

HOW RUSSIAN PRISONERS ARE MADE SUBJECTS OF MOST AWFUL TORTURES BY RUSSIAN POLICE

Beaten With Wire Whips and Rubber Clubs, Their Hair Pulled Out and Flesh Torn With Spurs—Wounds "Massaged" With The Butt End of Whips—Forced to Sign Bogus Confessions, Then Taken Out and Shot.

New York, Nov. 13.—The efforts of the Russian Government to secure possession of Jan Joffe Poren, the Lettish revolutionist who has been confined in the Tombs since last January, have been means of bringing to the surface some official reports of tortures inflicted upon political prisoners and suspects in the realms of Nicholas. It is doubtful if more exquisite cruelties were ever conceived than those which are recorded, with great circumstantiality, in the official reports submitted by the committee appointed by the Second Russian Duma to investigate the tortures inflicted upon prisoners by the Czar's officials in the Baltic provinces during the civil war which began in 1905.

Despite the fact that United States Commissioner Shields, has ordered Poren to be extradited, another chance is to be given him to prove that he is a soldier and not a criminal, and that he burned buildings and shot people in the prosecution of a righteous warfare and not as a brigand and desperado. The local Russians who have aided him insist that he will be killed if he is taken back, and that, furthermore, if he should be extradited, it will establish a precedent that will place in jeopardy at least two thousand and other political refugees in this country.

Elaborate documentary evidence to show the state of affairs in Russia was prepared by Attorney Simon Pollock, of counsel for Poren and others who formed the Douren Relief Conference. And it was in the course of the compilation of this evidence that Attorney Pollock secured, among other things, excerpts from the "Stenographic report—Imperial Douma Session II, of the Twenty-fifth Meeting Tuesday, April 10, 1907. Containing Details of the Tortures in the Baltic Provinces." Here are some of the extracts:

"Tortures at the examinations of persons suspected of connection with the so-called militia, or fighting organizations, were practised in the Riga detective division headquarters, where a special commission was formed for that purpose, to which were appointed assistant chief of the detective division Schwabe, Assistant Police Captain Alexandrovsky, Gregus, Sabetzky, Davys and other policemen and detectives.

Among the many who were tortured were Lapsa, Paegle, Karison, Stradzin, Grundman and eight-year-old Anna Poren, daughter of the man who is here fighting extradition.

"Every newly arrested person suspected of connection with more serious cases was first subjected to an examination, usually at 8 o'clock in the evening. The examination was attended by threats, the person examined being struck on his face, stomach and other parts of the body. Fists, heels and rubber clubs were made use of. If the person who was beaten did not confess the crime he was charged with, then in twenty or thirty minutes he was given a rest until the real examination. The real examination would begin about midnight. It was conducted on the second story, in a room facing the court yard. The examination would begin with fist blows, they would then proceed to rubber clubs, butt ends of rifles, etc. The person who was beaten would be gagged with a wet rag and beaten on his head, on the muscles of his legs and arms, and when even that had no effect, they would throw the prisoner on the floor and subject him to still more cruel tortures.

"In the nights of January, 1906, the eighteen-year-old Lasa, from whom no confession could be obtained, was thrown on the floor, one of the assistant police captains jumped with his feet on the boy's chest and the ribs were broken. Stradzin, after being thrown on the floor, was beaten on his calves. The examination of the accused person was repeated until the prisoner, whether innocent or guilty, would acknowledge himself guilty of all crimes charged against him.

"On March 14, Ernst Birzink, Jan Repvitz and Ans Strup for eight days were subjected to the most exquisite tortures under the immediate direction of Gregus, Mikheyev and Thatchov. Their nails were torn out, their hair was pulled out, they were beaten and their bones were broken.

"There are portions of this report that cannot be printed, so horrible are the cruelties that are circumstantially described. The rubber club and the 'wire switch' were used in most of these tortures.

"August Druska," says the report, "arrested March 10, 1906, was tortured two nights in succession, Kukas (an official) and his assistants taking part, until they succeeded in obtaining a confession." On the ground of the confession obtained in that way and another confession from another person obtained in the same way, Druska was indicted before a court-martial and sentenced to death of March 26, 1906, notwithstanding the testimony of witnesses at the trial proving Druska's alibi.

"On Aug. 18 was arrested at the City of Windau, Edward Zinoyin, sixteen years old, a pupil of the fifth grade of the Windau Scientific School, for delivering to another a copy of the 'Vysing Appeal.' Zinoyin was forwarded to the City of Riga, allegedly for identification. On Oct. 22, at 4 o'clock in the morning, he was led upstairs for examination. The first question asked of him was: 'Do you know what you are sent here for?' He answered: 'I think for identification.' 'Not for identification, but for torture,' was the reply. They threw him on a bench, stripped him, and six men proceeded to strike him with whips, among other things with the so-called 'Maria Ironova,' a wire whip covered with leather. They beat him on his head, on his arms, his back until finally his body turned into one open wound.

"D. Riga, arrested March 18, 1906, was

after a five months' detention, forwarded to the detective division for 'examination.' They first administered to him forty blows and paused, after that again as many; then after a small pause they resumed the beating. They covered his bare back with a wet rag and proceeded for the fourth time to beat him. They threw a noose around his neck, threatening to hang him, and thereafter they resumed the torture until Riga became unconscious. They demanded of Riga a confession of having killed some police captain at the Province of Mohiley. The next day it was shown that he could not have participated in the murder and he was sent back to the Central Prison.

"But in September he was again caused to the detective division; this time he was charged of complicity with Belenzov in the robbery of the Moscow Merchants' Bank. Five nights Riga held out, but on the sixth day he could stand it no more and signed the minutes of the inquest, prepared in advance by Gregus. In those minutes, among other things, was stated that Riga's brother had also participated in the robbery and fled with 15,000 rubles to America. Upon information received by the police thereafter it appeared that Riga's brother had left for America previous to the robbery of the Moscow bank."

In November, 1906, it became the fashion to "extinguish cigarettes" upon the bare bodies of prisoners. In one case—that of Ferdinand Grenning, two policemen put a board across the body of the unfortunate, and played "cigarette-tooter" until they broke his spine.

A case is related in which a prisoner named Beckman and another of the name of Ost were "tortured to the tune of a hand-organ while the policemen were getting themselves drunk."

On one occasion, according to the report, a prisoner named Dreiman, from whom the authorities sought to obtain a confession,

ANGRY ITALIAN CREATED A SCENE IN CHIPMAN COURT

Francesco Dianatti's Fondness For Using a Knife Got the Better of Him—Committed for Trial on Stabbing Charge

Chipman, Nov. 13.—Francesco Dianatti, the Italian charged with stabbing Bence Cardamoni with a knife at one of the G. T. P. construction camps last Sunday was brought from Gagetown for examination before Commissioner Farris here today and was committed for trial at the Queens county circuit court.

Some excitement was caused during the proceedings by an attempt by the prisoner just before the afternoon adjournment to seize an open clasp knife which was lying near him on a table. What his intention was is not known but he appeared angry at some of the evidence. He was quietly handcuffed and made no further attempt at violence.

The evidence of the five witnesses examined, one of whom was Cardamoni, who is recovering, did not differ from the account of the affair which has already appeared in The Telegraph. John B. Dunn, clerk of the peace for Queens county, and W. B. Farris, appeared for the prosecution and H. H. Pickett represented the prisoner. It is probable, as the circuit court will not meet until May 1909, that Dianatti will elect to be tried under the special trial act.

Cardamoni, the man who was stabbed, was well enough to attend the court and was first called to give evidence. He related the incidents which led up to the attack Dianatti, he said, was cooking his breakfast on the stove while he was making his bed and as he kept passing between him and a lamp he (witness) moved the lamp nearer his bed. The lamp was his own property. The accused seized the lamp and put it in its old position.

The witness brought his knife again and told Dianatti he wanted the lamp all the time. High words followed and witness claimed Dianatti struck him with his fist in the back. They subsequently had a fight with their fists during which the witness said he knocked Dianatti down. Both men were covered with blood from a cut on Dianatti's lip and witness went outside to wash. There were about ten other occupants in the big room and they made fun of Dianatti. He became angry and running out stabbed witness in the back.

Mick Pickett asked Cardamoni if he had bitten Dianatti on the cheek with his teeth. Cardamoni said he had not. That he was not a dog. The prisoner showed angry at this remark and said the other was lying.

Dr. J. Lang, the G. T. P. doctor, who attended Cardamoni, described the cut as about six inches from the spine and in line with the lower ribs. He expressed the opinion that the man would be fully recovered in another two weeks. Dr. Lang also told of seeing the accused in his office 10 o'clock Sunday morning when he returned from the camp. He found a deep, ragged cut on his upper lip which did not appear to have been made by a sharp instrument.

The prisoner again showed some excitement. He was standing without his handcuffs near the table and as the court was about to adjourn he made a quick knife lunge and caught at an open clasp knife lying near him. Constable Belyea seized him before he could make another move and charged the handcuffs on him. He made no further attempt and went quietly to his supper.

Abner M. Belyea, constable on the G. T. P., testified to the arrest of the prisoner in Dr. Lang's office. The prisoner, he said, told him that he did not use a knife but an old file.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Pickett did not call any witnesses for the defense. Commissioner Farris committed the prisoner for trial on the charge of cutting Cardamoni with a knife with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Dianatti will be taken back to Gagetown tomorrow.

The Poultry Association, at a meeting to be held in Berryman's Hall on Monday evening, will make further arrangements for the poultry show to be held in January. Several new members will be elected.

was first beaten until his body was a mass of wounds. Then "sail was thrown upon the wounds of Dreiman and rubbed in." Minutes of a revolutionary meeting were placed before him and, rather than endure further torture, he signed them. Then he and a number of his companions "were taken out and shot."

Jacob Zarenko, arrested Oct. 27, "was undressed and beaten with a wire club. They pulled his hair, beard and mustache. They extinguished cigarettes on his body. Yonina (one of the inquisitors) trampled upon him with his feet and squeezed out one of his eyes. The tortures of Zarenko continued for a week. No confessions were wrung from him and he was shot without trial."

"On Dec. 12, in the city of Riga, a woman was arrested and was sent to Oger. Here Yonin, with four guards, tortured her, beat her with whips and wire clubs. The beaten and wounded parts of her body they rubbed with cloth and squeezed with their hands. The tortures continued for three nights. They threatened to cut off her nose with saws, struck her on the teeth and knees and gave her no food. Several times she became unconscious and what violence was done to her at that time is unknown. She was released in the absence of evidence after three weeks.

"With particular cruelty did they torture Edwin Birin. He was sent, together with Arnold Martenson, to Lennvarden. Yonin appeared there, and the tortures began with the assistance of the dragons. After throwing Birin on the ground they beat him with whips and then rubbed the wounded places with the handles of the whips, or as Yonin put it, they administered massage. The same was done several days in succession to Martenson and three peasant prisoners. They trampled them on the feet and knees and with their spurs flesh from their calves so that blood was streaming from their shoes.

"At the same place were brought the peasants Vilp and Urgens from Ikral, Fritz, Stiger, Lepin and Breslin from Pridrichshof, and were subjected to like tortures. They beat the eight-year-old Anna Poren, daughter of her she should tell the whereabouts of her father.

"Feb. 8, 1907, Junior Assistant Wolfman of the Goldingen district arrested the peasant, Krist Salin, of Shrudun volost, at his homestead. He was sent to the house of arrest of the district, Yed. Brudich, which is located on the latter's manor, Kurman. They demanded of Salin he should testify against another sister. The prisoner refused to testify.

"There are but a few of the many cases reported by the Douma's committee of investigation.

KILLED WHILE DUCK HUNTING

Norman Elliott Killed by the Discharge of His Gun.

Digby, Nov. 13.—A fatal gunning accident occurred at Tiverton, Long Island, yesterday afternoon. Norman Elliott, aged about 20, was standing on a rock waiting for a chance to get a shot at some ducks when he, in some way, slipped, striking the hammer of the gun, discharging its entire contents. He lost his life just below the heart. Notwithstanding that medical aid was secured at once, he passed away at 12 o'clock last night.

Elliott was very popular in his native village and was a sober and industrious boat fisherman. He leaves a wife, four brothers and three sisters. The funeral will be held from his late home Sunday afternoon, with interment in Tiverton, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Saunders, pastor of the Freeport Baptist church.

NEEDED IT IN HIS BUSINESS.

"That man tinkering at that automobile was a poor man only a couple of years ago, now he's a successful business man. He's a good pusher."

"Well, he needs to be a great pusher if he expects to get that auto back home."—Town and Country.

Weak, Nervous Women

Their Sad Story Would Fill a Book of Countless Pages

Ever since the world began woman has borne more than her share of suffering. Yet she seldom complains. But, because she has suffered in the past is no reason why she should forever be dragged down by misery and sleeplessness.

There are periods in the life of every woman when she should exercise great care in the protection of her health. There are times when the slightest cold will bring on troubles that shock the nervous system, weaken the frame and invite disease.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED.

There is a remedy, one that will lift that awful burden and remove theills from which women suffer. The name of this remedy is Ferrozone, which today is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the American continent. New hope has been brought into the life of many a doleful woman, and a new era of health has dawned for thousands who have tried and proved the merit of Ferrozone.

GET BACK STRENGTH AND VIGOR.

Ferrozone is a remedy that acts directly on all the organs and insures functional activity upon which health so largely depends.

Among the troubles that are relieved and cured by Ferrozone, are suppressed, painful or irregular menstruation, leucorrhoea (whites), bearing-down pains, womb and ovarian weaknesses and uterine displacements.

FERROZONE MAKES STRONG WOMEN.

Your days of weakness and headache, your hours of nervousness and despondency will all depart. Life will hold for you many new joys as it does for every one that uses Ferrozone regularly.

Your whole body will feel the quickening influence of Ferrozone. The blood will be purified and enriched. You will no longer suffer from the suppression and interference with the menstrual functions. Ferrozone cures all such ailments and prevents their return.

Don't listen to the druggist who urges something just as good. No substitute exists. Only Ferrozone, which does all that is claimed of it. Price 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at druggists and dealers.

A Colytic Barber Shop

THE distinction of opening the first Colytic Barber Shop, belongs to Mr. Emile Caye of Baltimore, Maryland.

"Colytic" is from a Greek word meaning preventive, that is, having the power to prevent the spread of germ diseases.

Patrons of barber shops have not extraordinarily charges in recent years, but in certain shops the attempt at modern cleanliness—on Asepsis, as it is called—almost equals that in the operating room of a hospital.

Not many years ago, in the part of a barber to discourage the spread of disease breeding germs would have been considered a huge joke, but their importance is today. The discovery by Prof. L. Na (ask your doctor about him) that dandruff is a contagious disease due to an invisible vegetable growth (a microbe) in the scalp, together with the fact that certain other diseases can be spread in barber shops, unless intelligent preventive measures are employed, has put a new phase upon barbering.

Incidentally too, it has enabled the more progressive and intelligent barbers to employ expensive scientific methods that add greatly to the safety and comfort of their patrons, while at the same time paying handsome returns upon their investments.

The word "Antiseptic" has been very generally adopted by barbers to describe shops in which the newer methods prevail, but as Antiseptic means against putrefaction, or having the power to destroy the bacteria upon which putrefaction depends, it will be seen that the word "Colytic" more correctly describes Mr. Caye's wonderful palace of cleanliness, that is claimed to be one of the sights of Greater Baltimore. Mr. Caye is a pioneer in scientific barbering, having been proprietor of the famous old Carrollton Hotel Barber Shop, that enjoyed international fame on account of its Aseptic methods.

Does the great Colytic Barber Shop, find it necessary to use Newbro's Herpicide, the original remedy that kills the dandruff germ? Indeed it does. Each one of the twenty barbers in this big establishment has Newbro's Herpicide on his stand, because the patrons of high grade barber shops, all over our land prefer Newbro's Herpicide and are willing to pay for it. Read the following short but interesting details of the Colytic Barber Shop.

Razors

Each barber-stand is equipped with an Electrical Sterilizer, wherein the Barber's razors are sterilized before use. This renders each razor absolutely free from micro-organisms or spores, thereby making it impossible for the razor to spread disease.

Brushes, Combs and Mugs

All shaving mugs, hair-brushes and combs are sterilized before and after being used on each customer. The thorough sterilization of these implements means their perfect freedom from pathogenic germs.

Remember that Newbro's Herpicide is the ORIGINAL remedy that kills the dandruff germ. Before Herpicide was manufactured, not two people in a thousand, outside of medical men, knew anything about the dandruff germ, because its discovery was too recent.

The campaign for scalp cleanliness conducted by The Herpicide Company has been a potent factor in bringing about improved conditions that are found in the more progressive barber shops today.

Save and beautify your hair with Newbro's Herpicide.

Send 10 cents in stamps to The Herpicide Company, Dept. 39 Detroit, Mich., for sample and booklet. Two sizes—50 cents and \$1.00. At Drug Stores. When you call for Herpicide do not accept a substitute. Apply only on Prominent Barber Shops.

E. CLINTON BROWN,

Special Agent.

Economical Production and Distribution of Clean Milk

An Expensive, Elaborate Plant and Equipment Not Necessary—By Joseph Roby, M.D., Deputy Health Officer, Rochester, N.Y.

(The Home Journal, Toronto.)

Milk producers and distributors have been prejudiced against the pure milk movement by the idea that it involves the adoption of plant and appliances beyond the means of the ordinary farmer or dairymen. Unfortunately this is the impression has been created by those who have organized elaborate systems of stabling, milking, cooling and shipping milk; that only wealthy concerns can hope to make a success of the business, and from the fact that some of these concerns have lost from time to time large sums in the enterprise it is argued that the production of pure milk cannot be made to pay.

Should this be really the case the problem of securing a satisfactory supply of milk for our cities and towns might well be considered hopeless. It is not the case, however, as any farmer with ordinary attention to the rules of health and cleanliness in the case of cows and milk may successfully undertake to produce milk well beyond the accepted standards of purity even for infant use.

Dr. Joseph Roby, who in conjunction with Dr. Goler of Rochester has for some years worked for the improvement in the milk supply of that city, gives a few pointers as to how the principles of clean milk production may be applied to the most ordinary farm. He says:

"Did I not believe that uninfected milk could be produced almost as cheaply as infected milk, I would be on the pasteurized side, but I think that if my scheme is followed uninfected milk can be produced cheaply. The giving away of milk to the poor is a most laudable work, but I cannot help from feeling that if the 'sterilized one-can scheme' were taken up and milk put on the market commercially—not expecting to make an everlasting fortune at first—good to Toronto and other places would be done that would be long remembered.

"The bacterial count of milk must I

think be the criterion of its decency. It is not how fine a barn you have or how fine a herd or pasture or milk room or whether the farmer is well kept and tidy, or anything else but the bacteria in the milk. I can show you milk from a farm with ideal conditions that often counts over 5,000,000 per cubic centimeter, and milk from a poor place regularly counting under 10,000. Nor can it be a question of age or of cold alone, for there is no choice between milk 24 hours old with 1,000 bacteria and that 4 hours old with 5,000,000, nor between that warm and 2 hours old, counting 10,000, and that at

"77"
Humphreys' Seventy-Seven
breaks up Grip and
COLDS

One person in five (20 per cent) die of disease brought on by taking Cold. The use of "Seventy-seven" reduces this ratio next to nothing.

First by preventing the development of Colds.
Second by cutting fresh Colds short.
Third by breaking up hard, stubborn Colds that hang on.

All Druggists, price 25c.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

40 degrees F. but counting 200,000. In other words, I repeat, the final test or criterion of your milk is its bacterial count. Of course 5,000,000 souring organisms are better than 100,000 typhoid organisms.

"Now, I claim that it does not make much difference if the hay does hang in festoons from the ceiling or the floor is covered with manure or the stable is dark, and so forth. If I could send a man with a sterile, small opened top into such a barn I could get reasonably uninfected milk out of it. Now there are all sorts of methods of applying my scheme, depending upon the situation to be met. Supposing you have a small dealer who makes his own milk and delivers it, either in cans or bottles. If, if possible, put in more windows—the King system of ventilation—lath and plaster your ceiling—have a cement floor, etc., but if you cannot do these things, do not give up. And these are, say to such a man, 'Improve your stable the things he must do—continuing to use his present barn. He must have:

"1. A steam boiler from 2 to 10 horse power, cost, \$25.00 to \$100.00. He may pick up a second-hand one cheap.
"2. A wooden steam box, built of two thicknesses of lumber and if possible insulated by paper between the two layers, or any sort of a box that will hold steam reasonably tight that he can build himself. The cost of this box would depend upon the man's ingenuity, say \$10.00 to \$25.00.
"If he has not a milk room of course he would have to have one and this might cost considerable if he had to build an entirely new house, but an old wood shed or any such building could be fixed up at slight expense. So that provided he has the barn—no matter what kind—and a milk room, the only expense would be about \$50.00 or possibly less, and the only increased operating expense would be the

cost of the coal and the time necessary to sterilize the utensils. They should be steamed at a temperature of 200 to 212 deg. F. for at least an hour. He puts all his milk pails, cans, bottles, bottle-filler, strainers, etc., in the box and turns on the steam.

"Supposing on the other hand you have a large company doing business in the city and that they have a creamery or bottling station there. For them I would say: Have your milk shipped in 15 or 20 quart cans of a rather 'squatty' style with handles like milk pails. Wash these in the city, put in a strainer cloth, then the metal cover and over all a canvas cover. Sterilize this and ship it back to the farmer. Tell him not to wash it or touch it in any way—simply milk into it and cool by sinking in trough (expense 85.00) of ice or spring water, and ship it back to the city. As to making an estimate on this expense for the city dealer it would depend upon the size of his business and the number of cans used. It might be from \$20.00 to \$50.00. This company could offer a slight bonus for extra care and tubercle test of cows.

"There is nothing new about getting uninfected milk bottled directly at the farm. That is what all of the certified milk plants do, but the outfit need only be: (1) Milk house; (2) boiler; (3) sterilizer; (4) Sink or tub to wash bottles. Extra running expenses: (1) More time; (2) ice; (3) coal. For the large firm putting out more than 1,000 quarts of milk, I say that they can put out a very good milk by adopting the 'one-sterile-pail-can scheme.'"

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Yes, and branches and stems as well. Can it be cured? Yes, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's painless, safe and invariably satisfactory. Insist on Putnam's.

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Scotch Hard Coal

Nut and Furnace. Hard Wood Sawed or Sawed and Split. Kindling by the Load, \$1.40. Kindling in bunches, 35c. Dozen. Soft Wood Sawed up \$1.35 Load.

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