

420 Scientists Die in 3 Years

Victims of Starvation Under Persecution of Bolshevik Regime in Russia.

INTELLIGENCE NOW A CRIME

Aged Philosophers Are Left to Fate in Dirty Prisons at Will of the Reds—Many Great Professors Among the Victims.

New York.—Several letters from scientists living under the Bolshevik regime in Russia and other documents describing the conditions under which the Russian scientists are living at present are made public by A. J. Sack, director of the Russian information bureau in the United States, representing in this country the Russian democratic anti-Bolshevik forces. This material came to Mr. Sack through Prof. Boris Sokoloff, a leading member of the party of Socialist-Revolutionists and deputy to the First All-Russian constitutional assembly. Professor Sokoloff is now in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The statement says that according to official Bolshevik statistics 420 Russian scientists died of starvation during the last three years.

The names of the Russian scientists who wrote these letters were not given, as this, it is said, would expose them to Bolshevik persecution. Describing the conditions under which the scientists are now living in Russia, Professor X, writes:

"These years have been one continuous horror. . . . We were declared by the Bolsheviks to be parasites and drones, and we were deprived even of that miserable food allowance which the workers and the soldiers have been receiving."

Government by Falsehood.

Professor of Philosophy U. writes that he looks upon the tragic situation "with interest calmly, as befits a philosopher. Just as calmly as I consider the fact that in my room the water is freezing and that I am eating oats, instead of bread and meat. All these discomforts of soviet Russia I regard quite calmly.

"But there is one aspect of life under the soviet rule which compels me to despise that rule. This is their boundless falsehood. Every day, on the pages of their silly newspapers, in their speeches, in their books—there are falsehood and deceit everywhere."

Professor W. Writes:

"No, there can be no understanding between me and the Bolsheviks. I am an old, feeble man, hardly able to move, with feet swollen with sores from the cold and hungry winter. Yet they are keeping me in solitary confinement."

Aged Scientist Tortured.

Finally, Assistant Professor X. writes: "It was hard to watch the sufferings of Evgraph Stepanovitch (Professor Federoff, the crystallographer). Aged, gray, emaciated from hunger, he had grown so weak the last few days that he was unable even to get up from

bed. I came to visit him. I brought him a little stale bread, which I had difficulty in obtaining, for I had no money. He grasped the bread eagerly. He took a bite, and then he stopped. "You are young, better eat yourself; as for me, it is time for me to die."

"And vainly did I try to urge him to take some bread and gruel. . . ."

The first issue of the journal, Science and Its Workers, published recently by the Committee for the Improvement of the Condition of Scientists in Petrograd, contains in its introductory article a list of Russian scientists who died of hunger and destitution during the last few months of 1920. This list cites the following names: Prof. V. A. Bernatsky (physicist), V. L. Bernatsky (zoologist), Prof. S. A. Vengerov, Prof. N. A. Gezechus, N. L. Hecker (physicist), Prof. D. I. Dublago (astronomer), V. A. Molznevsky (historian), Prof. V. V. Polozov (botanist), Prof. E. S. Federoff (crystallographer), Prof. P. K. Sternberg (astronomer), and A. A. Shakhmatov (academician).

"If this process of the dying out of scientists," says the journal, "will continue at this rate our country will be entirely deprived of its brain. The

SHE IS SOME GIRL!



Jean Ehner of San Francisco is called America's 100 per cent perfect five-year-old girl. She is a diver, swimmer, dancer, pianist and linguist, and is here seen doing one of the stunts that keep her in condition.

Life of a scientist in our times is terrible, as regards his physical environment, and is a torture morally."

Under the direction of an American expert, China is building one of the world's largest mints, which will be able to coin 14 tons of silver a day.

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

Julius Weigel of Ravenna has returned home after an absence of eight years. Weigel, a wealthy Schneider township farmer, is a native of Germany and in 1913 he decided to visit relatives in that country. Shortly after his arrival all Europe was seething in war and Weigel was unable to leave despite frantic protestations against his retention. Then America got into the game and there was nothing left for Weigel to do but make the best of his stay, regardless of how disagreeable it was under the circumstances. Eight years later, through the Swiss consulate, he finally had his passport properly vised and took the next steamer for home.

On July 19 citizens of the school district of Gilead, and four surrounding districts will vote on a proposition to unite in one high school district. There are already seven such schools in the state. They are located at Champlin, Chase county; Lyons, Burt county; Dix, Kimball county; Lowell, Kearney county; Bellevue, Sarpy county; Minatare, Scottsbluff county; Drilling for oil by the Home Oil Co., composed of Hastings business men, has begun on the Dan Nettleton farm, five miles and a half east of Pauline. Government geologists have a survey. The company has leased several thousand acres and if oil is not struck in the first well, two or three more will be drilled.

A Yellowstone National park "cut-off" was established on the National highway near Kimball, which goes north to the National Monument park road to Scottsbluff, and northwest to the Scottsbluff Valley highway via Fort Laramie to Guernsey, Wyo. This will save seventy-five miles.

Roy Haines, a farmer living near Lexington, has just threshed a field of twenty-five acres of wheat which yielded forty-seven bushels per acre and tested sixty pounds Turkey Red. His field is no better than many other fields will prove to be in this county.

To lose three barns in the last few years on the same farm was the experience of Charles Dognor, a farmer northwest of Hebron. The first barn was burned, the second was destroyed in a cyclone and the third burned by lightning.

Mell Yoder of Sterling, electric lineman who came near being electrocuted when he came in contact with a live wire a month ago, will go to a hospital for skin grafting to some of his burns before he can recover.

The supply of ice at Bloomfield is running low and as a result the Bloomfield Buttery Co. has been compelled to discontinue the manufacture of ice cream. An artificial ice plant has been talked about.

The community play ground at Liberty will be opened July 13. The boys and girls up to fourteen are to make use of the grounds which will be under the supervision of Miss Thelma McMurray.

Marius Lindhout, of Norfolk, whose neck was broken when he struck the bottom of the river after diving into two feet of water, is still alive, although his limbs are paralyzed.

Cass county has employed a home demonstrator, Miss M. Wilkins, a graduate of the home economics department of the Nebraska state university.

The congregation of the Evangelical church at Milford unanimously voted to petition congress to call a conference on international disarmament.

Governor McKelvie, at Lincoln, announced that the state staff of officers for the enforcement of dry laws will be doubled immediately.

The wheat harvest in Lincoln and adjoining counties is now in full swing. The average yield being about twenty bushels to the acre.

Corn in the Central City community is from two to three weeks ahead of usual this year, due to the unusual warm weather.

Harvesting of the nearly 3,000 acres of potatoes around Kearney is well under way. The yield is good and so is the quality.

A terrific hail storm totally destroyed grain over an area of more than thirty miles square, northwest of Alliance.

It is reported that the plant of the Great Western Sugar Co., at Minatare is to be completed this fall.

Nehawka has five boys' and girls' pig clubs with a combined membership of forty-one.

Figures compiled by the state department of agriculture show that practically 80 per cent of the Nebraska farmers are native, white Americans. Of the 124,421 farms in Nebraska, 99,429 are operated by native, white farmers, 24,995 by foreign-born whites and 997 by colored farmers, including Indians.

The \$7,000 monument erected at Bloomfield to the memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the late war, was unveiled amid a huge assemblage of citizens of the town and community.

A drive for memberships in the United States Grain Growers, Inc., the farmers' \$100,000,000 marketing organization has started in Nebraska and several co-operative elevators of the state have passed resolutions authorizing their officers to sign the necessary contracts which will align them with the national organization.

Duck Refuges in Marsh Areas

Uncle Sam's Biologists Declare The Wild Fowl Must Have Further Protection.

ARE OUSTED BY DRAINAGE

Results of the Study, During Three Summers, of the Ducks and Canada Geese That Breed in Bear River Region of Utah.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—Although legislative measures for the protection of wild fowl have multiplied, and have added to the restrictions on hunters, these regulations have not been sufficient to maintain these game birds in their former abundance. Regions that once were the summer homes of myriads of wild ducks have been drained and placed under cultivation, and extensive areas where the birds at one time bred are now populous farming communities.

These changes, say biologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, have crowded out the former feathered residents and have served in a corresponding degree to reduce their numbers.

Realization of these facts has led recently to the adoption of other measures to encourage waterfowl. A number of extensive marsh areas have

been made permanent refuges under the guardianship of the Department of Agriculture, and many private preserves, some formed by artificial means, have been established where the birds are protected while nesting. In addition, in a number of cases, rigid local restrictions have been placed upon hunters.

Investigating the Ducks.

As a means of co-operating in such efforts to maintain and increase the number of waterfowl, the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken investigations of the general conditions under which wild ducks live and thrive, coupled with counts of the birds found in areas varying in character. During three summers, field studies were made dealing with wild ducks in the Bear River marshes in Utah, a report of which has just been published by the department in Department Bulletin 936, Wild Ducks and Duck Foods of the Bear River Marshes, Utah.

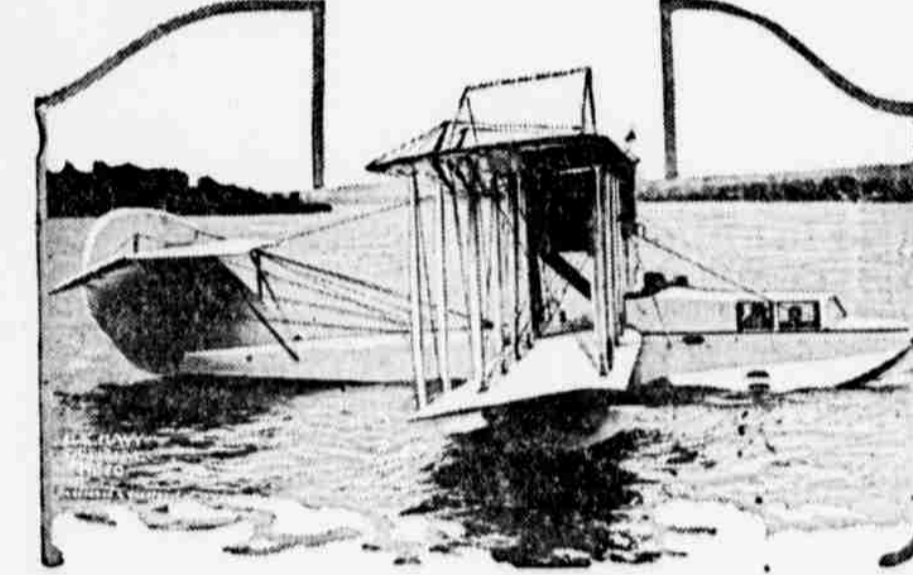
During the three seasons devoted to this work 12 species of ducks and the Canada goose were found breeding in the region included in the Bear River marshes, which cover an extensive area at the northern end of Great Salt Lake. In an enumeration made during May and June, 1916, of the 11 species of breeding ducks 3,560 pairs were counted, and it is believed that this number represents between 60 and 100 per cent of the total number of breeding ducks occurring here that season.

Vast Number in One Region.

Allowing five young reared to maturity as the average for each pair, and considering 1916 as an average season, the bulletin states that, at a conservative estimate, between 25,000 and 30,000 wild ducks, native to the marsh, are to be found there at the close of the breeding season.

It was found that, in addition to the large number of birds reared on the Bear River area, many other ducks came in after the nesting season to remain there until fall. That birds from the Bear River section range widely after leaving these marshes has been shown by records of ducks that have been banded and released there and subsequently were shot elsewhere. Records thus obtained show that birds released near the mouth of Bear River in migration cover the region from Oklahoma to Texas and west to California. The department urges the establishment of a greater number of preserves where wild fowl may breed and rest unmolested and find an ample supply of food.

Navy Plane for Commercial Uses



Navy coast patrol flying boat, converted into a six-seat passenger-carrying flying limousine. This is the first of a series of navy flying boats to be released for commercial purposes.

New York Zoo Has Albino Rattlesnake on Display

New York.—The Zoological park in the Bronx has on exhibition a white rattlesnake found in the Berkshire hills. The snake is about twelve inches long, has pink eyes and is said to be an albino. It is about a year and a half old. At the park it is regarded as a great curiosity since in the last twenty-one years there has been no report of such a white rattler. The snake is transparent when held to the light. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles, discovered the snake. He was unable to capture it when it ran into a rock pile. He made another trip and met an amateur snake hunter, Roles Smith of Sheffield, Mass., who promised to see that the snake was captured and fulfilled his promise.

IT MADE EVEN PARISIANS GASP

Extravagant Costume Worn by Mrs. Wilkinson of England.

"Temperance Queen," Who Never Wears Same Gown Twice, Gives the French a Sensation.

Paris.—No longer afraid of being called profiteers, the owners of "war millions" are now bringing them out for the "grand season."

The result is that Paris is witnessing a carnival of flamboyant extravagance unequaled, according to many critics, since the days of Nero.

Mrs. Smith Wilkinson, English "temperance queen," who for three weeks has made Paris sit back and gasp, appeared at the Pre Catalan restaurant one Saturday night with her third husband, who is twenty-four years old, wearing on her head a genuine crown composed of more than a thousand pearls and rhinestones. The

For threading the ends of iron rods used to hold silos together a cutting die that can be operated by power from an automobile has been invented.

crown formerly was worn by the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia. Mrs. Wilkinson bought the trifle for \$800,000.

Suspended beneath her chin was the cluster of famous Shrovesbury pearls, more than 300 years old. They were bought by Mrs. Wilkinson from the English museum so she could wear them in Paris. Her dress was interwoven with more than 300 genuine diamonds, other gems being set in her stockings and shoes.

Altogether, Mrs. Wilkinson estimated her costume to be worth in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. She said: "French women have been the style setters long enough. I made up my mind I would show them what real sensations meant. I have a different gown for every day in the year. I never wear one twice."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

REV. P. R. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 24

SAUL PROCLAIMS JESUS AS THE CHRIST.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 9:19-30. GOLDEN TEXT—Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.—Matt. 16:16. REFERENCE MATERIAL—Acts 18:24-28.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Saul Telling Others About Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Saul Winning Others to Jesus.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Getting Ready for a New Career.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Saul Begins His Ministry.

I. Saul Preaching Christ in Damascus (vv. 19b-22).

After Saul was baptized he remained certain days with the believers in Damascus (v. 19b). How beautiful to think of the transformation which took place—one who was so passionately bent on the destruction of the disciples was now enjoying fellowship with them.

1. Straightway preaching in the synagogue (v. 20). Saul, like every one who is really converted, begins to tell of the newly found Savior. Every Christian should be taught that it is his business as soon as saved to help to save others.

2. The people amazed (v. 21). They knew that the very one who had been ringleader in persecuting the Christians in Jerusalem and had come to Damascus for the express purpose of bringing them bound to the chief priests, was now passionately advocating that which he had so vehemently sought to destroy.

3. The Jews confounded (v. 22). Saul retired into Arabia for three years. During this time he was taught the full truth of his mission (Gal. 1:17, 18). Saul increased in spiritual strength and confounded the Jews, proving that Jesus was not only the Son of God, but their Messiah. His proof, no doubt, was by citation from the Old Testament prophecies, showing that the life, death and resurrection of Jesus exactly paralleled them. That Christ died and rose again from the dead, no one then could deny; the transformation of Saul from a later to an ardent witness was a proof which could not be gainsaid.

II. Saul Escapes From the Jews (vv. 23-25).

He used the Scriptures with such skill that the Jews could not answer him. Finding that the argument was against them, the Jews took counsel how they might destroy Saul. So intent were they upon killing him that they watched the gates of the city day and night that they might take him. When this was known to the disciples they let him down at night in a basket by the wall.

III. Saul Visits Jerusalem (vv. 26-29a).

This journey to Jerusalem was in strange contrast with the one from Jerusalem to Damascus. The one was the leader of an important expedition under the authority of the Jewish officers with the prospect of a place of distinction in the councils of the Jewish nation. Now he is an outcast, disowned by his countrymen, and fleeing for his life.

1. Suspected by the disciples (v. 26). The believers at Jerusalem had not heard fully about Saul's conversion. They knew nothing of his sojourn in Arabia and his preaching at Damascus after his return, so they regarded him as a spy. "Part of the penalty of wrong-doing is the difficulty of restoration in the good opinion of honorable men." But it is infinitely better to be regarded with suspicion when genuinely true than to be trusted as genuine when a hypocrite.

2. Barnabas' confidence in Saul (v. 27). He was a man filled with the Holy Spirit (Acts 11:24); therefore, able to discern the reality of Saul's conversion. He was in reality a "son of consolation," and in this instance showed his kindly spirit.

3. Saul in fellowship with the disciples (v. 28). They went in and out together. Peter received him into his home, since his object in going to Jerusalem was to see Peter (Gal. 1:18). He abode with him 15 days.

4. Saul disputing with the Grecians (v. 29). He was not content to merely visit with the brethren; he spoke boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

IV. Saul Sent to Tarsus (vv. 29b, 30).

A conspiracy similar to the one at Damascus was formed against Saul. When the brethren knew of it they sent him to Tarsus. Saul's life is in danger everywhere except among the Gentiles. He is now back to the place of his birth. The first and best place for one's testimony is in his home.

When thou art in tribulation, and all these things are come upon thee, even in the latter days, if thou turn to the Lord thy God, and shalt be obedient unto His voice (for the Lord thy God is a merciful God), he will not forsake thee.—Deuteronomy, 4:30, 31

A Sabbath Thought.
O come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker. For He is our God; and we are the people of His pasture.—Psalm 95:6, 7.