

# KIEV EVACUATED WHILE BURNING

Americans With Polish Army Tell Thrilling Story of Flight From Bolsheviks.

MANY ATROCITIES BY REDS

Evacuation Is Weird and Picturesque Happening—Hacked and Mutilated Bodies of Polish Soldiers Attest Cruelty of Reds.

Washington.—A vivid description of the evacuation of Kiev by the Polish army was received in Washington, in the shape of mail dispatches from Warsaw, the Polish capital, Colonel Gaskill, formerly of the American army, but now of the Polish railway mission, and Jay P. Moffat, secretary of the American Legation at Warsaw, furnished two of the clearest stories of the actual abandonment of the Ukrainian city.

The account, which, although not official, is regarded as reliable information, follows:

**Picturesque and Thrilling Event.**

"The evacuation of Kiev by the Polish army was a picturesque as well as a thrilling event. Credit for saving not only his men but also for the rescue of the immense swarm of refugees which accompanied the army must be given to General Rydz Smigley, the Polish commander of the Kiev occupation. Since the evacuation these refugees have been making their way into Warsaw clad in anything remotely resembling clothes and have been giving truthful but none the less extraordinary accounts of the experiences which they have undergone.

"Colonel Gaskill, who came out of Kiev with the Polish troops, was with the Polish staff there throughout the entire experience and witnessed the planning as well as the execution of the evacuation movement. Mr. Moffat took part in the evacuation of Jitomierz and experienced, after the Budenny red cavalry raid, a thrilling night ride through the forests of Kovel, while the peasants along the way were apparently taking pot shots at any soldiers they saw, with little regard to the color of their uniforms.

"The stories told by both Colonel Gaskill and Mr. Moffat confirm what has so often been said of the cruelties of the red troops. Colonel Gaskill told with considerable vividness of the descent of the reds upon the city even before the troops and refugees had gotten away, and of a night spent amid turbulence and constant indiscriminate firing by the reds on refugees and troop trains. Fortunately their aim for the most part was poor. Mr. Moffat in his region saw the hacked and mutilated bodies of Polish soldiers along the roadway at Jitomierz, and the bodies of four mutilated soldiers hanging in a freight car, their wounds attesting that their deaths had been made as horrible as humanly possible.

"The condition of the refugees was described by both men as pathetic, men, women and babies being huddled into box cars, and all arrayed in most extraordinary makeshift clothing. They had been summoned to flee the city with hardly more than an hour of warning and all had fled almost as they stood. They had abandoned their homes with no preparation. They had no food and no clothing other than what they wore. Even more terrible than the refugees, however, was

the condition of the people whom the Poles were obliged to leave behind since the trains could not accommodate them. There were incidents in which fathers and mothers gave up their places in order that their children, particularly their daughters, might escape from the doomed region.

**Ordered to Leave City.**

Up to the last, according to Colonel Gaskill's account, the Poles were determined to hold the city. The staff had not only planned but had put into operation a scheme for defense, and General Rydz Smigley was satisfied that while the cost might be heavy, they could hold their ground. All the time that the decision was being made, Colonel Gaskill stated, the staff headquarters was fairly besieged by Russians and Poles begging the general not to abandon them and predicting their fate with the return of the reds.

The knowledge that the reds had crossed the river and were advancing from the north was confirmed by the appearance of red airplanes which began dropping incendiary bombs on the city so that in a relatively short time half a dozen fires were burning.

"While the Polish staff was endeavoring to reach a decision the positive order came from the chief of staff, Pilsudski, to abandon the place, and a wild rush of preparation began. A Polish Red Cross and other agencies began to gather together the refugees and the army officials to marshal their men. These preparations were, of course, noted by the enemy, and the number of red planes increased. By the time the movement

## VENTILATION IN METAL MINES

An Economic Fault That Should Be Remedied, Says Federal Engineer.

LIVES AND EFFICIENCY LOST

One Thousand Die Annually From Miner's Consumption, Chiefly Caused by Dust—Time Lost Aggregates Millions of Dollars.

Washington.—The desirability of efficient control of air currents and the necessity of supplying metal mine workers with better and safer working conditions has created an active interest in metal mine ventilation, especially in recent years. In a paper just issued by the United States bureau of mines the writer, D. Harrington, mining engineer of the bureau, discusses the subject both with regard to efficiency and economy as well as safety and health. It is based on personal observations of Mr. Harrington during more than four years' study of metal mines in six states, in which more than fifty mines were visited.

In coal mines ventilation is generally regarded as essential, but in many metal mines, especially shallow ones, the operators pay little attention to ventilation, or ignore it altogether, says the writer. Mr. Harrington says: **Ventilation Necessary.** "There is greater necessity for ade-

quate ventilation of metal mines than of coal mines. The latter require air currents to remove explosive gases and the fumes of explosives, but metal mines, in addition to the need of removing fumes of explosives and occasionally explosive gases, frequently have need of removing dusts dangerous to health, reduction of high temperatures and high humidity, and removal of inert, but unhealthful gases."

The main features affecting metal-mine ventilation as outlined in part by Mr. Harrington, are:

### FRENCH GALLANTRY IS DEAD

Girls Now Have to Fight for Seats in Paris Subway Trains.

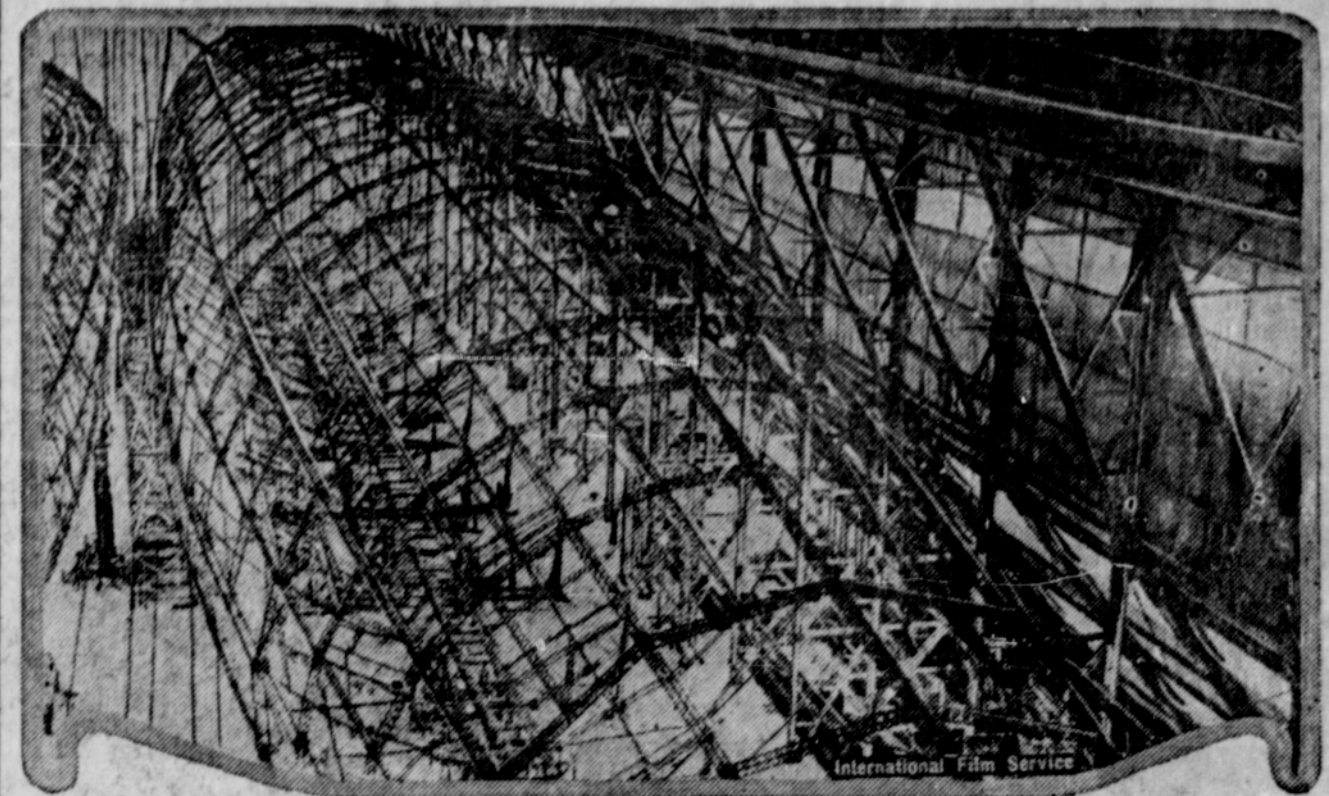
Paris.—So bad have the traveling conditions become on the tubes here that the woman workers, including the middlemets and modistes of the fashionable shops, have demanded that a special carriage on each train be reserved for women.

"The traditional gallantry of France must be dead," remarked a tired business girl. "Traveling on the metro at certain hours of the day has become nothing more or less than a battle in which the weak have no chance against the strong."

### Wireless Guidance for Swedish Fishers

Stockholm.—Wireless telephone receivers are being placed by the Swedish government on fishing craft, so the fishers may be warned of bad weather and informed where good catches of herring may be expected. As no transmitters will be placed on the boats the fishers will not be able to communicate with other vessels nor with wireless stations on shore.

## Building Giant Airship for United States



The giant framework of the R-33, the world's largest airship, being built at Cardington beds, England, for the United States government. It is now nearing completion.

## BEAT RENT HOGS BY CO-OPERATION

Finns Build and Occupy Own Apartments for Only \$26.35 a Month.

H. C. L. IN FOR REAL BATTLE

Co-Operative Bakeries and Dairies Are Soon to Be Erected—Community Club House and Co-Operative Restaurant Big Success.

New York.—In these hectic days of frenzied family finance when the life of the average New Yorker is just one moving van after another, envious attention is directed toward a certain group of thrifty citizens who are residing calmly, comfortably and cheaply in their own apartment houses.

Their leisure hours are never invaded by landlords and real estate agents, their sleep is undisturbed by nightmares of sudden evictions, and their eyesight is unharmed by constant contact with the daily "to let" columns. They live in attractive, sunny homes, containing the latest inspirations in plumbing, the newest styles in windows, and the hottest kind of heat. For all of these luxuries they pay about \$30 per family per month, with the pleasant knowledge that the rent never can be raised unless they permit it.

**Are Not Plutocrats, Either.**

They are not wealthy. They are hard-working people—carpenters, painters, paperhangers, tailors, typewriters and shop keepers and their families—who are not often found dwelling in luxury when the rest of the world is putting up with all sorts of inconveniences.

How do they do it? Well, in the first place, they live in Brooklyn. But that does not explain it. Brooklyn is not immune from the high cost of living any more than any other town. But they are Finns, and that explains a great deal. For the Finns are an extremely thrifty lot.

So it happens that while most native Americans have been sitting around deploring the high cost of living but meekly paying exorbitant prices for food and rents, the Finns of Brooklyn have been forming co-operative societies and forcing down their living costs to the lowest possible minimum. Besides two co-operative apartment houses, they own a community club house, a co-operative restaurant and plots of ground upon which co-operative bakeries and dairies soon are to be erected.

First came the club house, which is always the first social move of the Finns wherever they go. It is an attractive building, with coffee and game rooms, smoking parlors, women's club rooms, and an auditorium where public meetings, dances and theatricals are held. To the Finn drama is almost as essential as food, so that the people do not consider it an extravagance to employ a dramatic coach for their young people. Across from the club house is the co-operative restaurant, and nearby is a lot which some day, when building conditions become a trifle more stable, is to support a co-operative moving picture house.

The chief activity of the club house soon became the voicing of discontent with living conditions. The Finns, having come to America, the land of opportunity, seeking relief from a stern and exacting environment, were frankly disappointed. They found themselves crowded into grimy tenements, with insufficient heat and water and light and air, and unable to earn enough to obtain anything better. The yagues which had appeared so high to them from the other side of the ocean seemed to shrink visibly as they were doled out for food and rent and clothes.

**America Worse Than Finland.**

"After all," declared one of the Finnish apartment house dwellers, the other day, "it was just as bad as in Finland, only in some ways it was a little worse because it was all strange—the country, the language and the ways of the people. In some of the tenement flats the kitchen was the only room that was heated, and it was not large enough to hold all of the family at once. The children caught colds going from heated rooms to unheated ones, and half the time in those old houses the water failed to run from the spigot, so that it was hard for us to keep clean. It is still so. When you tell the landlords, they say they cannot afford to make repairs."

But the Finns were not satisfied merely to discuss conditions. They decided to change them. The carpenters and the painters and plasterers and the paperhangers among them knew a good deal about building, and they finally suggested the idea of a co-operatively owned apartment house. They realized that it would be a huge undertaking for families with so little capital, but experience in Finland had taught them the value of co-operation. In the beginning, 20 families were interested in the project, but when it actually came to the stage of signing contracts and buying ground and

### "Flapper," Give Up Seat," Say Women of London

London.—"You may have my seat, sir," is what the "flapper" should say when she finds a tired, overworked business man standing near her in a London train or bus. This revolution in feminine deportment is suggested not by the men but by Englishwomen who object to their husbands surrendering seats in public conveyances to girls and women returning home after frivolous errands.

building materials, all but six became discouraged and dropped out.

Six families, however, refused to relinquish the project, and saw it through to the bitter end. They proposed to build a 10-family apartment house, and found themselves facing the problem of raising \$45,000. A treasurer was appointed, and each family paid weekly installments to the communal treasury until they had \$8,000 in a box. With this they bought a building plot. The rest of the money they obtained from a co-operative society's bank in the form of first and second mortgages.

Much of the building was done by the men of the six families, all of whom took a special pride in their work and strove frantically to out-travel one another in painting and plastering various rooms. Their task completed, the co-operators moved in, heavily in debt as it might seem to the unco-operative. Actually, however, they were paying interest on their own debts, and not on the debts of some landlord. That interest, together with substantial monthly payments on principal, taxes, general upkeep, and other expenses, amounted to considerably less than they would have paid in rent for apartments of the same size. Each family had a light, five-room apartment, with all modern improvements including telephone, hot and cold water, a bath room and a kitchen (not a kitchenette) and for these accommodations they paid into the common building fund \$26.35 a month.

**Then Came the Rush!**

As it became known that such homes could be obtained at such a remarkably low price, the first six co-operators were overwhelmed with applications from other families, who wished to join the movement. The house was soon full of tenants, but so great was the demand for similar accommodations that another co-operative group was organized to build a second apartment house. This time the co-operators were not so timid in risking their money, and decided that their house should be even bigger with even greater conveniences.

Incidentally, it was to cost \$50,000 more, due not to the added improvements but to the increased cost of building materials. The cost of the latter rose so rapidly that a third group, which was on the point of organization, decided to defer building until conditions became a trifle less chaotic and the cost of bricks went down.

**Envy of Less Enterprising.**

This was two years ago. Today, these progressive, co-operative Finns are the envy of all their less enterprising neighbors. They are enjoying warm, comfortable and convenient homes at a small cost at a time when many individuals are reduced to uncomfortable makeshifts and all are dependent on the none too tender mercies of their landlords.

Each family is permitted to pay off its share of the principal as rapidly as possible, and several of them have nearly achieved complete ownership of their apartments. Others, moving to other cities, have been compelled reluctantly to part with theirs. Only one restriction is placed on the sale of an apartment, and that is the provision that only one apartment may be owned by each family—in order to maintain the true co-operative nature of the colony.

Thus, the Finns have shown us how to make the most of the motto on our national currency, "In union there is strength."—Frederic J. Haskin in Chicago News.

## General Pershing Gets Jeweled Sword



The British ambassador to the United States, Sir Auckland Geddes, presenting to Gen. John J. Pershing a magnificent sword, jeweled, chased and engraved in commemoration of the splendid services rendered during the war by General Pershing and the men who fought under him. The sword was a gift from the corporation and city of London, delayed until London's jewelers could be released from their military tasks long enough to fashion the gift with all possible care.

quate ventilation of metal mines than of coal mines. The latter require air currents to remove explosive gases and the fumes of explosives, but metal mines, in addition to the need of removing fumes of explosives and occasionally explosive gases, frequently have need of removing dusts dangerous to health, reduction of high temperatures and high humidity, and removal of inert, but unhealthful gases."

The main features affecting metal-mine ventilation as outlined in part by Mr. Harrington, are:

**Movement of Air**—This involves effects of air movement at various temperatures, humidities, and with certain gases present, and the advisable velocity of current to use.

**Temperature**—The temperature of the air in a metal mine is influenced by the outside air temperature, underground rock and water temperature, oxidation of ores and timbers, mine fires, friction of air due to velocity of flow, movement of ground, firing of shots, quantity of air circulating, heat from breathing of men and animals, heated air from other mines, heat from electric motors and other machinery.

**Humidity**—The humidity of mine air depends on the relative humidity of surface air, wetness of shafts and workings, the velocities, quantities, and temperatures of the air circulated. Where small fan units are employed to force air through galvanized iron or canvas tubing, these also affect the humidity through absorption or deposition of moisture.

**Mine gases and dusts**—The intake air is usually pure, except in rare instances where smoke or dust from surface works may be present. The air in the mine changes through breathing of men and animals, burning of lights, oxidation of ore or timber, gases issuing from strata, gases from mine fires, fumes from explosives, gases from compressed air, gases from operation of machinery, dusts from drilling, blasting, shoveling and other work.

**Studied by Experts.**

The writer says that the bureau of mines and the United States public health service, in conjunction with the investigation of mine dusts and gases, are studying effects of temperature and humidity on workmen's health and efficiency.

"Few mines having humid hot working places with no circulation have escaped without one or more fatalities from 'heart failure,' which is really heat prostration," says the writer, "yet proper air circulation would make these mines endurable.

"In some mines where gases such as nitrogen or carbon dioxide issue from the strata, fatalities and many cases of gassing have occurred from inadequate ventilation; the remedy is force or pressure ventilation with constant vigilance. Many lives have been lost as well as much property, from fires in metal mines because no ventilating equipment arranged to control the air currents in such an emergency had been provided.

"Miners' consumption probably kills at least 1,000 metal miners annually in the United States, and causes a loss of time aggregating millions of dollars; the misery and suffering to miners and their families cannot be estimated. Yet the causes of this disease could be reduced 75 per cent, if not wholly eliminated by proper preventive measures on the part of operator and miner, one of the most potent measures, as previously mentioned, is adequate ventilation."

## Aid for Fleeing Russians



A Turkish water carrier distributing water among Russian families on board a vessel, fleeing from their devastated Russian homes to southern Europe.