Americans were eventually
taken to Friedrichsfeld, and no op-
portunity was missed to show the
American prisoners to the populace,
for they were among the earliest to
be taken.

These Americans were taken to a
camp where there were prisoners
from all the other allied countries, and
though there afterward seemed to
be an attempt to single out Ameri-
cans for better treatment, according
to the returned men now here, they
fared much the same as the others
during the earlier part of their im-
prisonment. Until their own food
parcels began to arrive they got con-
siderable food from the generous Brit-
ish and other allied compatriots.

More than 30 were detailed to work
in coal and salt mines, and one man,
Corporal Lucien, who, it was said, re-
fused to work in a mine when ordered
to do so, was marched off to the pit
head and given another chance to de-
cide what he would do by the two
Prussian guards who had him in
charge. When he again stoutly re-
fused, saying he was not required, as
an under officer, to do so, he was
thrown down the shaft and killed.
The burial was witnessed, his com-
rades said, by a British sailor, who
told about it on the following day.

Eventually the Americans were
taken to the prison camp at Opladen.
For their work they got six cents a
day.

Armistice Starts Riot.

On November 9 they learned of the
armistice. On that day riots were pre-
cipitated in the town in which the
Americans were stationed, and marines
had been hurried up to quell the
disorders. On November 11 word
came that the armistice had been
signed and that all the prisoners
were now free.

It was arranged shortly afterward
that they were to be sent to Holland
for transportation to England with
English prisoners. The men were per-
mitted to go through the town at will,
and the people, as well as their for-
mer guards, were anxious to frater-
nize, but got short shrift from the re-
leased men.

A German who styled himself as an
international Socialist, went to the
camp to tell the prisoners how glad
he was that the war was over. "We
are all brothers now," he said with
much gusto, but this was too much

to swallow after months of hard work,
poor food and overbearing treatment,
and one of the prisoners greeted this
exclamation with boos and groans.
The Socialist departed as disconsolate
as did Sir Roger Casement when he
ineffectually tried to curry the favor
of Irish prisoners in other
camps.

An uneventful trip to Holland en-
sued, and then the men were taken in
charge by the British Red Cross and
went to Hull along with British Tom-
mies who had been in the camp with
them.

Gives Three Sons to Service.

Newnan, Ga.—A. D. Harris of New-
nan has given three sons to his coun-
try's fight for freedom, all of whom
volunteered early in the war. Alvin
H. Harris, Marine corps, was killed
in action at Boursesches, and his cour-
age was warmly praised by his su-
perior officers. Marvin D. Harris was
accidentally killed during a storm.
William D. Harris, Marine corps, was
severely wounded at Chateau-Thierry.

PANCAKES IN OSTEND

Correspondents Get First Made
There in Four Years.

Hotel Manager Tells of Sufferings at
the Hands of the Ger-
mans.

American Press Headquarters, Brit-
ish Front.—The first pancakes made
in Ostend in four years were served
the other day at the Crown hotel. But
the American correspondents got them
under false pretenses.

They had had a very good lunch of
vegetable soup, roast beef, browned
potatoes and peas.

"What have you for dessert?" was
asked the exceedingly attentive wait-
ress. Her face fell. "There is noth-
ing, messieurs," she said plaintively.
"No fruit, no sweet."

In a moment she was back with the
manager, who had been hovering near
the door.

"The manager and the chef will be
happy to make you pancakes," she an-
nounced delightedly. "We got some
milk and flour from the British ships
today, and are able to make pancakes
for the first time in four years." Then
she added solemnly: "The manager
and the chef will do it, because you
are English."

Whoever cooked the pancakes had
lost no mastery of the art in four
years. The American correspondents
were served four pancake master-
pieces each sprinkled with sugar.
They were so good that we had no
quins later when we were told that
the roast beef of Ostend was really
roast horse.

The Crown hotel, Ostend's finest,
had suffered at the hands of the Ger-
mans. The manager showed us
through two floors, pointing out where
wall ornaments, chandeliers and ev-
erything of copper had been torn off.

All wool had been plucked from the
mattresses. Nine thousand bottles of
wine had been carted away. But the
hotel had receipts for everything
stolen!

Nor was this all. The hotel was
set apart for German officers, and it
had been a great trial to endure the
tyrannical mood of most of them.

BLACKSMITH IN DANGER ACTING AS SHOE CLERK

East Weymouth, Mass.—When
J. H. Moran, the village black-
smith, retired after 41 years of
shoeing horses to work in a re-
tail shoe store, the manager
made the following comment:
"He'll get in wrong if, bending
over, he grabs some of the new
trade in the old way and ex-
claims 'Lift up, Bess.'"

GLAD COLONIES ARE FREED

Native Chiefs in Former German Pos-
sessions Hope They Will Remain
Under British Rule.

London.—German cruelty exercised
toward the natives of her former col-
onies is outlined in the statements of
native chiefs in the Samoan islands,
the Kameruns, Togoland, Southwest
Africa, and East Africa, in a white
book published by the colonial office.
The statements show that the natives

everywhere hope to remain under Brit-
ish rule.

In a few cases the chiefs said they
were afraid to say anything lest their
land be restored to the Germans, who
had threatened them with what they
would do when the war was over. This
fear, however, failed to prevent a vir-
tually unanimous appeal for retention
of the British flag.

The horrors of the German rule in
Southwest Africa, the white book says,
already are too well known to require
repetition, but the same system of
tyranny was found in other German
colonies in a greater or less degree.

The burden running through all the
statements of the natives of Togoland
and the Kameruns is "flogging, flog-
ging, flogging," especially in connec-
tion with forced labor on plantations.

"WICKEDEST CITY" IS DEAD

Hopewell, Va., Which Sprung Up Like
a Klondike Town, Dies
Sudden Death.

Hopewell, Va.—Hopewell, the "wick-
edest city," which arose out of nothing
like a town of the Klondike three and
a half years ago, has died a sudden
death.

The great powder mills of the Du
Ponts, which provided sinews of war,
are being dismantled. Forty thousand
inhabitants of the town have begun
an exodus. In a few months the corn-
fields from which the town sprang
will be restored. Only stories of the
great fires of unbelievable vice and
pistol duels will survive.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Pow-
der company built a \$75,000,000 pow-
der plant and Hopewell grew up with
it in a few months. Destroyed by
fire once, it was rebuilt. Cornfields
sold for \$20,000 an acre. Dance halls,
gambling rooms and saloons brought
desperate men into the town. Re-
volvers were a part of every man's
equipment. A woman did not dare go
on the streets unescorted. The old
strong-arm law of the Wild West days
prevailed. And now the inhabitants
are scattering to the four corners of
the country.

Our stock of groceries is fresh
and clean and the price is always
right. E. & W. Chandler.—ad

FLYNN & Co
BRANDS OF CIGARS
ARE
DISTINCTLY
NORTHWEST
Products

THE WAGES THE FACTORY PROFITS,
THE FACTORY EXPENSES WILL
STAY IN THE NORTHWEST TO HELP
PAY YOUR WAGES. BUY
YOUR PRODUCTS. PAY
YOUR TAXES. CIRCULATE
AGAIN AND AGAIN WHEN
YOU CALL FOR A

LA CHEERABLE

OR A
TRIUMPH

OR A
NUGGET

OR A
La Cheerable
SMOKER

ONE OF THESE BRANDS
WILL SURELY SATISFY YOUR
INDIVIDUAL TASTE. FOR
THEY ARE MADE OF THE
FINEST TOBACCO
OBTAINABLE BY AMERICAN
WHITE CIGAR MAKERS IN
FLYNN & CO. CLEAN
AND SANITARY CIGAR
FACTORY AT BAKER ORE.