

THE HORRORS OF SIBERIAN EXILE

Count Lochwitzky Exposed Uter Barbarism of Russian Secret Service.

REVERSE SIDE OF LIBERTY.

Brutal Policy Which Crushes the Soul That Even Dreams of Freedom—Czar is a Despot.

To hear Count A. M. Lochwitzky relate the story of his experiences as a political exile and his escape from the clutches of the Russian bureaucracy is like reading one of George Kennan's stories of his experiences in Siberia; and so interested was the audience last evening, in the First Congregational church, that no count was made of time; and when the lecturer closed at 10:40, it did not seem as though he had been talking over an hour.

SIBERIAN EXILE.

The horrors of the Siberian exile system and the utter barbarism of the Russian secret service and bureaucracy administration were shown by one who "had been there," and his hearers learned more in that short evening, than they ever knew before. Count Lochwitzky characterized Russia as the reverse side of liberty, where the clock hands are turned towards the wall. Its policy crushes the soul that even dreams of freedom. Not half of the truth can be told. An accident of birth made the present czar emperor, and though he may be called the "Little Father," he is really a great despot.

NOT A NIHILIST.

The speaker said he himself was never a nihilist or an anarchist; but was born in the aristocracy and raised in the war office, with his brilliant uniform as his pride and his glory. For the time he lived the life of a butterfly, but subsequent contact with the common people awakened a desire to help them rise from their ignorance and degradation, and the light of humanity entered his soul, making him unhappy in his position. So sympathy for the down-trodden was the cause of his own downfall. The count had \$10,000 spent on his education, taking the degree of bachelor of laws. But his tastes were military, and he took a course of military study, and entered the army. His rise was rapid, as he was a brilliant man, and was made a lieutenant-colonel after investigating an official charged with embezzlement and recovering most of the money. A subsequent official trip through the country showed him the lamentable ignorance of the peasantry, and this he desired to remedy as far as lay in his power.

The country people were so ignorant that they thought a falling star was a witch riding through the sky on a broom. Count Lochwitzky then resolved to consecrate himself to the cause of humanity, and with his own money opened a school at Witich, not far from St. Petersburg, and joined a club devoted to the cause of freedom of speech.

WAS A MARKED MAN.

For this the secret service marked him, for the crime of not only thinking himself, but helping others to think. So one midnight he was visited by the dreaded "Third Section," and his house and effects searched for six hours, ridding up upholstery and tearing beds to pieces and recovering incriminating papers. Finally a note was discovered from a lady friend relative to the loan of a book, and for some unexplained reason she merely signed her first initial. This note was deemed incendiary as likely concealing a plot to bomb some of the government officials. The unfortunate officer was torn from his home and taken to the

Fortress of Peter and Paul, where the walls between the cells were seven feet thick, with water trickling down from the walls. His brilliant uniform was taken from him and he was clad in a long blue gown and heavy slippers. He was able to communicate with the occupant of an adjoining cell by a hole through the wall for heating, and learned that that occupant was a girl of 19 who had been there for two years, and had two more to serve for the crime of knowing indirectly a party who had books condemned by the Russian government, and had been incautious in stating the fact. At the end of the imprisonment she was sent to Siberia where she afterwards died.

FRIGHTFUL SYSTEM.

Count Lochwitzky was taken before the chief of the secret service for a series of interviews, and the devilishness of this official and the entire system under which he operated, was fully shown. The chief offered to liberate him if he would "denounce" a brother officer, so as to enhance the reputation of the chief for activity in arrests. This the count refused to do as it was dishonorable, whereupon the chief frothed at the mouth in rage, and sent him back to the fortress. In the meantime he had got the count to sign a paper stating that he might or might not have walked in the streets of St. Petersburg on a certain day about a year previous, and as this official had secured an acknowledgment from a general then in confinement that he had been on the streets of the national capital on that same day, the chief informed the minister of the interior that the two had met to conspire against the government. On the strength of this Count Lochwitzky was sentenced to four years' hard labor in Siberia, but on account of his family was given his choice of locations. He chose the island of Saghalien. The count illustrated the brutality of the chief of the secret service by stating that the one girl prisoner, after a series of interviews, had tied herself up in the bedding of her cell, poured kerosene from her lamp over herself and then set fire to the bedding, and died that horrible death, rather than endure another interview with the official.

SHOT WITHOUT TRIAL.

While temporarily given the freedom of the prison yard for exercise, the count noticed peculiar indentations on the walls, and picked them from bullets. This made clear to him who the oft-repeated firing was he had heard at 5 a. m., and which he had speculated over. Troublesome prisoners had been taken from the fortress without trial, their captors being fearful of being discharged they might become socialists.

FORCED TO RESIGN.

After 15 months' confinement in the fortress, Count Lochwitzky was compelled to resign from the army, and he was then removed to Saghalien. He was kept apart from the felons shipped away with him, lest he should contaminate them with his presence; and as he became sick, was sent to the hospital on reaching the island. The hospital was built to accommodate 80 patients. There were 160 there at that time, lying on the beds, under the beds and between the beds on the floor. The doctors were doctors only in name and were very brutal, giving little or no attention to patients. So as the count was about the only patient able to get about he acted as an impromptu physician. There was no ventilation, general conveniences were lacking, and the place was a Babel, with men dying for lack of care and attention. Count Lochwitzky was made a school teacher in a country village, where the children were absolutely without means of acquiring an education. He was given \$2.50 per month to live on, while the governor of the district pocketed the rest that was due him, or \$35.50. He questioned one little girl who seemed to be famishing, and found she had to live on black rye bread and water, the bread being made of one-third rye flour, one-third ground bark from a tree, and one-third clay from a ditch. The count struggled on under his load, the load being increased by his being made doctor for the local district. The story of his sufferings on the island was pathetic.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

At the close of the four years, Count Lochwitzky was sent to Vladivostok,

where he successfully entered business, but was basely betrayed and his assassination attempted by a Russian whom he had befriended. This fellow denounced the count to the secret service as a socialist, and the latter had to flee to escape being returned for life to Saghalien. He was pursued by spies almost to the water's edge, but got off in a Chinese sampan to a Japanese merchantman, whose captain for \$100 hid him in a box until the Russian inspectors had passed his escape from the inspectors was so close that he was prepared to blow his brains out had he been discovered. The count reached Japan safely and afterwards came to this country, where he has taken out naturalization papers. The count lectured yesterday afternoon in the library building, which was crowded with teachers, and also spoke before the high school and the university students. He will lecture elsewhere in the state before returning to Los Angeles.

BOYS MAKE GOOD.

Salt Lakers in Eastern Schools Winning Laurels.

Fred Richmond, the old Salt Lake high school track and football man, who last year entered his first term at Andover, is making a reputation for himself. Last spring it will be remembered he won the jump for his school, thereby winning from their old-time rivals, Exeter. His school won everything in the way of track meets, largely because of his jumping ability. This he did by having started in to do the same thing on the gridiron. Last Saturday Exeter was met and defeated. Fred was again the hero of the day and saved his team from a tie score. With only a few more minutes to play he obtained possession of the ball near his own goal post and ran to within four yards of his opponent's line. Two blocks carried the ball over for the only touchdown of the day. Fred is playing end and is considered one of the best men in the preparatory schools. There is little doubt but that he will be placed on the all-prep. team by the critics. Will Harris and Lyman Judson are two other Salt Lake boys in school in the preparatory schools. There is much to be made of them. Both Judson and Harris are in their first year at Cornell. Both men have made their class numerals. Judson on the baseball squad and Harris on the gridiron. Judson was the best third baseman and utility pitcher the Freshmen had, during the ball workouts. Harris is now playing on the football team. There are 189 players trying for the team. Bill, until he badly wrenched his knee and thigh, was a sure thing. Since then, however, he has been compelled to sit on the bench until his muscles have thoroughly warmed. Both men are looked upon favorably by the coaches and every opportunity is being given them to show their powers.

THROUGH TERRIBLE FLOODS.

Water Washes Away the Soil of Farms, Leaving Only Gravel Bars.

George C. Parkinson of Preston, Ida., is in town, having just arrived from the flood districts in the state of Washington. He says the Associated Press reports of the washouts, terrific as they were, do not do justice to the actual facts. He was in the town of Ellensburg when the floods were at their height. The Northern Pacific was washed out to such an extent that the company could give no promise of travel from 10 days to two weeks, and he with two companions hired a railroad velocipede and engaged a man, paying \$25 each, to take them 40 miles to Yakima. By superhuman work, and carrying on their backs several washouts, the distance was finally made. Mr. Parkinson states that the Yakima river rises to a height of 15 feet, inundating the entire surrounding country, and submerging the railroad track built at distance above the river. They met one farmer who had 80 acres of land. Only three houses remained, the others were swept away. 1,800 head of sheep had been swept away. Even the soil had gone, leaving only a gravel bar visible. There were many such cases and all meant utter ruin to the farmers.

WESTERN MARKET LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

Kansas City Stockyards, Nov. 19.—The supply of cattle last week was fairly liberal at \$5,000 head, including 5,000 calves, and the run of 15,000 today indicates that there will also be good run this week. Considerable stuff remains to come from the range country and there is still complaint of lack of cars. To meet this, probably have fairly good runs for three or four weeks yet. The market closed last week with a net gain of 10 to 15 cents on everything except medium to common short fed steers, which buyers neglected on account of their poor killing qualities. The market is about steady today, stockers and feeders firm. Choice fed cattle are selling highest at \$12.00 to \$12.50. Heavy calves to 400 lbs. 2.00 to 2.50. Prices on all range stuff are highest now of any time this season. Sheep runs have been liberal, and the market is 15 to 20 cents lower than a week ago. Medium to common range stuff has predominated, and only a small percentage of the supply has been desirable killing stuff. Run today 4,000 head, nearly half of which is feeding lambs, market stronger. Utah and Colorado killing lambs have sold lately at 5.00 to 7.00, best fed lambs 7.50, range yearlings 6.00, weaners up to 5.50, including some Colorados today at that price, and 4.50 to 5.25. Some medium to common range weaners have sold at 4.50 to 4.75. Feeding lambs bring 2.25 to 6.00, feeding and breeding sheep 4.00 to 5.00.

OGDEN AND RETURN \$1.00

Via D & R G Sunday Nov. 25

Leave Salt Lake 10:25 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. Returning leave Ogden 7:00 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. Big meeting of the Unitarian Society. Everybody invited.

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"DR" P. G. P. ATTIAS BOBS UP AGAIN

Appears in Los Angeles and Follows Usual Dishonest Tactics.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Borrows Various Sums of Money and Disappears Leaving Many Bills Behind—One Charge More Serious.

"Dr." P. G. P. Attias, who attracted considerable attention in Salt Lake a couple of years ago posing as a globe trotter, author and lecturer and later skipped out leaving a trail of debts in his wake, and a small army of Greeks thirsting for revenge, has stepped out into the limelight again, this time in Los Angeles. He is now a fugitive charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Apparently he followed the same tactics as he did in Salt Lake for chief among the long array of complaints against him is the accusation that he practiced medicine and took fees without being either registered or a qualified physician. The suave Syrian succeeded in borrowing considerable money in Southern California and in addition ran up a number of bills with utter disregard to the settling day. The police also believe that from the story told by Mrs. Beele Attias, formerly Miss Gleason of San Francisco, that they may be able to prove the versatile doctor a bankrupt.

SAME OLD METHODS.

Attias appears to have no great originality about his methods for he seems to have duplicated his performances in Salt Lake in Los Angeles. When he was exposed by the "News," and incidentally strenuously defended by the Tribune, the organ which has defended crooks, it will be recalled he threatened to bring libel suits for a million or so, or more or less. It only remains for him to take the same action against the Los Angeles papers and his career in Southern California will be practically identical.

When Attias left Salt Lake in such a hurry one foggy morning he went to Reno where he followed the same tactics. There, it is claimed, he married a widow. About a year ago he married Miss Gleason of San Francisco, and it is now stated that there is another Mrs. Attias living in Boston who obtained an interlocutory decree against the defunct Syrian. In the suit filed this woman claimed that she had evidence to prove that Attias had married her before getting a divorce from still another Mrs. Attias. Incidentally it will be recalled that this moral Attias was a man with whom the "American" party is alleged to have entered into negotiations to deliver the Greek vote on election day so that "the perandic hierarchy" could be overthrown, or words to that effect.

EXPOSED BY THE "NEWS."

While in Salt Lake Attias made all kinds of representations and was about to marry a charming young lady residing on west Second South when the "News" exposed him and his methods. This young lady was reported at the time to be very indignant over the aspersions that were cast on the character of her "Greek nobleman."

"Dr." Attias had a very meteoric career while in Salt Lake. He was here during the mysterious murder of young Harry, exposed him and his methods. This young lady was reported at the time to be very indignant over the aspersions that were cast on the character of her "Greek nobleman."

There are at least 100 Greeks in Salt Lake who would be delighted to clasp the hand of "Dr." Attias once more, and the assurance is given that once clasped they would not release their hold until the globe-trotting grafter was safely landed behind the bars.

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Via D & R G Sunday Nov. 25

Leave Salt Lake 10:25 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. Returning leave Ogden 7:00 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. Big meeting of the Unitarian Society. Everybody invited.

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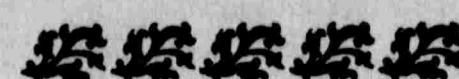
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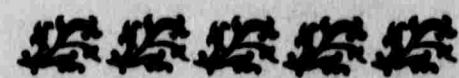
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