

WOMEN SOLDIERS OF RUSSIA CARRY POISON FOR EMERGENCY USE

Fear Fate Worse Than Death Should They Be Taken as Prisoners by Germans.

GIRLS ARE 'GOOD KILLERS'

One Man Bayonet Through German Troop, Then Felled Tiger—Saved His Helmet as Souvenir.

By William G. Shepherd

Petrograd, July 30.—(U. P.)—Russia's women soldiers have pledged themselves to take their own lives rather than become German war prisoners.

Each woman soldier carries a ration of cyanide of potassium to be swallowed in event of capture. The members of the women regiments, now constantly increasing, agreed that death was to be preferred to the fate they would probably meet at the hands of the Germans.

The Legion of Death fighters are "good killers," I learned this today, when I talked to five of them, now in a hospital near here today suffering from shell shock. From a woman's lips I heard how she had run a German through with her bayonet, firing the rifle at the same time.

Leaps Over Mangled and Dead. From others I heard how these women and girls, fresh from comfort, able homes and universities, went leaping over mangled, bloody bodies in the charge, with the enemy shells bursting all about them.

But these harrowing experiences of the women fighters have steeled them and hundreds of other girls to a new determination to see it through. Girl soldiers drilling in the streets are now a common sight in Petrograd. Huge crowds gather daily about the engineering school, where 1000 girls are drilling, preparing to go to the front. In Moscow 1000 more are training, while Kiev and Odessa have smaller bands. Premier Kerensky has also authorized the formation of women marine detachments and has promised to assign them to ships. The new women commands attempt no sort of decoration. Their heads are shaved and they wear the regulation uniform, including the heavy, ugly army boots.

German Helmet Is War Prize. The five women fighters I visited at the hospital were partially paralyzed by shell shock. One of them, a peasant girl, smiled joyously as she pointed to a German helmet on the bed beside her. It was the first war prize of a Russian woman.

"I saw a German in front of me as I ran forward with the others in the charge," she told me. "It was his life or mine. I raised my rifle. I plunged with all my strength. I stabbed him. The bayonet went deep into his body. The same moment I pulled the trigger. He dropped dead. Then I took his hat as a souvenir."

The girl soldier smiled with delight. "What was the battle like?" I asked one of the legionnaires. "I was very nervous just before the charge," she replied. "We knew the order was coming and naturally we were just a little scared. But as soon as the orders to go forward came we forgot everything else in the advance."

No Fear After Starting. "I could hear our girls yelling and shouting throughout the march for duty. None of us was afraid once we got started. We were in the midst of a great fusillade of shots. Then terrific big shells began breaking all around us. "We were again frightened a little when we first saw dead men about. But before very long we were jumping over bloody corpses and quickly forgot all about them."

"We couldn't tell what was going on anywhere," said a third girl in describing the final stages of the battle. "Commander Botchkoreva was every where in our midst, urging us to fight and die like real Russian soldiers."

Then the girl told how the legion took its first prisoners. "Prisoners are much surprised. As we ran forward we suddenly came upon a bunch of Germans immediately ahead of us. It was only a second until they were right in our midst. They were all around us, throwing up their hands. They were terribly frightened. "Good God! Women!" they exclaimed.

"We saw wounded German soldiers raising themselves on their elbows and shooting," interjected another wounded girl. "We just forgot ourselves entirely. We were simply Russian women fighting for our lives. The loss of Lena, the most popular member of our company, was keenly felt by all of us," she added soberly. "During the battle Lena heard Commander Botchkoreva had been killed. She hurried forward into the shellfire, saying she was going to find her. We saw her go through one space literally strewn with exploding shells. Then, through the smoke and flames, we saw her blown to fragments."

Prominent Musician Killed. "We also lost Boris. He used to be a musician with the Romanoff concert organization. She was killed by machinegun fire. Petrograd has not yet seen the full casualty list of the Legion of Death. None has been published. From what the girls say, however, it appears that at least a dozen big shells struck square in their midst, killing perhaps 12 girls and wounding twice as many more.

Five of the German prisoners the girls captured were women, wearing German soldiers' uniforms. The number of women in all armies on the eastern front is believed to be growing steadily. Mrs. Pankhurst, the British suffragist, thinks it only natural that this should occur. "The Russian women," she said today, "are stepping into the breach, as women always do when men need them."

New Company Marches On. "Russia's women are fighting the menace to what remains of civilization," declared Professor Ross of the University of Wisconsin. "As returned from the hospital where I saw the paralyzed girls I met a new company of women marching bravely through the street. They were ready for the firing line, ready to give their lives in battle and with their little ration of cyanide ready to take their own lives to avoid what they fear is worse than death at the hands of the enemy."

FIGURES AND SCENE IN MOUNT HOOD ACCIDENT



Above at left—Hans Fuhrer, Swiss guide, as he was often seen climbing peak. Below—Elijah Coalman, who rescued Fuhrer after sensational slide from peak. At right—Hogback where accident occurred.

CHICAGO STRIKE OF SWITCHMEN ENDS SUDDENLY

(Continued From Page One)

those present, however, said that Murdock "got it" to use their own expression.

Settlement Is Authorized. After Murdock's departure, the brotherhood representatives again met with the general managers' committee and announced that they were authorized to make a settlement. Murdock simply announced that the strike had been settled, but declined to give any terms. He said that he had sent out committees at once to notify the strikers and that they would all be at work before 9 o'clock.

The railroad managers issued a supplemental statement saying that the strike had been settled through the intervention of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, Engineers and Firemen and Engineers. The managers said that the affiliated brotherhoods had ruled that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was in the wrong in ordering the strike, "which had as its main object ousting the Switchmen of North America in Chicago yards."

Strike Ended Fifty Hours. The strike was settled approximately 50 hours after it had been called and in that time had tied up about 50 per cent of the transcontinental freight traffic of the United States. It was said that the intervention of the three brotherhoods was largely caused by the attitude of the federal government that stopping of railway supplies would be promptly followed by federal intervention in some form.

The arrival of 50 strikebreakers from St. Louis on a special train Sunday morning was marked by the entire absence of violence.

A joint statement issued said: "The following joint statement was issued by the conference of managers and the committee of seven grand officers representing the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen:

Men to Return to Positions. "First, the men to be returned to their positions at once, without prejudice or loss of seniority."

"Second, the questions at issue were disposed of as follows:

(A)—Meals to be settled by the commission of eight at New York.

(B)—Appointment of yardmasters, reinstatement and employment of new men to be settled by a board consisting of Messrs. L. E. Sheppard, chairman; William Clark, M. W. Cadie, H. E. Willis, L. J. Griffin, Arthur J. Owell and S. A. Boone, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the managers' conference committee, representing the railroads.

Conference to Be Resumed. "It is agreed that the matters at issue are to be settled without the adoption of a close shop rule, nor any rule that might fairly be considered as equivalent to such."

The conference between the managers and the trainmen will be resumed tomorrow.

The question of "meals" is a by-product of the Adamson law. Before this law went into effect, the switchmen received pay for their hour's "nooning." The Adamson law gave them eight hours work with 11 hours pay, but cut off the pay for their noon hour. The strikers wanted this privilege restored.

Red Cross Hospital In Paris Is Bombed

Washington, July 30.—(I. N. S.)—Officials of the French embassy were amazed Sunday night when they received official reports of a second raid on Paris, resulting in the bombing of a Red Cross hospital and the death of four persons, including two physicians. It is believed the two raids, carried out in such quick succession, indicate a plan on the part of Germany to direct her aerial war against Paris instead of London.

HANS FUHRER, GUIDE ON HOOD, BADLY CUT IN FALL ON ICE AXE

Coasting Party Meets Accident at Dangerous Point; Coalman Hurries to Rescue

Glissading down the "hog back" near the summit of Mount Hood Sunday afternoon, Hans Fuhrer, Swiss guide, was injured, and was seriously injured when he fell on his ice axe and the shank of the blade penetrated his abdomen.

Fuhrer is now at St. Vincent's hospital, where his condition this morning was reported to be favorable for recovery, although several days must elapse before it can be told whether or not a condition of general peritonitis may result.

Coalman Hurries to Rescue. Elijah Coalman, forest service lookout, who resides on the summit of the mountain during the summer months, added further to his long line of achievements on Mount Hood by making a record descent to where Fuhrer was injured, administering first aid, and then dragging him over the snow to the timber line.

The dangerous practice of sliding "en masse" on steep snow inclines was the cause of the accident. Fuhrer had piloted a party of Portland and Seattle people to the summit. On descending, after leaving the anchor ropes over the steep snow field just below the summit, members of the party began making the usual slide down the "hog back." This is a vast snow wedge, the sides of which slope like the steep roof of a church.

Falls Onto Sharp Frong. Instead of sliding one at a time, a group of several persons sat behind Fuhrer, bedded fashion, and pushed off. As usually occurs with amateurs in glissading, a grand spill occurred, and the crowd landed at the bottom in a great mass.

A woman seated behind Fuhrer was one of the first to lose control of herself, and she is said to have caught her foot in the mountain ax that Fuhrer was using for steering purposes. The instrument twisted in the snow. Fuhrer was thrown forward and fell across the sharply pointed edge, where his body nearly the full depth of seven inches, the teeth on the under side of the blade sawing a jagged wound as it drove in.

Bride Witnesses Rescue. Fuhrer's bride of three months, who lives with him at Government Camp hotel, watching with the big telescope from the hotel veranda, saw the party leave the summit. Twenty minutes later she saw three men run from behind Crater Rock and begin waving their coats and hats toward the summit, to attract Coalman's attention.

A couple of minutes later, she saw Coalman leave the summit. Coalman took a great chance and slid free from the ropes to the big crevasse, a thousand feet below, then ran over and slid down to where Fuhrer lay in the snow. First aid measures were taken. Coalman then hurried back to the summit, and by telephone notified L. F. Pridmore, at the hotel, of the guide's plight.

Fast Run Made to Hospital. Pridmore at once started for timber line with pack horses. Coalman, taking a huge pack and some ropes, laid the accident victim across it, and hauled the improvised sledge to timber line, making the trip in about an hour. Fuhrer was then placed on a horse and Pridmore held him in position when Coalman led the horse through the timber to the hotel.

A runner had gone on before and one of the big Mount Hood auto stages was waiting. Fuhrer was quickly placed on a cot, and the run of 14 miles over rough mountain road to St. Vincent's hospital was made in four hours. An operation was performed at the hospital late last night by Dr. Frank Wood. Mrs. Fuhrer went to timber line to meet her husband, and accompanied him to Portland. After taking Fuhrer to the hotel, Coalman returned to the summit last night.

Learned Mountain Climbing in Alps. Fuhrer is 29 years old. He came to the United States something over three years ago from Switzerland and at once began working on Mount Hood. He had been trained in the science of mountaineering since boyhood in Switzerland, and received first class guide's papers in his country. He has taken hundreds of people to the summit and has made the climb probably a hundred times or more. No popular mountaineering school ever worked on Mount Hood, and the accident caused regret to a great many of his friends.

GENERAL OTIS DIES SUDDENLY; NOTED AS L. A. TIMES PUBLISHER

(Continued From Page One)

1837, the son of Stephen and Sarah (Dyar) Otis. His parents were pioneer citizens of Ohio, his father having settled on the Ohio company's purchase near Marietta in 1800 at the age of 18, and his mother, who was a native of Nova Scotia, emigrated with her parents from Boston in the century, settling in the Muskingum valley.

Young Otis grew up on his father's farm, and during the winters attended the common schools of his district until he had reached his fourteenth year. Then he learned the printing trade. He spent a term of less than six months at the academy at Lowell, Ohio, in the winter of 1854-55, and afterward graduated from Granger Commercial college, Columbus, Ohio.

Served in Civil War. On June 25, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteers and advanced rapidly. November 12, 1862, he became second lieutenant; was made first lieutenant May 30, 1863, and captain July 1, 1864, on which date he was transferred to the Twenty-third Ohio Veteran volunteers, of which Rutherford B. Hayes was colonel and William McKinley a major. He took part in many actions with the army of West Virginia, the army of the Potomac and the Army of the Shenandoah, and was wounded at Antietam and Kernstown. In the winter of 1864-1865 he was assigned, as the senior captain, to the command of his regiment at Cumberland, Md., and he spent the Shenandoah valley to Harrisonburg, where he was promoted marshal up to the close of the war, when he was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel for gallantry and meritorious services during the war, and honorably discharged August 1, 1865.

After his return from the war Colonel Otis became the owner of a small newspaper and printing plant in Marietta, Ohio. In 1869 and 1870 he was foreman of the government printing office at Washington and in the following year he was appointed chief of a division in the United States patent office, which position he held until 1876, when he became editor and publisher of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press. In 1879 he was appointed principal United States treasury agent in charge of the seal

FIGURES AND SCENE IN MOUNT HOOD ACCIDENT

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RUSSIAN CONFERENCE TOMORROW EXPECTED TO BRING FULL UNITY

Coalition Cabinet Regarded as Certain; News From the Front More Reassuring.

Petrograd, July 30.—(U. P.)—Russia's government will take counsel tomorrow with the Russian people on the crisis at home and at the front. Out of these deliberations may be expected to come more unity in complete stamping out of traitors and in granting dictatorial powers to government heads.

Tomorrow's conference at Moscow is between the provisional ministry and representatives of two great assemblies who come nearest to representing the voice of the people in Russian affairs. They are the workmen and soldiers' and peasants' congresses. Both are volunteer elective bodies of men chosen by the plain people.

A coalition cabinet is regarded as certain to result from the meeting. Re-entry of the cadet has been forecast and there was complete adjustment of the ministerial power. Premier Kerensky was today reported as ready to turn over the posts of army chief and navy head to two army and navy officers.

Today's news from the front indicated considerable improvement in the morale of the soldiers—even of those most likely to be affected by the disgraceful retreat of the Eleventh army. A straightening out of the Russian line to offset the wedge driven into the front around Tarnopol and relieve the dangerous situation there is under way.

Ahead of Time. From the New York Times. "That man Wise is way ahead of his time."

"What's he doing now?" "He's working out a code of traffic ordinances for aeroplane drivers."

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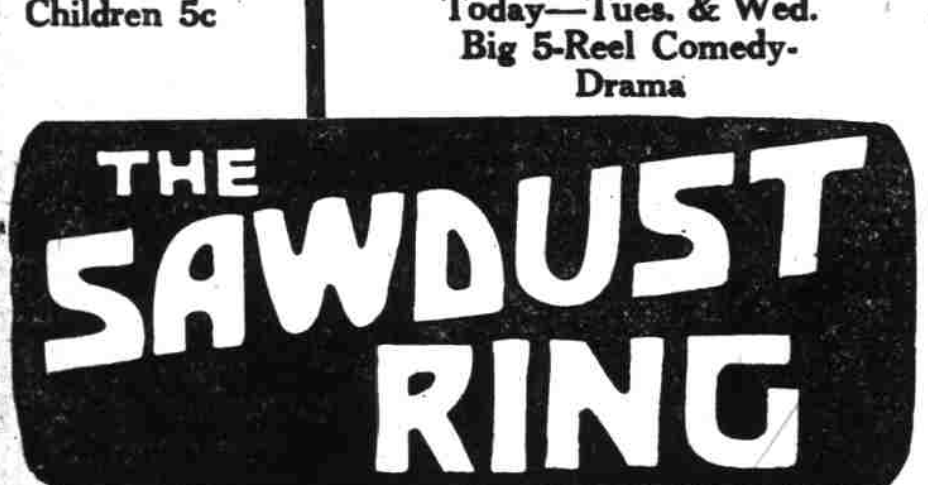
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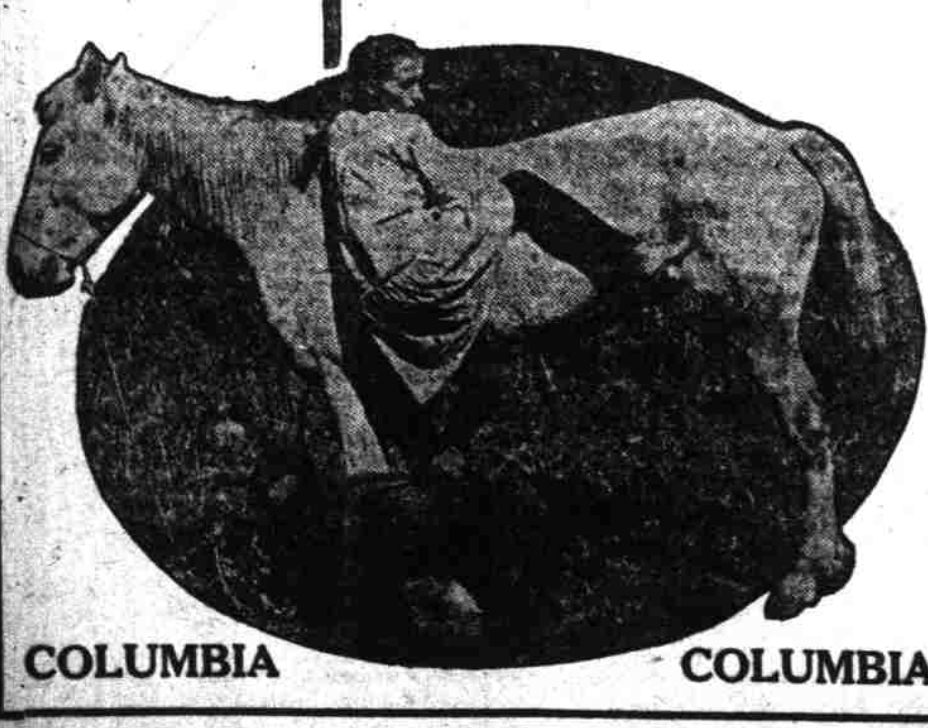
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