

Reds Inflict "Third Degree"

Brooklyn Communist Tells of Torture in Russian Prisons to Force "Confessions."

MEETS DEPORTEES IN JAIL

Found Twenty Men Shipped Out of the United States in Various Prisons in Moscow—Many Prominent Men Also Prisoners.

Reval, Esthonia.—The worst phase of imprisonment in Moscow is not the possibility of execution, but the daily attempts made to wring confessions from the prisoners, says Dr. Morris Zucker, a Brooklyn communist, who arrived here recently after having served four months in the Russian jails.

Zucker was sentenced in New York in 1919 to 60 years' imprisonment for sedition, but was deported instead.

Speaking of the life of the prisoners in the principal political prison at Moscow, which is called the "O. O. V.," he said, "the daily third degree to which prisoners are subjected if they are suspected of a serious political crime is worse than execution."

Torture Repeated Daily.

"These prisoners are taken every day, if their captors think there is a chance of wringing a confession from them, into the questioning room. There, whether they have anything to confess or not, they are commanded to 'reveal the truth.'"

"The commissar puts a revolver to the prisoner's head. 'Confess, or I'll shoot,' he commands. The prisoner waits for the shot. He never knows whether it is coming or not."

"This process is often repeated until the prisoner will confess rather than undergo any further ordeals, in which case he is shot anyway."

Meets Deported Radicals in Jail.

The mental condition of these prisoners becomes such that they would prefer death, said Doctor Zucker. The Brooklyn communist says that he met in the various prisons of Moscow 20 of the radicals deported from America and that he could well understand why the Bolsheviks arrested them, for they were chiefly anarchists who did not believe in any government, "particularly in a government so dictatorial as that maintained by the Bolsheviks."

Zucker said he found in prison also the president of the Turkistan soviet republic, Mohammed Hadjiz; Gen. Alex Gertor, once commander of the Russian southwestern front; eight members of the executive committee of the right wing of the social revolutionist party, three members of the executive committee of the left wing of that party, including Mayorieff, who

was commissar of agriculture in 1918, and also a former minister of ecclesiastical affairs, M. Samaun.

Zucker described the summoning of prisoners for execution in much the same way as did Schwartz, the San Francisco communist, who came out of Russia some months ago.

CLAIMS TO LEAD X-RAY WORLD

Bellevue Hospital, New York, Takes 36,000 Pictures in 1920; Use 22 Rooms.

New York.—Bellevue hospital claims to have the largest X-ray department in the world, occupying twenty-two rooms.

Very soon another room will be added to the department, to be used exclusively for treatment of cancer. Prof. I. Seth Hirsch, head of the X-ray laboratories of Bellevue, is at present in Europe studying the methods of treatment of the disease there.

Recently there have been invented in Germany two X-ray machines for treating cancer.

Fifteen years ago all the work was done in two rooms, when only in extreme cases was the X-ray used. No other medical institution in the world has taken so many X-ray pictures.

The first year of its installation something like 400 pictures were taken. Each year thereafter the number increased, and during 1920 over 36,000 pictures were taken of patients.

ADVICE FOR MOTHERS



Los Angeles physicians have established a "mothers' educational center" where parents can bring their babies for mental and physical examination, without charge. Recommendation as to the child's care and special treatment is then made. Sick babies are not cared for. It is simply an advisory organization which examines the infants and suggests the proper care for each in accordance with its particular physical and mental attributes.

"Combination Fish."

Junction City, Kan.—A "combination fish" is the term that is applied to Arthur Johnson's twelve-pound catch for want of a better name. Fishermen who have almost lived on the Smoky Hill river for forty years say they have never seen anything like it. The fish resembles a salmon, but has a sucker mouth way under the jaw. The body is round and twenty inches long, with very few bones.

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

Nebraska automobile dealers are being kept busy at present in an effort to equip the cars of customers with lenses that comply with the new state law, which provides that only lenses receiving official recognition can be used in the state. Stock cars on hand must be equipped also, as a provision states that a car must not be offered for sale unless properly equipped. State officials declare that the Nebraska law is to be rigidly enforced and that the fine will range from \$10 to \$50 for first offenses. The state lens law has been published in booklet form and may be obtained from State Engineer George E. Johnson at Lincoln, by those who wish it.

Lewis E. Smith of Long Pine was elected grand master of the grand lodge, A. F. and A. M., at the annual communication at Omaha. He was formerly deputy grand master. A committee appointed to conduct an investigation into the future establishment of a Nebraska Masonic hospital, will report at the 1921 session of the grand lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Dixon, former residents of the Adams, Gage county, with two of their six children were among the victims of the Colorado flood. The family removed to a ranch fifteen miles east of Pueblo some years ago, the farm being directly in the path of the flood.

A committee of three ministers presented the city council of Superior two petitions each with over three hundred names, mostly ladies, asking that Sunday movies be closed and ball playing Sunday be prohibited. The city clerk has called a special election for July 12 to vote upon the two propositions.

Reports from Lincoln are that the executive committee of the Nonpartisan league has revised the articles of association to provide for precinct locals of the league, and has authorized the calling of a convention to organize the Nonpartisan women of the state.

The state depositors guarantee fund will be replenished to the amount of \$35,000 within a short time as the result of the final clean up of the affairs of the Superior, First State Bank. This was the first bank to "go under" and make a draft on the guaranty fund.

To have a carload of stock weigh more in Kansas City than it did when first weighed in Chester was the experience of O. E. Miller on a recent shipment of fat steers that brought \$8.35. His carload weighed 165 pounds more at Kansas City than at Chester.

It is estimated that 19,800 pounds of Paris green and other poisons will be used on the 3,300 acres planted in potatoes in the vicinity of Kearney. The growers are considering pooling their crop and contracting for its sale.

Six cents a dozen on eggs, or a total of \$8.55, was saved farmers of Hamilton county during April and May by co-operative grading and marketing of eggs, according to the State College of Agriculture.

Many farmers in the southeastern part of the state have begun to cut their wheat and oats. Farmers are offering about \$3 a day for help, but do not expect to hire much extra help this year.

James B. King, who killed R. L. Taylor, a guard at the Nebraska state penitentiary, May 11, was sentenced to die in the electric chair November 4, by District Judge W. E. Stewart at Lincoln.

Nebraska's new capitol building to be erected at Lincoln is to have a dome at the top of its tower, as first designed, members of the capitol commission say.

P. C. Baird sold his 30-acre tract of land adjoining Superior on the south to R. C. Mendell for a consideration of \$300 an acre.

Proceeds from the 4th of July celebrations at Arapahoe are to be turned over to the local post of the American Legion.

Farmers in the Fairbury district estimate that wheat will yield but ten bushels an acre.

The work of paving streets of Clarks will be finished in about three weeks.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the opera house building at Winslow.

An order by the Brown county district court was served on the department of trade and commerce, to pay \$222,000 to depositors in the Brown County bank at Long Pine, which closed its doors some time ago.

As a result of the tuberculosis inspection work carried on among live stock by the state and federal bureaus of animal industry, there are now ninety accredited herds in Nebraska. Tests have been made of 18,094 animals since the first of the year, only 4 per cent of which were found to react to the tubercular test.

A committee of the Nebraska district of the Evangelical Synod of North America has authorized immediate construction of a \$100,000 denominational hospital at Lincoln. Thirty-one churches in the state are supporting the hospital.

Nebraska, with a total population of 1,296,332, has 1,270,219 whites, 13,242 negroes, 288 Indians, 189 Chinese, 804 Japanese and 30 Filipinos, Hindus and Koreans, the census bureau announced. Foreign-born whites constituted 11.5 per cent of the total population, compared with 14.8 per cent in 1910.

HEROES OF 1914

Blue Cross Representative Says Dogs Saved France.

Animals in Advanced Posts Warned of Impending Attacks While Exhausted Men Were Sleeping.

Mrs. E. Hatheway Turnbull, the most active member of the Blue Cross society, which seeks to do for animals what the Red Cross does for human beings, has just arrived in this country to give lectures on animals and to show a series of motion pictures demonstrating the work of four-footed soldiers in the war. The first words of Mrs. Turnbull were not of admiration for the Woolworth tower or delight at the Great White Way, but of horror for the condition of New York cats.

"Never in my life have I seen such thin, sick, neglected, starved little creatures," she said a few days ago.

"We passed one of them on our way to the hotel the very first day, and I was surprised at its appearance—one would never see an ill-fed cat in London—but I thought it must be an exception. But the city is full of them. You provide inspection for your ice and your milk, you have sanitary regulations for your food—and what earthly good do you think it is going to do if you allow your cats to wander about the streets starved and diseased? It is a blot upon the city, and before long you will learn that if you neglect your cats your children will perish, for there is no creature that so readily carries disease. And there is nothing that is more difficult than to keep children and cats apart, and to keep cats from taunting food."

"In London we have public lictial chambers where pets too sick to be cured can be put to death, and I hope to be able to raise sufficient funds by lectures and motion pictures to establish the same thing in New York."

"Animals have rights; everything in nature has rights. And it seems strange that more people do not understand it. For I am convinced that it is ignorance more than cruelty that makes people unkind."

"No one who has seen what I saw animals do for mankind during the war could fail to appreciate their usefulness. A great deal has been said for dogs, and horses—but what of the little cat I saw that killed 20 rats in 15 minutes in a trench? A soldier could tell you how much that meant, and why they smuggled the little creatures under their coats when they moved away, and why they fed them out of their trenchers."

"Every domesticated animal did its bit for the war; pigeons, cats, dogs, camels, elephants, horses and the American mule—and the mule made the biggest hit, for he eats the least, works the hardest, kicks the worst and causes the most cursing of them all. But the animals were neglected until we learned that their lives meant the lives of men."

"Dogs saved the French army in 1914, when there were so few men that the regular number for an outpost was two men and a dog. Nature had her way with the men—they were obliged to sleep. The dogs seemed never to sleep. And it is a matter of history that no outpost with a dog was ever surprised by an attack. The dogs not only warned of an approach, but were able to indicate whether the attacking party was large or small."—New York Times.

Japanese Easy to Learn.

Sir Dennison Ross, director of the London School of Oriental Studies, in an exhortation to his countrymen to learn Japanese, says that this is one of the easiest languages of the world to pronounce. "Most of the words end in vowels and none of the consonants offers any difficulties."

The structure of Japanese is very peculiar and very strange to the beginner. It is hard to realize a grammar which recognizes no persons and no genders—but such is the case with Japanese. The language also has no relative pronouns.

However, there is no reason why people, whose mother tongue is English, should fight shy of the language. For practical, everyday purposes, six months' study of the spoken tongue will "carry an intelligent man a long way" provided he has competent teachers.—From the Living Age.

Faithful Dog "Fireman."

Jerry, one of the most faithful and best-loved members of the fire department—not in six years had he missed a fire to which engine company 58 was summoned—went to his death in the electric chair in the presence of Chaplain Joseph H. Ivie. He died as gamely as he had lived, his eyes fastened upon the chaplain in a last gaze of mingled love and mute appeal.

Jerry had committed no crime—only human beings are electrocuted for criminal acts. Jerry's electrocution was merely the most painless method of ending the life of a faithful Dalmatian dog, with heart and eyes injured beyond repair by his efforts to serve and follow those he loved.—New York World.

Learning.

Senator Hall was talking about a fake oil company which had defrauded its dupes to the tune of several millions.

"We learn to do," he said, "by doing."

Then he added, with a smile: "But perhaps we learn more by being done."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Drug Formulas Put in Chinese

Translation of United States Pharmacopoeia Will Aid Drugmakers and Scientists.

GERMANY TRIED TO GRAB IT

Attempted Before the War to Corner Drug Trade in China—Use of Different Standards Has Been Confusing and Dangerous.

Philadelphia.—The United States Pharmacopoeia is being translated into the Chinese language, it has just been announced by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Through the adoption of the American standard formulas for drugs and medicines, which the pharmacopoeia will

give, it is expected American drug manufacturers will benefit greatly.

Professors and alumni of the local institution, according to the statement issued, are contributing more than any other city or institution to the work.

The statement follows:

"Germany, before the World war, tried every means within her power to have the German pharmacopoeia translated into Chinese so that German manufacturers might export to China drugs of German standards. It is understood that since the war Great Britain has been trying to have the British pharmacopoeia introduced for the benefit of British manufacturers.

Praises Philadelphia Body.

"That both of them have failed is due not to the efforts of American drug manufacturers, but to the merit of the work of the pharmaceutical laboratories of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy pharmacopoeia revision committee, of which E. Fullerton Cook, director of the pharmaceutical laboratories of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, is chairman.

"The United States Pharmacopoeia is a collection of official formulas of standard drugs and chemicals for making various compounds or simple preparations. It is published by the United States Pharmacopoeial convention, under the authority of the government, and, under the national food and drug act of 1906, it provides the legal standards of strengths, qualities, proportions, etc.

Thirty Different Formularies.

"There are about thirty different pharmacopoeias in the world, the most important being the British, French, Belgian, Swiss, German, Austrian and American.

"Hitherto the Chinese have used German, British, French and American pharmacopoeial standards indiscriminately, according to the training of the particular druggist who filled the prescription. This has led to confusion and in some cases is likely to prove dangerous to the purchaser.

"With the Chinese government sanctioning the new pharmacopoeia uniformity and safety will prevail. American manufacturers will have the inside track and the American scientists, especially those of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, will be accorded added recognition for their services to humanity."

First Airplane Forest Patrol



Here is the start of the first airplane forest patrol flight ever attempted in Minnesota, with the participation of the First Minnesota observation squadron and the co-operation of the state forestry service. Eighty-seven blazes were spotted in less than half an hour after arrival on the scene of the fires. The 205 miles from St. Paul were covered in 152 minutes. W. T. Cox, state forester, is shown shaking hands with A. E. Pinley, his assistant, who acted as observer on the flight. In the front cockpit is Lieut. V. C. Omlie.

He Will "Herd Gulls"

Harvard Graduate Is Engaged for Lonesome Job.

Private Philanthropy in Which New York Millionaire Has Been Engaged for Years.

New York.—Edward Hatch, Jr., who owns Four Brothers Island, near Burlington, Vt., a rugged rock that has become famous as the breeding place of seagulls, has signed up a Harvard graduate for the lonesome job of herding gulls during their nesting season, a private philanthropy in which Mr. Hatch has been engaged for some years.

There were 1,600 applicants for the position as the result of the insertion of an advertisement in New York City newspapers, which read:

"Wanted—A man to live alone on an island; inland lake; eight miles

from shore; transportation, food, shelter, boat, etc., furnished; no work, no compensation. Address Summer-time, 600 Tribune building, New York."

"I have no faith in the theories of Thomas A. Edison when it comes to selecting the man for the place," said Mr. Hatch. "I have found in my experience that a search for the best personnel generally leads to the college man. He may start slowly, but he has the equipment and once started he goes fast and straight.

"That is why I selected a college man to be warden of the gulls. The job is one that requires aptitude and judgment such as an educated man may be expected to possess."

Among applicants for the wardenship of a lonely island were naturalists, lawyers, poets, authors, artists, ex-soldiers, sailors and ornithologists.

Mr. Hatch protects the breeding place of the gulls because he believes they are of the greatest value to com-

mercially. He has been interested for many years in plans to prevent contamination of the waters of New York harbor. It is estimated that there are 200,000 gulls in and about the harbor and each of them is said to consume an average of two pounds of refuse a day. To protect the eggs of nesting gulls and save the young from destruction by vandals who visit Four Brothers Island Mr. Hatch has constituted himself protector of the breeding ground. This is the ninth warden appointed.

Formal dedication of the great Oklahoma City, Okla.—Lovers have found a friend in Municipal Judge Tom Chambers.

He handed down a decision that sitting in your lover's lap is not disorderly conduct. The decision was given in the case of Denny O'Leary and Grace Reader. Police had preferred charges of disorderly conduct against the couple, claiming they found the girl sitting on O'Leary's lap.

Judge Chambers is young and un-