

Converted by Visit to Russia

Former Champion of Bolshevik Theory of Government Returns Completely Disillusioned.

GOLDMAN WOULD COME BACK

Says She'll Be Good Little Girl If She Can Only Return—Rubin Narrowly Escapes With His Life—Living Conditions Horrible.

Milwaukee.—Jacob H. Rubin of this city, who recently returned from a visit to Russia, says conditions in that country are appalling under Bolshevik rule. Mr. Rubin has for a number of years been a prominent socialist and went to Russia convinced that the Bolsheviks had set up an ideal state there. "Conditions in Russia today are almost indescribable," he said. "People in this country are made to understand that Lenin and Trotsky are democratic to the extreme and every one loves them. The truth is that the government over there at present is no different from the one under the czar and Rasputin. Just as the peasants feared the tyrannical Romanoff before his overthrow, they fear the Soviet leaders now."

"There are nine anti-Bolsheviks to every adherent to Sovietism in Russia today, even in such cities as Moscow and Petrograd where the Bolsheviks are considered powerful. But the peasants had to submit when the government was under the seal of the eagle and they are afraid to do anything different while it is under the red seal."

Uprising Called Futile.

"We read recently of an uprising against the government in Kronstadt. Nothing came of it because the Soviet officials there are too powerful. Likewise there could be no successful counter-revolution in Petrograd or Moscow. The only places where they might meet with a little success are Odessa, Kiev and Charkoff, which have not yet been made Soviet strongholds."

Mr. Rubin told of meeting Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman in Moscow, where they are working for the government compiling data on the industrial movement since the present government has been established. They are both very much dissatisfied with their lot and Miss Goldman had complained to the interviewer frequently that she was sorry she left America, he said.

"But you have free speech now and should be satisfied," Mr. Rubin said he told her.

"Forget it," was her reply.

In the course of her conversation with him, she said:

"Mr. Rubin, if you use your influence in getting me back to America I promise I'll be a good little girl." Emma is only one out of many who has seen the mistake in Bolshevism, said the former socialist.

Every one in Russia is eyed with suspicion by every one else. Even Americans in Moscow refuse to talk openly to other supposed Americans for fear they might be spies, Mr. Rubin said. And he was no different from the others. When it became known he had a brother who is an officer in the American Federation of Labor and a daughter who had been active in collecting money for the various drives in this country during the war, he was looked upon by every one with suspicion. But when they learned that he had sent a letter to a St. Louis newspaper saying that he was disappointed with practical socialism, their suspicion became greater and he was thought to be a spy.

Surrounded by Spies.

"I knew I would be shot if I let them know what I thought of them," he said, "so I decided to be careful with whom I spoke. One day a man who said his name was Williams came to me and declared he, too, was an American and occupied the room next to mine. When he began denouncing

Lenin's government and praised America I realized he was a spy, so I praised Russia and complained of conditions in America. I thought I had convinced him, but apparently I hadn't."

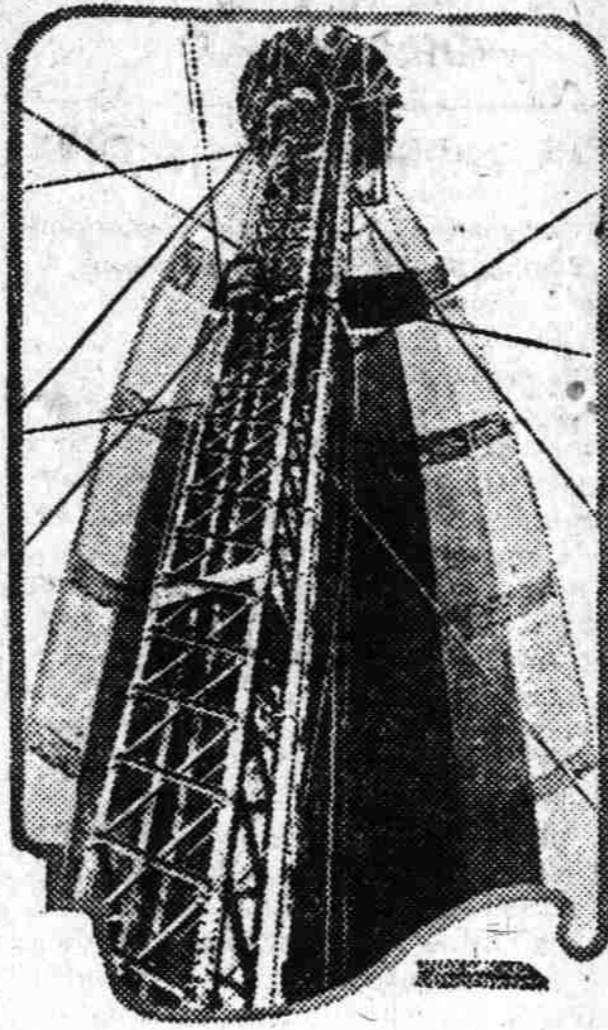
Regularly every week Mr. Rubin's room was entered either while he was out during the day, or at night while he was asleep, and the raider's searched for papers which they thought he might have in his possession. He was put in prison three times while he was in Moscow, he declared, but was never kept longer than one night.

In Odessa, however, Rubin did not fare as well, for he was forced to spend seven weeks in a jail at the orders of General Denikine, who accused him of being a spy for the Bolsheviks. He was arrested on Oct. 14, 1919—just a few days after he landed and was sentenced to be shot on Jan. 24. Some weeks before the threatened execution, the American ambassador obtained his release.

Telling of living conditions in the Soviet capital, Rubin said that all houses were nationalized, even the large, costly mansions of the well-to-do. Every workingman, he said, must go to the housing commission for an application for rooms. If he has a wife and one child he is permitted to have only one room; if his family consists of five, two rooms are given him.

There is not a house in the entire city which is not in need of repairing and replumbing.

BOARDING A DIRIGIBLE



Tall mooring masts for dirigibles constructed of steel lattice work have been erected in the Fulham aeronautical field in England. The use of these towers obviates the necessity for an aerodrome shed except in the stormiest of weather. The photograph shows members of an airship crew climbing the mast to board the dirigible.

Prepared for a Revival.

Vanceburg, Ky.—Boys found a quantity of bootleg whisky under the Holiness church on State creek, just prior to the beginning of a meeting. Some enterprising bootlegger had planned to have his supply close at hand to sell during the meeting.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(© 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

He knows the most who knows what sweets and virtues are in the ground, the waters, the plants and the heavens and how to come at these enchantments, is the rich and royal man.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

SOME SPRING DISHES.

With the new vegetables coming in to add variety to the menu, the following dishes will be suggestive:



Spring Cabbage Scaloped With Tomato.—Cook a six-pound head of spring cabbage until tender, drain and chop. Put a quart can of tomatoes through a colander, season with a tablespoonful of lemon juice, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, and cook until thick and smooth, stirring constantly; add three tablespoonfuls of flour and three of butter, rubbed together; continue cooking until well cooked. Arrange the cabbage and tomatoes in layers in a two-quart casserole or baking dish, and cover the top with buttered crumbs. Bake until the tomato begins to bubble up through the cabbage and crumbs. Serve hot.

Chicken and Spinach Soup.—Wash and pick over two pounds of fresh spinach and cook in one-half cupful of butter for five minutes, or until tender. Add one-half cupful of flour mixed with one tablespoonful of salt and three-fourths teaspoonful of white pepper; stir into the spinach. When cooked and thick rub through a colander; add to two quarts of chicken broth. Stir until it boils and serve in bouillon cups; garnish with whipped cream.

Casserole of Mutton.—Cut from the middle of a leg of mutton a slice two inches thick. Remove the bone and fill the cavity with onion or strips of celery. Dredge with flour, salt and pepper. Prepare in the casserole a rich gravy of one cupful of brown stock, one-half cupful of currant jelly, a dozen olives, six pepper corns, three whole cloves, and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Thicken when boiling with a tablespoonful of flour, mixed to a smooth paste with water. Lay in this gravy the slices of mutton, spread the top with beef marrow, cover the casserole and bake for one and one-half hours in a moderate oven.

Italian Codfish.—Beat well two eggs, adding one-half cupful of milk and two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of minced parsley, one small clove of garlic sliced thin. Place four tablespoonfuls of olive oil in a saucepan and when hot turn in two cupfuls of flaked codfish. Brown and squeeze over a little lemon juice. Serve with the sauce.

Fearless minds climb soonest unto crowns.—Shakespeare.
Stick to the friend who makes you believe in yourself.

WHAT TO EAT.

Those who enjoy the little French cream cakes need not fear to make them at home, for they are very simply made. The baking is quite as important as the mixing.

Cream Cakes.

Put one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of boiling water into a saucepan. As soon as the mixture is boiling, add one cupful of flour all at once, stirring vigorously until smooth. Remove from the heat, cool a little and add four eggs, beating well after each, adding them one at a time. Drop the mixture by spoonfuls on buttered sheets leaving room to rise and spread. Make them as circular as possible, with the mixture high in the center. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. A little experience will tell you by lifting them from the pan whether they are well done. They feel very light. Cool them and slit with a knife on the side making a large enough opening to fill with a sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

Sausage Potatoes.—Select large new potatoes and with an apple corer remove the centers lengthwise. Fill in with little sausages and bake on a rack in a dripping pan in a moderate oven. Serve with the gravy seasoned and thickened. A rolled-up slice of bacon may be used instead of the sausages if desired, or chopped meat seasoned with minced onion may be used, stopping the ends with a bit of the core taken from the potato.

Pineapple Delight.—Take a small can of sliced pineapple, cut in small dice; cut in quarters one-half pound of marshmallows, and soak them for some time (until soft) in the pineapple juice. Whip one cupful of cream, add flavoring and stir in the pineapple and the marshmallows. Serve in sherbet cups, garnish with a cherry or bit of Canton ginger.

Apricot Sherbet.—Take one quart of apricots, put through a sieve; add the juice of a lemon, and one cupful each of sugar and thin cream. Mix well and freeze as usual. Serve in sherbet glasses. This makes about two quarts.

Nellie Maxwell

Frock Fabrics Made in Paris

The making of women's clothes constitutes the third largest industry in the world. The uninitiated may speak lightly of fashion, but nevertheless, writes a fashion authority, it is a bigger and more important subject, wielding a more widespread influence than most people realize. One of the strongest branches of fashion's tree is fabrics. For a long time this was only a slender twig.

Then it suddenly began to grow and in a very short period of time convert its development into amazing proportions. Designers now delight to lavish their best efforts on textiles, for here their art finds unlimited scope. Woolens, silks or cottons—any one taken separately is no small subject today.

Rodier, the great French maker of fabrics, is one whose genius apparently never flags. During the months directly following the recent war, when the difficulty of getting raw materials and workers was almost insurmountable his work continued. Weavers of cloths worked out of doors in France amid the ruins of their factories, and the things that they produced were little short of marvelous.

One might have expected the merchandise turned out under such conditions to be plain and uninteresting. On the contrary, the charm of color and the originality of pattern were very great. Rodier's new spring and summer materials, which are more beautiful than any he has hitherto made, although his fabrics always have stood for the unusual in both pattern and weave, are being lavishly employed in the models brought out by the greatest French dress-makers.

Popelabule Much Like Poplin.

An interesting new woolen well liked for suits and lightweight coats is called popelabule. In weave it is very like old-fashioned poplin, the only difference being that it is softer. It might be said to combine the characteristics of flannel and poplin. Bernard and Beer, two French makers famous for their suits and coats, are making extensive use of this.

Popelabule comes in 17 shades. There are wonderful reds, soft, dull greens and enough browns and tans to please all tastes. Among the lighter shades there is a greenish blue and a mauve tint, each beautiful. Other lightweight woolens are in rust browns—beautifully embroidered in leaves, twigs and pine needles.

In spite of all the wonderful shades the preference is given to beige, not only in popelabule but in every other material. Throughout the entire collection of new cloths and silks by Rodier this shade predominates. There are many variations of it from the palest tints to darker hues almost brown. Cloths of other colors frequently have relief embroidery in beige tone.

The creamy Kasha cloth that Lanvin exploited so freely last season is

left side in surplice fashion with three galalith buttons the same shade as the material. The long sleeves are of the same cut as those in a man's coat, a new and interesting note.

One of Bernard's new coat-mantles of Rodier's popelabule in a yellowish beige hue embroidered in dark blue has the embroidery appearing down the sides of the coat, on the roll collar and forming a deep border for the bell-shaped sleeves. The panel-like front and loose-fitting back are left entirely plain. Just below the deep and exaggerated armhole are loop



Bernard Coat-Mantle of Popelabule Featuring Beige Embroidery in Dark Blue.

panels set onto the body of the coat, giving the appearance of being cut in one with the sides. These pieces are heavily embroidered inside and out, carrying out the embroidered design, which extends from the shoulders to the bottom of the garment.

Woolen Novelties for Springtime.

Embroidered serges are among the woolen novelties brought out by Rodier for spring. Dark, navy blue or black is embroidered in Roman stripe effect, also with borders or bars covering the entire width. For the embroidery, strongly contrasting shades, such as jade green, yellow, black, cerise, rose, violet and black red, are selected.

A novelty woolen for sport clothes is called d'jerse Bullaine. The pattern resembles the surface of a waffle iron, with its alternating one-quarter-inch squares or crinkled and plain material. It may be had in all the bright shades of the modern sport costume as well as dark colors.

Satins and chiffons are embroidered in relief after the same manner as the woolens. An afternoon dress of black satin and black chiffon is embroidered in red silk. The chiffon forms the deep apron-like tunic which extends to the bottom of the skirt and the lower portion of the bell-shaped sleeves.

The bodice and foundation skirt are of the satin, the former being heavily embroidered across the front and under-arm sections, as well as the short upper sleeves. At the back there is a rather broad, and loose hanging panel of the black satin which extends from the shoulders to the waistline. Under this panel the deep sash ends pass and knot at the left side back at a medium low waistline.

Fantastic Bracelets in Cobra Design.

Satin and chiffon are combined in a frock. The satin is dark blue and the chiffon red embroidered in silver gray. The underslip is of satin and is embroidered down each side with the gold thread in panel-like form, this being the only portion of the slip not veiled by the chiffon. The chiffon skirt is cut with hip yoke and apron panels, front and back, the former divided and embroidered down each side. The bodice across the front is well covered with the gold embroidery, while the slightly blousing back is quite plain, with the exception of the little dot design which also trims the apron tunic.

There are as many novelties being brought out in the smaller articles that complete the costume as in the fabrics from which the clothes are made. The women of Paris evince a craze for all sorts of metal girdles. The snake design in belts and bracelets is fashionable among the more extreme novelties. These may be made of greenish gold or, for those who are willing to pay a high price for a novelty which will soon go into oblivion, there are snake belts set with precious stones. Often a large diamond may be suspended from the snake's mouth.

All that our dresses and hats have lost in extravagance, jewelry has gained. Dress and jewelry are decidedly at variance.

Send Market News by Radio

Wireless Service Extended by United States Bureau Aided by Postal Department.

EXPERIMENTS ARE SUCCESS

Amateur Operators Expected to Receive and Distribute Reports From Central Stations—Give Prices on Principal Products.

Washington.—The radio market news service of the United States bureau of markets has been expanded to include the sending of agricultural market reports by wireless from Washington, D. C., Bellefonte, Pa., St. Louis and Omaha, at stated periods each business day. This increased radio market news service is made possible, it is announced, by the co-operation of the United States Post Office department which, through its air mail service has offered to send certain agricultural reports of the bureau of markets at specified hours from its wireless stations at the cities named.

"On December 15, 1920, the bureau of markets inaugurated an experimental wireless market news service at Washington," a statement from the bureau of markets reads, "for the purpose of determining the practicability of sending daily agricultural market reports to farmers by wireless. Reports of prices and conditions of leading fruits and vegetables, live stock and meats, grain, hay and feed at important national markets were prepared, and at 5 p. m. each day were sent by wireless from the United States bureau of standards' Washington radio station to farmers and other agricultural interests within a 200-mile radius of Washington.

Proves Successful.

"Largely as the result of the co-operation of some of the radio experts connected with the bureau of standards, the experiment proved success-

ful and the offer of the Post Office department to send similar reports from some of its wireless stations was gladly accepted. The sending of reports from Washington which had formerly been handled by the bureau of standards was transferred to the Post Office department on April 5.

"The tentative schedule for sending reports is as follows: From Omaha a complete report of the Omaha live stock market will be sent at 11:15 each day (central standard time), and 11:45 a. m. a complete report on the Kansas City live stock market. At 2:15 p. m. a grain and potatoes report, giving prices and conditions at the Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Winnipeg grain markets, and similar information at the Chicago and other potato markets, will be dispatched. At 5 p. m. a daily 'radio marketgram' will be sent, covering national market conditions on live stock, fruits and vegetables, grain, hay, feed and seed.

Products Covered.

"The reports to be sent from St. Louis are a national stock yards live stock market report at 11 a. m. (central standard time), a Chicago live stock market report at 11:30 a. m., a grain and potato report at 2 p. m., and the radio marketgram at 7 p. m. From the Washington and Bellefonte stations will be dispatched a radio marketgram giving a general daily summary of eastern market prices on live stock and meats, fruits and vegetables, grain, hay, feed and seed, at 5 p. m. and 7 p. m., respectively, (eastern standard time). The weather report from the local office of the United States weather bureau will be appended to the forenoon live stock report.

"These reports are intended to be received by amateur radio operators within the territory covered by the 300-mile radius of each of the four wireless stations named. There are some 2,500 licensed wireless operators in the area covered, and the bureau of markets hopes that as many of these operators as can conveniently do so will receive the reports and see that they are placed in the hands of farmers and other agricultural interests as soon as possible after the information is received.

"Each operator indicating a desire to receive and distribute the market reports will be supplied with blank forms, so that it will be necessary for him simply to fill in longhand the prices and the brief comments on general market conditions."

\$1,830 KEEPS FAMILY A YEAR

Will Support Worker, Wife and Three Children, Wisconsin Figures Show.

Madison, Wis.—It costs \$1,830.71 a year for a workingman and his wife and a family of three children to buy the actual necessities of life and to maintain health and comfort, according to figures made public by B. G. Packer, Wisconsin commissioner of immigration.

The quantities of food and clothing needed are based upon recent surveys made of the Department of Labor in eleven American cities, and the prices are those paid at Madison, Wis., one store checked against another. Goods of only very ordinary quality are considered. The children of this typical family are a boy of 12, a girl of 8 and a boy of 2.

British War Veterans in Huts



Several British war veterans and their families, unable to secure other shelter, are living in miserable huts at Sundridge Camp, Woking, England. Of course the sanitary conditions are bad. The veterans, however, say they must live and insist that they cannot find other quarters. The authorities are investigating.