

FACES DEATH IN MOSCOW BATTLE

Seattle Woman Tells of Plight of Americans in Russian City.

LIVE LIKE RATS EIGHT DAYS

Describes Terrible Experiences During Fight Between the Bolsheviks and Cadets—In Very Center of the Battle.

Seattle, Wash.—How Americans huddled for eight days in the basement of a hotel in Moscow, Russia, while the battle between the bolsheviks and cadets loyal to the government raged over their heads, is told in a vividly interesting letter received here by relatives of Mrs. Helen Meserve, formerly of this city, who has spent the last three and one-half years with her husband in Russia.

Harry Meserve, her husband, is representative of the National City bank of New York in Petrograd and Moscow.

"Living like rats and running from place to place to avoid the bullets of the machine guns and the shells of the larger guns," Mrs. Meserve says, "was an experience she hopes never to undergo again."

The first part of her letter is dated November 17, 1917, at Moscow. It says:

"Yesterday we were able to leave the hotel in Moscow and are now at the French military headquarters. For eight days we were under bombardment and for three hours the guns of the anarchists were turned directly on the Hotel National, where great damage was done. All the windows were broken and the walls torn by the big shells.

Like Rats in Cellar.
"The last few days we lived like rats in the cellar, running from place to place to safe shelter. During all the bombardment we did not take our clothes off and sat up two nights."

Four days later the letter was continued at the Hotel d'Europe in Petrograd. The letter continues:

"We arrived here yesterday in a Red Cross train and are leaving for home just as soon as we possibly can get out. I will try and tell a little more about our experiences in Moscow.

"The firing began at ten o'clock at night. At first only a few shots were fired. There was positively no warning any kind, as we knew the government had been taken over by the bolsheviks (this party is composed of anarchists and socialists, the former in great majority).

"Our rooms were on the corner of the hotel and our windows were riddled with bullets while we were dress-

ing early in the morning preparatory to leaving.

"We were in the very center of the battlefield. The fight was between the bolsheviks and the cadets, the latter standing by the government and the former trying to overthrow it. There was very little to eat in the hotel, and again the Red Cross men came to our rescue and we did our own cooking.

"On Sunday the cadets took possession of the hotel. On Monday the bolsheviks began to fire on it with rifles only. Nearly all the windows were broken and we lived in the halls. On Tuesday the big guns were turned immediately on us and the two upper stories destroyed. The big gun firing continued for three long and horrible hours.

LAY HEAVY HAND ON GERMAN LABOR

Authorities Ruthless in Suppression of General Munitions Strike.

CONSCRIPTION METHODS USED

Labor Journal Tells How Workers at Brunswick Were Tricked Into Trouble, Then Sent to Prison for Long Terms.

Amsterdam.—Details of the German military authorities' ruthless suppression of an attempt at a general strike in all the munitions factories of Germany last August, no particulars of which were allowed out of the country at the time, are published in the Journal of the German Metal Workers.

In Brunswick, which is the only district particularized in the guarded story published by the Journal, martial law was immediately put into force, and both male and female strikers were sentenced to imprisonment. "It will be a long time before labor in Brunswick recovers from the wounds received," says the writer of the article. His account of the strike is in part as follows:

"The great international strike has come to an end in Brunswick, and the labor movement is richer by a very grievous experience. The strike was brought out by a few agitators, and had been in preparation for a long time.

"The authorities in Brunswick indeed knew more about the threatened strike than the leaders of the local

"The entire hotel became so filled with smoke and gas it was difficult to breathe, and we could scarcely see ten feet away.

"The firing from the anarchists drove the cadets from our hotel, and on Tuesday night the anarchists took possession.

"The battle continued for four days more, the bolsheviks firing from our hotel and the cadets firing back. On Wednesday the firing was so heavy that the balls were not even safe, and we went to the cellar, where we stayed a couple of days and nights.

"It was not only the firing—that was expected—that the bolsheviks had demanded the keys to the wine cellar, which had been refused. No one knew when they might use force and get them. You cannot imagine what awful looking people these men are. A large part seemed to be deserters from the army, and they looked as if there was nothing they would stop at.

"Finally the firing seemed to diminish, and on Saturday we learned the cadets had been defeated."

trade unions, who were unable to take counter measures to protect the working people.

"The most unscrupulous methods were used to persuade the workers to take part in the strike. Rumors were put out to the effect that the strike was for the purpose of putting an end to the control of food exercised by the authorities, also that it was to exert pressure on the employers to grant demands which had been put forward by the Metal Workers' union. It was also declared that not only in Germany, but throughout the world, in London, Paris and Petrograd, work was to come to a standstill in order to bring about peace.

"The number of persons out on strike in Brunswick the first day was 5,000, which was increased the next two days by female workers from the jam and spinning factories.

"On the breaking out of the strike the minister of the interior summoned the heads of the workman's committees. They presented a series of demands, including fair distribution of food, the eight-hour day, grant of right of free assembly, introduction of equal direct voting, peace without annexations or indemnities, permission to establish a labor journal and nonpunishment of participants in the strike.

"The minister would not discuss the demands. He stated that work must be resumed the next morning (Friday) or the matter would be referred to the military command. He added that the working people would suffer heavily if, against wiser counsels, they persisted in the strike. The strikers voted to continue the strike.

"A few hours after this fateful decision had been taken the orders of the military authorities were pasted up in the streets. Those required that work should be resumed on Friday morning, in default of which strict conditions of martial law would be introduced.

Special Military Court.

"The instigators of the strike were the first to return to work, while the mass of the strikers gathered at their meeting place, where, however, the authorities would allow no assembly to take place.

"Meanwhile a special military court has been set up, working day and night. The arrests and trials numbered more than a hundred and terms of imprisonment up to ten months were imposed. Workers between the ages of seventeen and forty-eight who were subject to military service were brought under military control and were ordered to perform certain work, for which they would receive only military pay.

"In many families the father or mother—in some, indeed, both parents—had been condemned to long terms of imprisonment. We saw children in charge of grandparents, who mourned in common the fate that had overtaken them suddenly. Everything that could be associated with the strikers was adversely affected. The working people and their organizations suffered most severely. The negotiations on economic matters, which had been initiated with the munitions firms with the co-operation of the war office, have been suspended, and dissension has been sown in the ranks of labor."

ABOVE AGE LIMIT YET ENLISTS AS U. S. GUARD

Springfield, Ill.—Presenting a faded honorable discharge from the army written on sheepskin and dated 1880, John B. Landis, aged fifty-eight, has enlisted here in the United States guards. He is a veteran of Custer's famed Indian command. Although he is eighteen years beyond the age limit, recruiting officers accepted him because of his splendid physical fitness. Landis has one son in the aviation section in France.

Deer Shot Proved Dear.

Colchester, N. Y.—It cost Andrew Delamater \$150 to shoot a deer from a taxicab. Mrs. Pauline Phillips saw Delamater shoot the deer as it approached some food she had placed near her home for the animal. She got the number of the taxicab and later Delamater was arrested. The game warden fined him \$150.

NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON



Gave the Slackers a Little Lesson in Patriotism

WASHINGTON.—A certain Chinese restaurant was crowded the other night. All the tables were occupied but one, when in came a man in khaki. While waiting for his order he spied an automatic piano in one corner of the room. Over he went, pulled a five-cent piece out of his pocket and dropped it in the slot. The piano immediately began to play "The Star Spangled Banner."

The soldier stood up straight and looked around the room. Other diners rose to their feet, until all were standing with the exception of a man and two women who were seated at a table on the other side of the room.

The soldier looked at the seated ones, but his glances did not feaze them. They went right ahead talking. Maybe they thought that "The Star Spangled Banner" played on an electric piano wasn't the same thing as the national anthem played by the Marine band. But the soldier didn't look at the matter in that light. He walked over to the table of those who had remained seated.

"See here," he said, in firm but courteous tones. "As long as I wear this uniform I propose to see to it that the national anthem is respected. I'm going to play that song some more, and when it is played I want you to stand up."

The musical instrument had quite a repertoire. The man in uniform had to feed it a large meal of nickels before it got around to "The Star Spangled Banner" again.

When the strains of that song finally rang out, the soldier stood straight. All the diners arose. Every man and woman stood, this time, while the song ran its course.

The soldier looked pleased, but said nothing. He kept feeding money into the piano. Every time "The Star Spangled Banner" came around, everybody in the room stood up.

Once more the national anthem came around. This time the man the two women who had refused to stand up in the first place made for the door.

The man had his hat on. "Attention!" roared the soldier, in tones that shook the walls. Off came the man's hat. And "The Star Spangled Banner" in triumph did flow from beginning to end before they did go.

Baby Is Last Representative of Famous Family

PHIL SHERIDAN III, three years old, is toddling about the nursery of his home, 1833 M street northwest, today, at play with his baby sister, apparently oblivious to the fact that on his tiny shoulders rests the burden of sustaining the fame of a line of American fighters that produced such heroes as the famous Civil war general whose name he bears and Gen. "Mike" Sheridan, the hard-fighting and hard-riding brother of General "Phil."

This weight of responsibility is placed on young "Phil" by the death of Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, and that of his father, Maj. "Phil" Sheridan, the son of the most famous member of the fighting family.

Gen. Michael Sheridan died of heart disease at the age of seventy-seven years. He had been the companion of "Phil" Sheridan in many of his most daring battles. Starting out in life with the intention of entering the priesthood, he had laid aside the robes for an army uniform, and in it won distinction that will carry his name far down in the history of American fighters.

He was at Appomattox Court House at the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed adjutant general of the training camp at Camp Thomas, Ga., and was soon made a brigadier general and chief of staff to General Brooks, commanding the Porto Rico expedition. He was in active service there until the close of hostilities. In 1902 he was retired with the rank of brigadier general, owing to advanced age and ill-health.

He Wanted to Be Quite Sure Everything Was All Right

THERE is a well of human interest in connection with the selective service law and its fulfillment, which has, as yet, hardly been tapped. Consider those 10,000,000 questionnaires filled out by the registrants of the land. What stories of pathos, humor and fact are contained in those documents!

Here is something that happened at a local board recently, when registrants were filling out their questionnaires.

He was a poor country fellow. How he got into the city, and registered, and filled out his questionnaire, is another matter. What he said is another.

After he had answered all the questions, he turned to the lawyer who had assisted him and said: "Now, is that all I have to do with this thing?" "Yes, just seal it and put it in the mail box," the lawyer explained again.

The registrant still sat. "You say that is all I have to do?" he said, hesitatingly, at last. "Yes," replied the lawyer, good humoredly. "Lick it, seal it up, and drop it in the mail box. That is all you have to do."

But the country boy still sat. After a bit he shifted in his seat, and said: "Well, now, you say all I have to do is lick it and seal it and put it in the box."

It is to the eternal credit of that lawyer that he never cracked a smile, but encouraged the earnest fellow, who finally went through the door, licking the flap of the envelope as he went.

Secret of Giragossian's Motor Not to Be Revealed

THE mystery that has surrounded Giragossian's free-energy invention—the Garabed—is not to be cleared by the official tests ordered by congress. The secret of the invention, if it proves a success, will not be disclosed until after the war. The Garabed, its inventor claims, will be of great use as an engine of war, and for that reason he does not wish its secret to fall into the hands of the Germans.

Five New England scientists have before them today invitations to be members of the board that will judge the invention. Giragossian will not tell their names. The tests will be held in Boston—and "very soon"—but the exact place and exact date the inventor will not give. He left Washington to arrange for the tests on February 20. The scientists will be the only persons present with Giragossian at the tests. Robert Hennessy, the inventor's closest friend and the only man to whom he has confided the secret of the Garabed, will not be allowed to witness these tests. The board of scientists will be pledged to secrecy. When the tests have been carried out, they will be permitted to make only one or two announcements. They may say either "it works" or "it has failed"—nothing more.

Giragossian approaches the tests with the same absolute confidence that he has displayed in every step of the long fight to have his invention tried by the government.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.



The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

How Telephone Equipment Prices Have Increased

Here are a few figures showing the advance in prices of telephone equipment during the last three years:

Glass insulators—from \$19.07 to \$28.09 per 100.

Iron telephone wire—from \$3.70 to \$8.25 per 100 pounds.

Copper telephone wire—from \$25.00 to \$68.00 per mile.

Telephone poles—from 38 to 57 per cent depending upon kind and size.

These are a few of the items selected from more than 600 articles used in the telephone business.

The steadily increasing cost of telephone materials is a problem which is daily becoming more serious for the telephone companies.



Better Than His Press Agent. "George Washington was a most truthful man." "I have always thought so. An evidence of his truthfulness is the fact that he never gave any personal indorsement whatever to that cherry tree story."

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases. This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Shock. "At the restaurant the other night George asked Miss Wrink how she would like a little wild duck." "What did she answer?" "She changed color, and said, 'Oh! this is so sudden!' and fainted."

Soft, Clear Skins. Night and morning bathe the face with Cuticura Soap and hot water. If there are pimples first smear them with Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Easy Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

REMOVE THE CAUSE, PREVENT ACCIDENTS



Keeping in mind the admonition, "Remove the cause and accidents will cease," the British soldiers in France obey the order to pick up all nails they find on the road and put them in boxes provided, for these nails puncture tires and injure the feet of horses.

Fear Teacher Famine

Shortage Is Noted in Various Parts of Country.

Decreased Enrollment in Normal Schools and Resignations May Bring Crisis.

New York.—The United States is facing a famine of public school teachers. The schools in various parts of the country are already suffering from a shortage of teachers. Men and women in noticeable numbers, reports from different sections say, are resigning their positions in the schools to take up other kinds of work. But the worst of the situation, as it is explained by Dr. William H. Allen, who has been a leading student of school problems for many years, is the certainty of a greatly increased shortage in the future, as evidenced by the falling off in enrollments in teachers' training schools.

"There never was a time when good public school teachers were needed as they are now and as they will be in the immediate future," said Doctor Allen. "The whole problem of Americanization and training for citizenship, as it must be met in the elementary public schools, is fundamental, yet far all over the country we hear of the failure of young men and women to register in the training schools. We are approaching a crisis."

From Iowa comes the report that 100 schools have no teachers at all. In Philadelphia as many substitutes are needed in a month this winter as are ordinarily employed in the full school year. Men have gone to the war, and woman teachers are resigning constantly. Cincinnati reports the fear of a teacher famine.

P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, reports: "The shortage is constantly increasing and is embarrassingly large in some sections."