

ADVENTURES IN SIBERIAN EXPEDITION ARE RELATED BY ARMY MAN BACK IN PORTLAND

Corporal Jack Burstein, of Russian Birth, Finds Knowledge of Language Open Sesame Into Hearts and Homes of People—Strange Customs Not Unlike Those Here After All.



Americans On Guard Near Habarovsk.



Practice With One Powder At Habarovsk.

NOT burdened with the usual collection of German helmets and gas masks, pieces of the Rheims cathedral and wrecked airplanes, has Corporal Jack Burstein come back from the war, for battles weren't fought with gas masks and airplanes in Siberia. The youth has his souvenirs, it is true, but they consist mainly in documents, reports of curious Cossack meetings he ventured into, pieces of Russian refugee women and other reminders of the work of the American army in the frozen land of exiles.

Burstein is by birth a Russian, and his brothers and sisters still live in Kiev, but several years ago he sought a new world and landed in Chicago, spending six years in this country, and finally enlisting in the American expeditionary forces that were sent to Siberia. Here he passed nearly two years in the intelligence section of the 27th infantry. On October 7 he sailed for this country and has been in Portland since November 1.

Because of his intimate knowledge of life and customs of the Russians and his ability to speak their language, Burstein was detailed to handle many delicate situations involving the people of the occupied land and, in his capacity as interpreter, worked in close conjunction with the regimental staff.

Human Contact Found. He found the point of human contact in these rough peasants, and became familiar with their curious customs, that, after all, aren't so far different from the modern ones of this country. For instance, there is the old "stall" about the office boy's sick grandmother that comes in handy on the day of the big league championship game. Burstein, at considerable risk of his safety, liked over to a meeting of the Krug or Cossack council, which was holding a three-day session.

The delegates were forced to attend, but some of them didn't care to. The chairman early during the first meeting arose and read a telegram from one of those who were absent. It stated that his mother was dying and that he should return home at once. A delegate arose and declared that there should be an investigation because of the large number of similar telegrams received, which began to look suspicious. The speaker said that if this was not done there would be no one left at the Krug.

The American soldier has the reputation for getting by anywhere. Burstein was quick to notice that when the average youth bumped into the Russian language he was just about stumped. "Some of the fellows," he said, "would try pictures and gestures, but it was generally rather hard on the poor rookie who studied French all the previous year in the states and found no place to use his knowledge in Siberia. The lingo was the big problem. My bunkie ordered pancakes in a restaurant one day and after the usual wait of half an hour or so the waiter ambled in with eight fried eggs."

where. Every three days we used to do our 24 hours' guard along the railroad. A big fire at night was kept going so we could warm ourselves from time to time.

Wolves' Howl Heard. "From the first we noticed queer sounds out in the snow-covered country not very far from our posts. These sounds came from a thick woods and we didn't have to be experienced hunters to discover they were the cries of Siberian wolves, which attack the poor peasants' chickens and often their cattle. We had to get accustomed to these night friends.

To our surprise we found out that the Russian michka, or bears, were only a couple of miles from our camp. One day a squad of us soldiers decided to declare war on the michka and early in the morning set out with fixed bayonets. It required half a day to make the hill where they were supposed to be, as we had to make our own bridges on which to cross the numerous small rivers and were forced to walk in swamp land sometimes up to our knees.

Cossack Atrocities Seen. The veteran has a number of pictures of peasants, persecuted and killed by order of the Cossacks, which he showed to the Americans. Atrocities were committed daily and it was up to the Americans to prevent as many as possible. Kalmykoff, who was an ally, had a practice of taking a few men every few nights from prison and having them murdered. The next day their wives would appeal to Burstein, as their interpreter, to get the bodies of the soldiers. Guards were posted at the prison, but even then the vicious Cossack found means to get his victims out.

His own men were not fond of their leader, and one night 500 of them armed with machine guns and field pieces approached American headquarters. About 2 o'clock in the morning they asked for the colonel and explained to him that they were unwilling to stand for any more mistreatment from Kalmykoff and his officers, whom they said beat and took the money intended for their clothing. As Kalmykoff was an ally, the colonel hesitated at first and ordered the men to go back, but upon their further pleading had them put in a building, disarmed and provided with hot coffee. The following morning the Russian propaganda papers came out with articles and announcing that the American colonel was protecting traitors.

Meat Refuse to Return. The Cossack leader demanded that the men be returned, but when the colonel asked his prisoners if they wished to go back, they said they would rather stay where they were and work their land. The Americans kept them, provided them with much-needed socks and baths and sent them out under a strong guard until ready to go home. Some of the Cossacks were so grateful they fell on their knees and thanked the officer.

Burstein said he was in one town when the Cossacks came in and took a group of 16 musicians who played in a cafe. They were led out on a balcony in a pleasure park where the people had gathered and were shot before the crowd. The bodies fell from the balcony and into the river below, where a fisherman was at work with his nets. The dead men

things like that. The building was only one large room and a kitchen, but it housed three families. The village was on the verge of starvation, but out of their hospitality the people would have given their last piece of bread. As in many other small towns, they had been so long out of sugar they have forgotten its taste.

Tichonkaya was very lonely and we did not have the stationery, magazines and newspapers we had elsewhere. Burstein said he was in one town when the Cossacks came in and took a group of 16 musicians who played in a cafe. They were led out on a balcony in a pleasure park where the people had gathered and were shot before the crowd. The bodies fell from the balcony and into the river below, where a fisherman was at work with his nets. The dead men

drifted in his direction and the fisherman became crased with fear. Russians by the thousands came to headquarters, according to Burstein, and begged for permission to join the American army. Anything done by the United States seems to meet with popular approval in Siberia. The American Printing association work in sending out literature about this country was highly successful. Even American movie stars are liked and Charlie Chaplin seems a favorite. American goods are much more popular than the Japanese, even though that country underseals on its manufactured products.

Burstein took part in a number of minor skirmishes and saw much of the bolshevik, but he says the army in Siberia didn't exactly earn their bears by work at the front, rather for fighting the cold winters. Up to three weeks before sailing for this country he was engaged in expeditions pursuing bolsheviks.

College Experts Tell How to Save Frozen Fruits. Gradual Thawing or Recanning is Advised by O. A. C. Experimenters. OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—Frozen fruit and vegetables need not cause housewives undue worry, if the proper precautions are taken. It was learned from instructors in home economics who have been experimenting on some frozen products this week. Several different kinds of fruit and vegetables had been frozen during the cold weather while college buildings had been without heat, and the experiments covered all of them.

The suggestions which the instructors give for taking care of frozen foodstuffs are as follows: "Care for all frozen materials as soon as possible. "Place in heat where food will thaw only gradually. "If container is broken, fruit or vegetables should be eaten immediately if possible, or resterilized or recanned. Additional sugar or syrup is not necessary. "Recanned fruit may break down somewhat but may later be made into jam. "Adding sugar and syrup when recanning is not necessary."

The experiments were carried out on peaches, cherries, apples, pears and tomatoes. Sugar added decreased the natural flavor. Maltose, a syrup recommended by the government as a substitute for sugar, was used in some of the recanned products with the result that the fruit flavor was more nearly normal than with sugar. "Canned products which were shaped gradually did not lose their shapes unless they had stood frozen for a long time.

Jam Jar Labels Used as Money. LONDON, Dec. 20.—Some British soldiers in Palestine used labels from jars of jam as money in purchasing goods from some of the natives there, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The scheme is said to have worked well until the plum and apple labels were presented to the bank for payment.

Relief Corps to Install Officers. KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Dec. 20.—(Special.)—The women's relief corps will install 1920 officers January 5.

The officers-elect are: Mrs. Emma Orisby, president; Mrs. Henrietta Elliot, vice-president; Mrs. Flora Emmitt, junior vice-president; Mrs. Emma Hamilton, treasurer; Mrs. Hattie Garrett, chaplain; Mrs. Anna Bean, conductor; Mrs. Cora Higgins, canteen guard. Mrs. Flora Emmitt is the delegate to the state convention at Astoria next June.

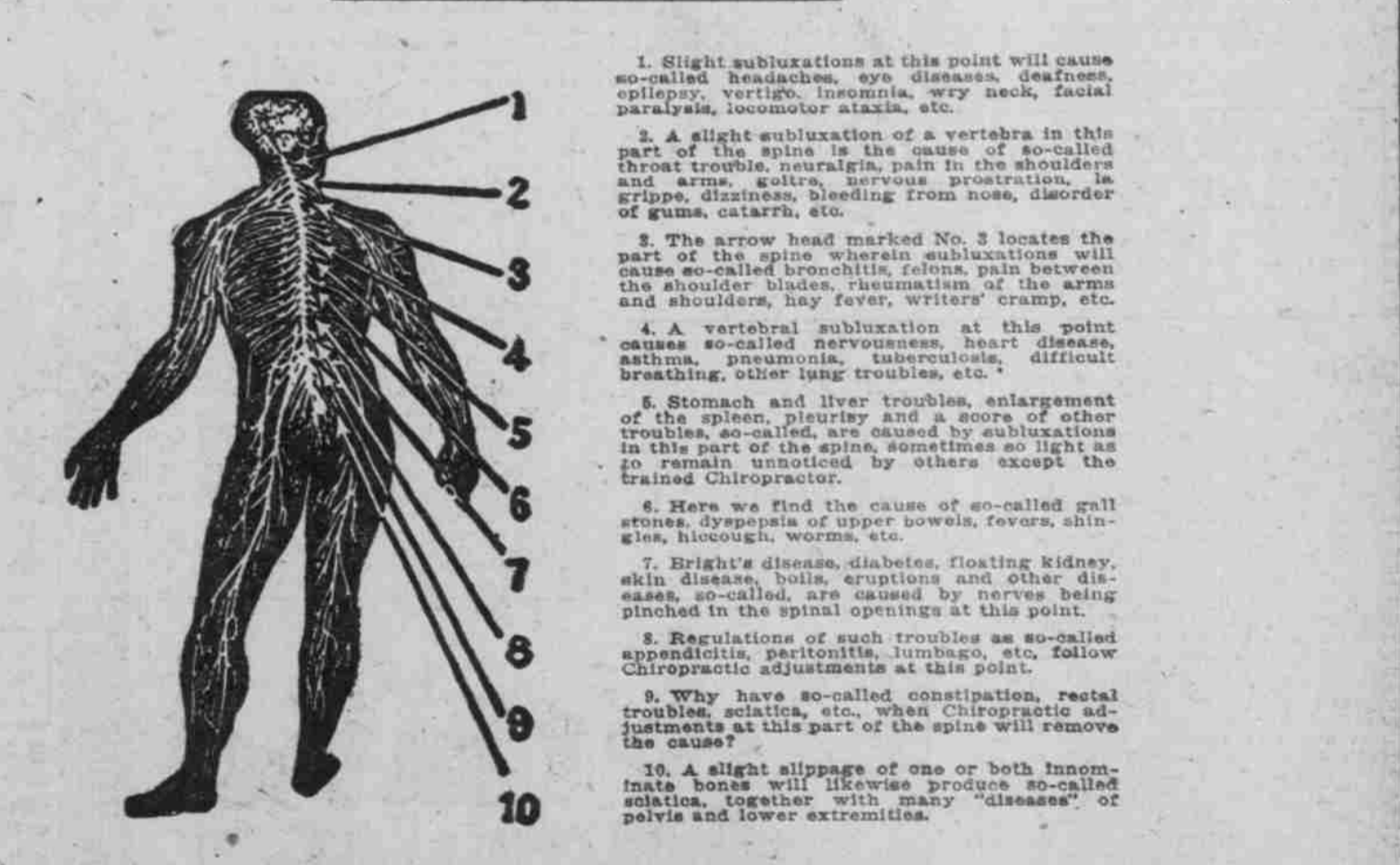
During the last ten years the average wages in Tokio, Japan, have increased 22 per cent. During the ten-year period preceding this the increase was only 22 per cent.

Advertisement for Victor Record Certificate, featuring a graphic of a gramophone and the text: 'Give a Victor Record Certificate. Make a useful and cheering gift to your music-loving friends or relatives; and spare yourself the perplexity of what to give.'

Advertisement for BUSH & LANE PIANO CO. featuring a graphic of a piano and the text: 'Give a Victor Record Certificate. Make a useful and cheering gift to your music-loving friends or relatives; and spare yourself the perplexity of what to give.'

The Cause of Disease

Ninety-five per cent of all diseases originate at the points indicated by the arrow heads. The diseases mentioned below are only a few which are caused by subluxations of vertebra in the spinal column.



Advertisement for The Pacific Chiropractic College. Text includes: 'Chiropractic Adjustments Remove Pressure from Nerves, and Health Returns', 'Free Examinations Free Treatments', 'Avoid Operations—They Are Dangerous', and 'The Pacific Chiropractic College, Park and Yamhill, DR. OSCAR W. ELLIOTT, President, Portland, Oregon, Main 1014'.

Advertisement for Pacific Hospital and Surgery. Text includes: 'Pacific HOSPITAL and Surgery', 'A nice, quiet, home-like place; competent graduate nurses; sanitary and scientific care', '320 Montgomery Phone Main 2753', 'No Contagious Diseases Taken', and 'Your Future'.