

SIX MONTHS OF REVOLUTION SEEN

Russia Rent Asunder by Rival Parties; Life in Petrograd During Darkest Days Told.

PLAIN TALE IS THRILLING

Louise Bryant Gives Experience From Eve of Korniloff's Counter-Revolt to Fourth Month of Proletarian Dictatorship.

BY LOUISE BRYANT.
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This is a sort of diary of all I saw and heard during a wonderful six months spent among the Russian people. In it I do not attempt to defend or condemn any one or anything. I simply tell it as I saw it and as you would have seen it if you had been with me.

I had unusual opportunity, and I was interested enough to take advantage of that opportunity. Arriving in the city of the Korniloff counter-revolution, I followed the Kerensky government through all its struggles to reach the constituent assembly by the uncertain route of the democratic congress, the parliament and the soviet of the Russian Republic. I knew Kerensky and Babushkin when the provisional government was in power, and I can tell about life at the Winter Palace. At the same time I followed closely the meetings of the Bolsheviks at Smolny and came to know their leaders, including Lenin, Trotsky, Zalkin, Antonov, Krylenko, Madam Kolchinskaya and Marie Spiridonova, of the Left Social Revolutionists, and Countess Panina, of the Cadets.



Louise Bryant.

Thrilling Scenes Witnessed.

I have been in street fights and was one of the 20 that were caught in a closed archway in November and fired on by an armored car. Seven were killed. I was in the Winter Palace with the junkers when they were defending it the afternoon it fell. I went out and came back with the first Bolshevik troops after they surrendered at midnight. I went with a pass from the Bolsheviks into the Kerensky army. I was in Moscow and saw the red burial after the six months fighting. I went through the whole Bolshevik uprising and lived at the government hotel—the Astoria—under the proletarian dictatorship for three months.

I knew the women in the Death Battalion and the other women's regiments. I visited the prisoners in Peter and Paul Fortress and the newspaper industry tribunal at work. I went to closed meetings at the Foreign Office when the delegates from the war prisoners' camps came to plot revolutions in their own countries. And I saw the German delegations come into Petrograd. I saw the dissolution of the constituent assembly.

Russia Hungry Struggling.

All this time I lived as a Russian—not as a foreigner—and was not considered an outsider. I will endeavor to give clear pictures of what vast hungry, struggling Russia was like during all these days.

A year ago, when the first news of the Russian revolution flared out across the front pages of all the newspapers in the world, I made up my mind to go to Russia. I remember that when I was reading the first account a Russian friend of mine in New York grabbed the paper out of my hand and ran off madly through the streets. Three days later I met him; he was still embracing every one, weeping and telling them the good news. He had spent three years in Siberia.

Early in August I started on the little Danish steamship the United States.

From my elevation on the first-class deck the first night out I could hear people in the steerage singing revolutionary songs in the days that followed I spent most of my time down there. They were the only persons on the ship who were not bored to death. There were about 200 mostly Jews from beyond the pale. Hunted, robbed, mistreated in every possible manner before they were exiled, they had retained the most touching love for the land of their birth.

We reached Christiania in the evening. As our little boat eluded its way along the docks, strains of the "International" floated over the water and the workers on the shore surprised us by joining in.

Pitiful Incidents Occur.

It was a long way back to Russia for these people. They were held up in Halifax on their account for more than a week. Every day British officers came on board and examined and re-examined. Pitiful incidents occurred. There was an old woman who clung frantically to some letters from a dead son. She secreted them all sorts of strange places and brought down suspicion upon herself. The whole lot of them—more than 100 in number—were in a state of nervous excitement. Russia was so near and yet so far.

They were held up again all along the way—Christiania, Stockholm and Haparanda. I saw one of these men in Petrograd five months later. He had just got through.

My own curiosity grew every hour. As our train rushed on through the vast, untouched forests of Northern Sweden I could scarcely contain myself. Soon I should see how this greatest and youngest of democracies was learning to walk—to stretch itself—to feel its

strength—unshackled! We were to watch that progress, or the progress, with widely varying emotions, we miscellaneous folk, who were crowded together for a few hours.

Emblems of Czarism Destroyed.

The day after we left Stockholm everybody on the train was up bustling about, before the first light, getting ready for the change. The rain beat mournfully against the car windows as we ate our frugal breakfast of sour, black bread and weak coffee. We had been, most of us, long over a month on the road and were travel-weary. We wondered vaguely what was happening in Russia. The only news that had leaked into Sweden was about the German advance. The little ferry-boat gliding over dark, muddy waters between Haparanda and Tornes, carrying the same trainload of passengers and piled high with baggage, landed us on the edge of Finland on a cheerless, rainy September morning. Here it was that I caught my first glimpse of the revolutionary army; great masses of men, mostly workers and peasants, in old, dirt-colored uniforms, from which every emblem of Czarism had been carefully removed. Brass buttons with the imperial insignia, gold and silver epaulettes, decorations—all were replaced by a simple arm band or a bit of red cloth. I noticed that all of them smoked, that they did not salute and that sentries, looking exceedingly droil, were sitting on chairs. Military veneer seemed to have altogether vanished. What had taken its place I did not then know.

Soldiers in Serious Mood.

Things began to happen as soon as we landed. One woman got excited and began to speak German. Then when it was discovered that she had no view from Stockholm she was hustled back over the line, weeping and wailing. She called out as she went that she had no money, that no one told her she needed it, and that she had three starving children in Russia.

A tall, white-haired, white-bearded patriarch, returning after an enforced absence of 20 years, rushed from one soldier to another. "How are you dear sons? What town are you from? How long have you been here? Ah, I am glad to be back! Thus he ran on, not waiting or expecting an answer. The soldiers smiled indulgently, although for some reason we couldn't make out they were in a dead-serious mood. At last one made a gesture of impatience.

"Listen, little grandfather," he said, severely but not unkindly, "are you not aware that there are other things to think about in Russia just now besides family reunions?"

The old man caught some deep significance behind his words, and he looked pitifully bewildered. He had been a dealer in radical books in London for many years and he had been buried in the books. He was coming home to a millennium to die at peace in free, contented and joyful Russia. Now a premonition of fear flittered over his old face. He clutched nervously at the soldier's arm. "What is it you have to tell me?" he cried. "Is Russia not free? What begins now but happiness and peace?"

Enemies Without, Traitors Within.

"Now begins work!" shouted several soldiers. "Now begins more fighting and more dying!" "You old ones will never understand that the job is by no means finished. We have enemies without and traitors within."

The old exile appeared suddenly very shrunken and very tired. "My son," he whispered, "tell me what the trouble is."

For answer they pointed to a sign-board upon which a large, new notice was pasted and we joined an excited crowd to read it.

To All—On the 26th of August—September 8 our time—General Korniloff

dispatched to the Duma Member V. M. Levoy a demand to give him over supreme military and civilian power, saying that he will form a new government to rule the country. I saw the authority of this Duma member by direct telephonic communication with General Korniloff. I saw in this demand addressed to the provisional government the desire of a certain class of the Russian people to take advantage of the desperate situation of our nation to re-establish that system of order which would be in contradiction to the acquisition of our revolution, and therefore the provisional government considered it necessary for the salvation of the country, of liberty and democratic government, to take all measures to secure order in the country and by any means suppress all attempts to usurp the supreme power in the country and to hand over the command to General Kornilov, commander-in-chief of the northern front, defending the way to Petrograd. And here I appointed General Klumbovsky commander-in-chief of all the Russian armies. The city of Petrograd and the Petrograd district is declared under martial law by action of this telegram. I appeal to all citizens that they should conserve the peace and order so necessary for the salvation of the country, and to all the officers of the army and fleet I appeal to accomplish their duties in defending the nation from the external enemy.

Counter Revolution Begins.

So I had arrived on the crest of counter-revolution. Korniloff was marching on Petrograd. Petrograd was in the state of siege. Frenches were at that very moment being dug outside the city. The telegram from Kerensky was two days old. What had happened since then? Wild rumor followed wild rumor. In fact, such exaggeration abounded that the whole outlook of the country was completely changed in each overheated report. We walked up and down the station under heavy guard, like prisoners, with our luggage were examined over and over. I was marched into a small, cold, badly lighted room, guarded by soldiers, with long, bushy bayonets. In the room was a stocky Russian girl. She motioned gruffly for me to remove my clothes. This I did, wondering. One by one she ordered me to put them on again without any examination. I was curious. "It's just a rule," she said, smiling at my incomprehension. There were British officers here, and they advised me not to proceed. "The Germans have taken Riga and are already across the Dvina. When they get to Petrograd they will cut you in pieces!" With such gloomy predictions I left the frontier town and sped on through flat, monotonous Finland.

BISHOP FLAYS BERNSTORFF

Ambassador Should Have Been Hanged, Says Churchman.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—Count von Bernstorff and his aides should have been hanged at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania, Bishop Richard J. Cook, of Helena, Mont., declared today, addressing the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference.

America should have entered the war "when the water was fine," as it would have heartened Belgium, England and France, he added. "But we are now in to stay and the only peace the American Nation will endorse will be a peace coming from unconditional surrender. The house of Bernstorff has been from its beginning a house of thieves and scoundrels that never respected the laws of God or man."

150,000 MORE MEN CALLED TO COLORS

Mobilization Orders Sent by Crowder to Governors of Various States.

MONTHLY QUOTA EXCEEDED

No Likelihood Appears of Increase in Grand Total; Military Training Bill Expected to Be Introduced in Congress Soon.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Approximately 150,000 men will be sent to training camps during the five-day period beginning April 25 under orders sent to state governors today by Provost Marshal General Crowder for mobilization of the April call of the second draft.

This is three times the number it was originally planned to call and is nearly twice the monthly quota as based on the calling of 800,000 men over a period of nine months.

It is indicated that there will be no increase in the grand total for the year. Calling out of the increased number was made necessary by the decision of President Wilson to respond without delay to the need of France and Great Britain for reinforcements in the great battle in Picardy.

Vacancies in National Army divisions resulting from the withdrawal of men to complete National Guard and regular Army units and to the formation of special technical units asked by General Pershing, will be made good by the April draft. Those divisions farthest advanced in training are to receive first attention in order that the maximum number of complete units may be sent abroad soon.

Failure of Congress to pass the amendment to the selective service act which would permit the fixing of state quotas on the number of men in class I necessitated temporary adherence to the old system.

Quotas to Be Ignored.

Local boards have been officially advised, however, that they are to ignore "quotas" for the time being and to simply continue calling in men until they have obtained the number they have been instructed to forward. When a basis for establishing state quotas has been found due credit against future increments will be given for those already called.

Among the men to be called will be approximately 116,700 whites and 33,700 negroes. Pennsylvania leads, with 19,945 called; Ohio is second, with 10,302, and New York third, with 10,171; Idaho will call 694, Nebraska 1486, Nevada 179 and Utah 180.

The assessment for other states follows:

Alabama 3301, Arizona 470, Arkansas 2755, California 4267, Colorado 3923, Connecticut 2270, Delaware 141, District of Columbia 482, Florida 3350, Georgia 6953, Illinois 8861, Indiana 2094, Kansas 1921, Kentucky 3394, Louisiana 849, Maine 919, Maryland 2120, Massachusetts 5010, Michigan 6000, Minnesota 3314, Mississippi 2064, Missouri 4078, Montana 1302, New Hampshire 178, New Jersey 2313, New Mexico 408, New York 10,171, North Carolina 5044, North Dakota 1037, Ohio 10,302, Oklahoma 2291, Oregon 823, Pennsylvania 19,945, Rhode Island 581, South Carolina 1969, South Dakota 726, Tennessee 4751, Texas 7817, Vermont 423, Virginia 1063, West Virginia 1039, Wisconsin 3736, Wyoming 233.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 6.—Provost

Marshal General Crowder today sent Washington state draft orders and instructions to order the first draft men to move to Camp Lewis in the five days beginning April 25.

This is 12 1/2 per cent of the gross quota of Washington under the first draft.

BOISE, Idaho, April 6.—Idaho was

today called upon to send 604 of the second draft to Camp Lewis, Washington, whenever the railroads can handle them it was said today at the office of the Adjutant-General.

HELENA, Mont., April 6.—Montana

has been called upon to furnish 1302 men, or one-eighth of the first gross quota allotted the state, to begin military training for Camp Lewis April 24, and continuing five days.

Farmers to Be Exempted.

Drafted men will be inducted from class I in sequence of order numbers, but men actively, completely and exclusively engaged in planting and cultivating of crops are to be passed for the present.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 6.—A second special call for draft registrants from California was received today by Adjutant-General Borree from Provost Marshal General Crowder.

General Borree was instructed to prepare for the movement to Camp Lewis, beginning April 25, of 4362 draft registrants. This is 12 1/2 per cent of the gross quota of California in the first draft.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A military

training bill to become effective after the war is under preparation for early introduction by Senators Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the military committee; New of Indiana, and Wadsworth of New York.

Its sponsors said today an effort would be made to get the bill passed at the present session. A universal service measure providing for training during the war was defeated in the Senate recently.

Under the plan proposed youths would receive military training in their 19th and 20th years. Six months' training would be in camps and the remainder in their home communities. Men from 21 to 26 years of age would be in the first reserve and those from 25 to 31 in the second.

CLACKAMAS TO FURNISH 39

Local Draft Board Receives Notification From War Department.

OREGON CITY, Or., April 6.—(Special.)—Clackamas County will furnish thirty-nine men in the next call, which is to be made on or about the 26th day of April. Instructions to this effect were received by telegraph from the War Department today. The names of the 39 class I men who will comprise the draft will be made public within a few days.

Under instructions only able-bodied men, qualified for general military service, will be taken. This is regarded as indicative of the fact that the United States is planning to rush men to the western front for active service.

The advice asked if Clackamas could have its share of the men ready at that time and the board immediately wired back that they would be ready at the hour appointed.

BERGER BURNED IN EFFIGY

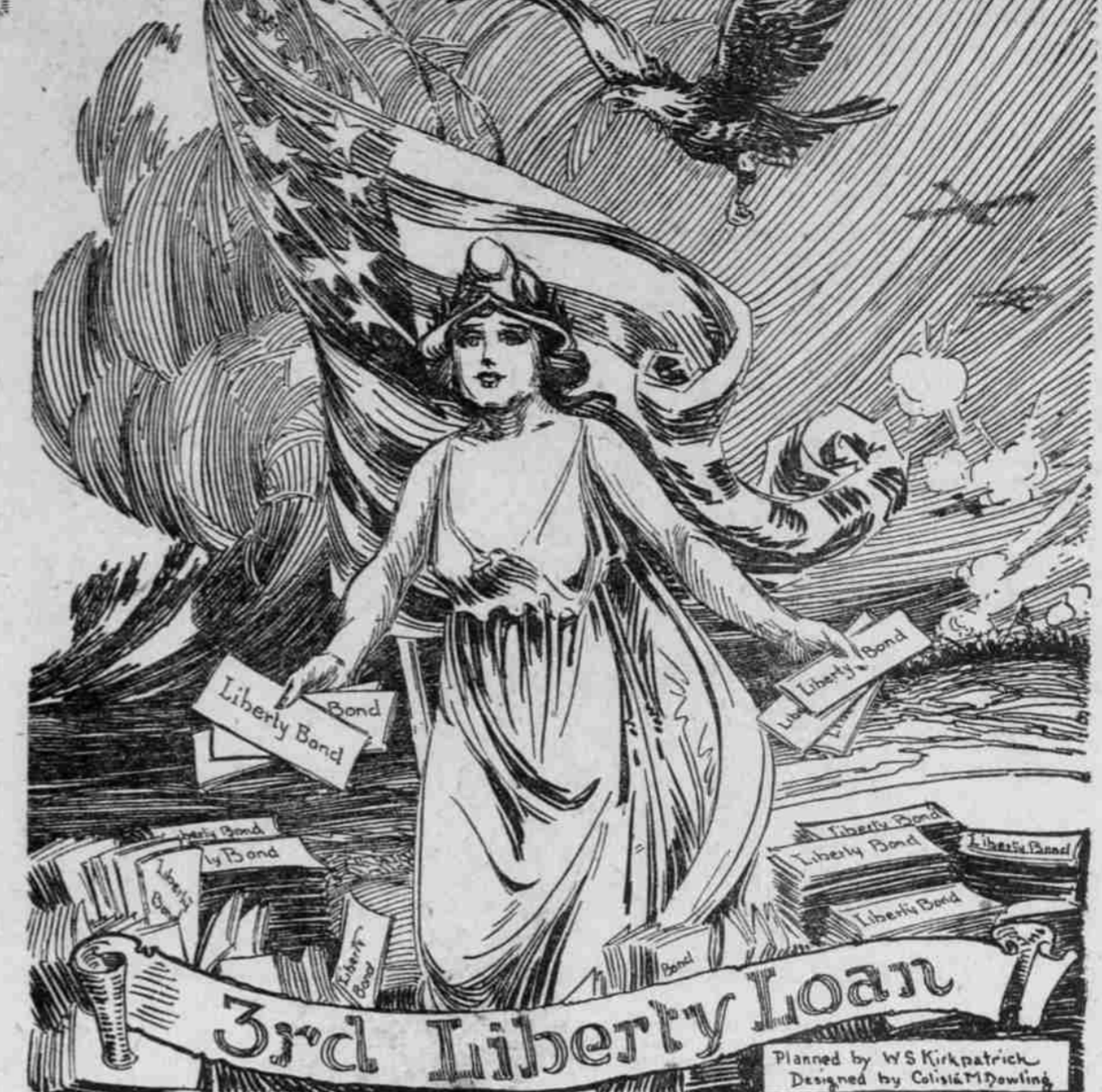
Citizens of Edgerton, Wis., Show Hostility to Socialist Politician.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 6.—Victor Berger, Socialist aspirant for the nomination for United States Senate, was



"Tis Freedom's Call—Lend Your All"

—Florence B. Hoyt, Portland.



Planned by W S Kirkpatrick. Designed by Colis M Dawling.

Your Patriotism—Is It Skin Deep or Does It Go Through to the Bone?

Now comes the crucial test of your patriotism.

Ships must be built to carry provisions to our Army and our Allies—and shipbuilding is expensive! The submarines are constantly gnawing at our lines of communication. The Huns are gaining momentum in their campaign of devastation. Will you sit idly by and give free leeway to the monster?

There is the fellow who stands back and shouts, "Why don't we build more ships?" Has he bought a Liberty Bond? No! His patriotism is skin deep.

There is another who bought one \$50 bond and who might well have bought three. He bought because his neighbor did, and for fear he might be shamed. His patriotism is skin deep.

But ah, there's another—a man who bought his limit of the first and second bond issues, who has mort-

gaged his very home to participate in the Liberty Loan of 1918; whose wife has parted with intrinsic jewels and whose child has given up the movies that they might increase their loan to Uncle Sam. That's patriotism through to the bone.

And then, again, there's the man of foreign birth with loved ones "over there" in the ranks of the offender, and who, for the sake of his adopted country, as well as for the sake of his own people, buys and rebuys the bonds of the Third Liberty Loan. That's patriotism through to the bone.

When you go to the movies and the orchestra plays the "Star-Spangled Banner" you're on your feet instantly out of respect for the flag.

Salute "Old Glory" whenever and wherever she flutters, but don't let your patriotism stop at that.

Uncle Sam does not ask you to give a red cent. All he asks is that you lend him your money.

Third Liberty Bonds Bear 4 1/4 Per Cent Interest Beginning May 9, 1918. Interest Payable in September and March.

Contributed to the Winning of the War.

This Is Patriotic Sunday. Go to Church. Auditorium Services at 3 P. M.



CHICAGO SUBSCRIBES MUCH

First Day of Liberty Loan Drive Shows \$16,000,000 Taken.

CHICAGO, April 6.—More than \$16,000,000 was subscribed by Chicago today at the opening of the third liberty loan campaign. A giant military parade and scores of patriotic celebrations marked the opening of the drive.

At one meeting which was addressed by Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, more than \$1,000,000 in subscriptions were announced. At another meeting Billy Sunday, the evangelist, headed the subscription list with \$25,000.

Western Fluff Rug Co.

54-56 Union Ave. N., Cor. East Davis. Phones—East 6516, Home B 1475.

Bicycle Rider Sustains Cuts.

As Casper Helm, aged 14, of 553 Alhambra avenue, was riding his bicycle at a fast clip down the street yesterday afternoon, he ran into the rear of a truck owned by the Powers Furniture Company and driven by William McClerkin. He was thrown violently to the street and received bad cuts on his head and hands. He was removed to his home.

LAUE-DAVIS DRUG CO.

Third and Yamhill Streets, Portland, Or.

A Child 2 or 3 Years Old requires something stronger than the sweet liquid laxatives now on the market which are prepared especially for infants. LAX-FLOE with PIPERIN fills this long-felt want. It acts on the liver and regulates the bowels without griping or disturbing the stomach. Laxative. Digestive. Pleasant to take. 50c the bottle.—Adv.

GOOD THIS SPRING

A Combination That Is Benefiting Thousands at This Time.

A superlative blood-purifying medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken before meals, combined with a superlative iron tonic like Peptiren, taken after meals—makes the ideal course of Spring medicine.

No other medicines accomplish so much at this season as these two great restoratives working together.

They reach the impure, impoverished, poisoned, dethralized blood, and the worn, run-down, overworked, exhausted system. They relieve rheumatism, scrofula and other humors. They awaken the appetite, aid digestion, give renewed strength and produce sound, natural sleep.

If your liver is torpid or sluggish, your tongue is coated, you have stomach and bowel troubles, you should take Hood's Pills, which are gentle and work in harmony with Hood's Sarsaparilla and Peptiren.—Adv.

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

"Fall In" for the Patriotic Sport

Get a gun! Learn to shoot moving objects. Go in for the democratic, patriotic American pastime

Trapshooting

Join a gun club. Meet real sportsmen—men and women who will welcome you to the ranks of true sport—sport for sport's sake.

Learn how to handle firearms. Start today. The war has shown the value, the necessity of gun knowledge. Knowing how to shoot is always valuable.

Send for our interesting book "The Sport Shooting for men, or Dimes of the Troop for women"

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