

Russia in the War During Past Year

By WM. PHILIP SIMMS

(United States Staff Correspondent)

Note: Mr. Simms spent most of the year in Russia. This review, written after his return to Paris, is based upon his study of conditions while in Russia and upon information from his Russian news sources subsequent to his departure.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Whatever Russia may do in the future, 1916 will be set down as one of the greatest years in her history. No period in all her national development has been more significant, not even the 'Sixties which marked the liberation of the Serfs.

During 1916 the Russian people, the Common people, seem to have found themselves and their place in the Empire. Their position may not as yet be very clearly defined but the future, Russian students believe, will look after that.

Russia, in the last year, has accomplished much. She recovered from the blow Germany dealt her in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia. She completed building a brand new army in the field. She called to the colors another army, twice as big, which she holds in readiness for any emergency which the war may cause. She sent troops to France and to Salonika, via Siberia and Vladivostok and another army she sent to help Rumania when that country joined up with the Allies.

In the meantime she resumed the offensive in Galicia and completely disrupted the Austrian armies there, taking well over half million prisoners. And in Asia Minor she waged a powerful campaign against the Turks beyond the Caucasus.

These are tremendous accomplishments when one remembers what Russia was up against in 1915, when she had, during her great retreat, but one shell a day, per battery, to fire against the advancing Germans.

The Minister of War judged responsible for the bulk of the Army's misfortunes, M. Soukoomlinoff, was arrested in the spring of 1915 and placed in the Peter and Paul prison on an island in the Neva.

This was the last year of "No Vodka." The Imperial decree abolishing vodka came, it is true, in the fall of 1914, but 1915 was a true trial year, that year, was getting over her jag, so to speak, and it was only in 1916 that a steady, sober Russia got a chance to show what she could do.

Savings bank accounts went up by leaps and bounds. Peasants, constituting 80 per cent of the country's population of 170,000,000 were never so well off in their lives. They were better fed, better clothed, put in on an average double the number of working hours a day, and sickness was reduced to an incredible degree. One hospital the correspondent knows of had 1,500 beds. Prior to 1915 it was overflowing all the time having some 2,000 patients in care for as best it could.

1,500 beds have been sent to a military hospital because there are never more than 100 patients to care for.

This year saw the formation of a Central Committee to co-ordinate the work of all-Russian Zemstvo Union and the All-Russian Municipality Union, two organizations composed of Russian plain people banded together to help the Empire run the war.

Through this Committee every man woman and child was brought more or less directly into touch with the war and perhaps it has done more to make the war a "popular" war than any other movement. The Zemstvo Union, above all, is a people's concern and the Zemstvos have instructed the peasants and Common People generally throughout Russia as to what the war means to them and the importance of carrying it on to a successful finish.

Each state in the United States is divided into counties. If each county had a board composed partly of farmers, partly of village merchants or other property-holders there and partly of landowners, this board would correspond to the Russian Zemstvo board which is charged with road-building, schools and hospitals of its district. It is easy to see the influence of a Zemstvo board on the rural population.

The Municipality Union is doing in the cities what the Union of all the Zemstvos is doing in the country. These two peoples' associations during 1916 have made millions of garments

for soldiers, enlisting the services of women all over the land, fed tens of thousands of refugees from the invaded districts, equipped and operated hundreds of hospitals, furnishing the necessary supplies themselves; established tea and coffee rooms for the free distribution of these beverages; aided the government to feed the soldiers at the front; furnished laborers in many instances to dig trenches, build bridges, pontoons, etc.; and, in a general way, they have solidified the Russian Empire by having the people work with the soldiers for the common cause.

This work was begun early in the war. In 1916 it made such headway that no man can dispute its magnitude today nor its probable influence on the Russia of the future.

Similar to the Zemstvo and municipality unions in that it is an organization growing out of public spirit, is the committee which during 1916 mobilized the small industries of Russia to help the army with munition. There are several large munition factories in Russia which deal direct with the war department, but there are hundreds of little foundries, machine shops, mills and works of all sorts too small to do business of this sort alone. The committee grouped all these, put specialists in charge of district groups, and had them fill orders for the government. The little shops are paid for whatever they supply the army.

Russian's own output of munitions more than quadrupled during 1916 through these and other expedients. The little concerns could not make the great siege guns, of course, but they could and do make trench mortars, hand grenades, cannons, cannon wheels, hatchets, spades, the smaller shells and what not.

Furthermore, they have built taneries for taking care of enormous quantities of Russian hides; built or enlarged factories for making the necessary tanning chemicals; built new boot and shoe factories and enlarged old ones to make footwear for the troops; established enormous repairing plants to redeem leaky and worn army boots. They employ scores of thousands of poor people, mostly women, thus giving material aid in time of need. Schools for mechanics, chauffeurs and other specialists are maintained to supply the army with experts, and automobile shops are operated by the committee all along the front.

On the sea 1916 failed to bring to Russia any great victories. But also it brought no defeats. Beyond one mysterious fight in a fog in the Baltic during which two German ships of medium tonnage and several destroyers were reported sunk; a dash into the Gulf of Finland against coast towns there, costing the Germans another three or four old destroyers; naval aid to the Russian armies at Riga and at Trebizond in Asia Minor, not much more is known of Russia's maritime activities.

Diplomatically two important events were registered during the year just closing. Both directly affect the United States. One was the conclusion of a treaty between Russia and Japan, binding these two countries together on all questions concerning the Far East; the second was Russia's refusal to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States replacing the one abrogated during President Taft's administration. Her refusal was not official, but refusal it was, nevertheless, her excuse being the undesirability of entering into commercial agreements with neutral nations until after the war, or at least until the allied trade agreement can be more definitely defined.

On the other hand, a project was broached for direct telegraphic communication between Russia and the United States, either by cable or wireless. Also permission has been given for the establishment of an American bank in Petrograd.

A decree prohibiting the importation of luxuries was promulgated during the year, three meatless days a

Jilted Over 'Phone by Lover Aged 78



HONORA M. O'BRIEN

Honora May O'Brien, a handsome young woman of New York, was engaged to be married to John B. Manning, a broker, aged 78, worth something like \$15,000,000. Arrangements had been made with Cardinal Farley to perform the ceremony. But the day before the aged suitor telephoned he could not go through with the marriage. His children had convinced him, Miss O'Brien said, he should not wed.

RABBIT SKINS CAN BE SOLD

CONGRESSMAN SINNOTT OF THIS DISTRICT GETS LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS FURRIERS, ASKING HOW TO GET SKINS

The following on a market for skins of Eastern Oregon jackrabbits is taken from the Oregon Journal of December 23, and was printed under a Washington, D. C., date line:

Can jackrabbits be done to death on the wide ranges of Eastern Oregon and their skins cured and laid down at St. Louis, Mo., at a profit at a price of 15 to 18 cents?

This is the question presented by the letter of Funsten Bros. & Co. of St. Louis, received by Congressman Sinnott, whose fame as the wearer of a jackrabbit hat has extended far from Washington. This firm, claiming to be the largest handler of fur in the United States, says it wants to communicate with those who can furnish rabbit skins. The letter says in part:

"There is no trouble about finding a market for the skins. The trouble is in getting the people to collect the skins in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. We know of rabbit skins going to waste all over this country. We have sent out communications to the dealers in the various cities, and are trying to get them interested in collecting rabbit skins from the butchers. We are now working with the department of agriculture, through E. W. Nelson, chief of the biological survey, and Dr. Fisher of the same bureau, to find means of getting these skins in quantities.

"We are pleased to note your interest in the matter, and your enterprise in trying to assist the constituents in your district. If you can offer any suggestions so that we may get closer to the producers of the skins, we shall appreciate it."

Surety bonds while you wait. See Chilcote. 20

week proclaimed, and other economic war measures put into force.

But so far as Russia is concerned the real participation in the war by the common people was the big event. Through this participation the people are beginning to find themselves. The formation of a peasant's party in the duma is significant of the new trend in Russia which made itself particularly manifest during the year now at its close. The subtle internal change in the empire will make 1916 remembered when victories in the field shall have been forgotten.

Billy Sunday to Make War on Wicked Gotham

By GEORGE MARTIN

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Powerful forces, both sinister and benign, are lining up here today for the case of Billy Sunday versus Broadway, Wall Street, Bohemia, et al, which goes to trial April 1st.

What sort of reception Sunday and his old-time shouting Methodist camp meeting style will get in the world's gayest, richest, wickedest, most material city, is the subject of much speculation among the residents. He will be the biggest attraction the Old Town has seen for years, and it is predicted that great mobs will literally fight to get near his giant tabernacle. It will be a battle royal; and preparations are being made accordingly. Billy and Broadway have been sparring for position for several years; and now at last the evangelist is coming to fight the devil in his own home town.

Broadway, as Broadway, seems to have paid little heed to Sunday's plans. But scratch the surface and you find that what Cyclone Davis calls "The Boys of Boogie and Boodle" are not asleep. The belligerent Billy, though busy with Boston, is watching carefully every move in his preliminary campaign here. Already a small army of Sundayites are organizing the Big Town. On January 14th a brigade of the evangelist's most remarkable trail blazers from every city he has invaded, will march on the metropolis and take it by storm. This is one of the many preliminaries calculated to create atmosphere for Billy's coming.

"Billy Sunday, Incorporated," with John D. Rockefeller Jr. as one of the principal stockholders, is officially in existence in New York city. Plans for the erection of the mammoth tabernacle, the great pine and sawdust temple for the spiritually unwashed, are well under way. Soon it will rear its rough hewn dome above the Upper Manhattan hinterland of that Great and Gay White Way, whose gleaming searchlights ever beckon the pleasure-lover from the far four corners of the earth.

Committeemen and women have divided the city into sections and the population into classes for organization on a house and man to man basis. Mrs. William Asher, for instance, has charge of all work among New York scrub-women, domestics, factory girls and hospital nurses.

No one has been neglected. Bible meetings and song services will be held daily on the New York curb, and at the portals of the New York stock exchange. Wall street will be combed for the spiritually unwashed. That work is even now under way.

Unquestionably, Sunday faces the chance of a lifetime in New York. Here will be Broadway, Citadel of Champagne and home of the Sinful Supper; Wall street, whose hall mark is Midas shearing a lamb; Bohemia, with its loose leaf ledger weddings, its lavender souls and sun god cults; the slums, steeped in squalor and degradation, from which uptown respectability distills pure gold; the home of the gunman with his regular scale of murder prices, and of the painted lady who drives her limousine and reckons her income in six figures. All these and more are here for Sunday to deal with.

Homer Rodeheaver, Sunday's choir

OUCH! BACKACHE! RUB LUMBAGO OR STIFFNESS AWAY

RUB PAIN FROM BACK WITH SMALL TRIAL BOTTLE OF OLD, PENETRATING "ST. JACOB'S OIL"

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right on your aching neck, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness and stiffness is gone.

I don't stay satisfied: This soothing, penetrating oil is to be used out, in, in. It takes the pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, and absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica, backache or rheumatism so promptly. It never disappoints!—Ad.

director, expects to organize a double choir of 5,000 to 10,000 voices. George G. Dowie will lead the prize trail hiders from Philadelphia and elsewhere, some of them having been covered seven years ago. These will be used to prove Sunday's conversions are not "flash in the pan" work.

Nothing is being left undone to pave the way for Sunday's triumphant advance upon New York; nor, on the other hand, is anything left undone to circumvent his efforts.

TWO BOYS TO GO TO WEST POINT

REPRESENTATIVE SINNOTT HAS AT HIS DISPOSAL TWO APPOINTMENTS FROM THIS DISTRICT TO MILITARY ACADEMY

Congressman Nick Sinnott has at his disposal appointment of two cadets to the United States military academy at West Point. He has decided to fill both of these on the basis of a district wide competitive examination. This will afford to the boys of Eastern Oregon the best opportunity ever presented to them to enter West Point.

In order to make this opportunity as full and free as possible, the congressman has arranged to have the examinations held under the charge of the United States civil service commission simultaneously in the following eight cities:

Klamath Falls, Ontario, Baker, Pendleton, Lakeview, Bend, LaGrande, The Dalles, on February 1, 1917. This is the latest feasible date before the official examination at Vancouver barracks March 20, 1917.

Every eligible boy desiring to take the examination should report to the local civil service secretary at the post-office in the above cities at 9 o'clock a. m., February 1st; and also if possible inform Congressman Sinnott at Washington that he intends to enter the competition.

The two candidates who receive the highest grades in this competitive examination will be designated by Congressman Sinnott as principals; the next two as first alternates, and those ranking fifth and sixth in percentage will be designated as second alternates.

Any young man is eligible to enter the competition who is now and has

been since December 1, 1916, an actual resident of the Second Congressional district in Oregon, provided that on June 14, 1917, the date of entrance to the academy, he is not under 17 nor over 22 years of age.

The examination, which will be the same in every city, will be written in form, and will embrace the following subjects: Algebra, English composition and English literature, geography, plane geometry, history, and English grammar.

Usually there is but one vacancy at a time for each district at West Point. The increase in number of cadets making two at this time furnishing to the boys of Eastern Oregon the best opportunity to get in the academy ever offered to them, with several weeks in which to prepare. Anyone thinking of entering the contest can get full information about the military academy and sample questions by writing to Congressman N. J. Sinnott, House of Representatives, Washington.

Fire insurance in leading companies. See Chilcote. 20

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And address and we will send you our big calendar and weather chart for 1917 ABSOLUTELY FREE. It is the best one ever issued and has a map of the United States on the back.

Underwood's Pharmacy

KLAMATH FALLS OREGON

WHERE PARTICULAR PEOPLE BUY THEIR DRUGS

DRINK HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST EVERY MORNING

Hopes every man and woman here will adopt this splendid health habit.

Says a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it washes poisons from system, and makes one feel clean, sweet and fresh.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, despondent, worried; some days head-achy, dull and unstrung; some days really incapacitated by illness.

If we all would practice the drinking of phosphated hot water before breakfast, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-sick, anaemic-looking souls with pasty, muddy complexions we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-cheeked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not rid itself each day of all the waste it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms ptomaine-like poisons in the bowels which are absorbed into the blood.

Just as necessary as it is to clean the ashes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and hot, so we must each morning clear the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, are advised to drink each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of washing out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Millions of people who had their turn at constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, sick headaches, rheumatism, lumbago, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning-inside bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to anyone its cleansing sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.

Use Black Silk Stove Polish

"A Shine in Every Drop"

Get a can today from your hardware or grocery dealer.