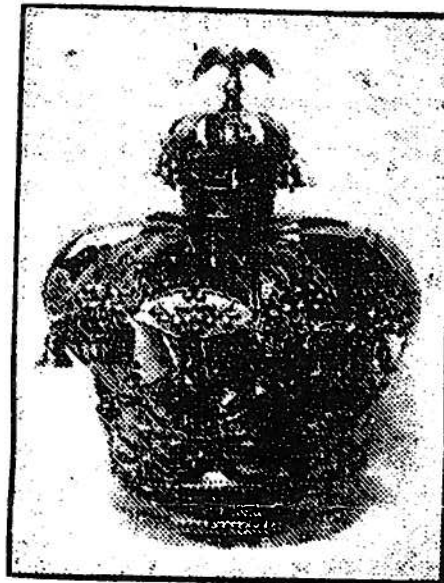
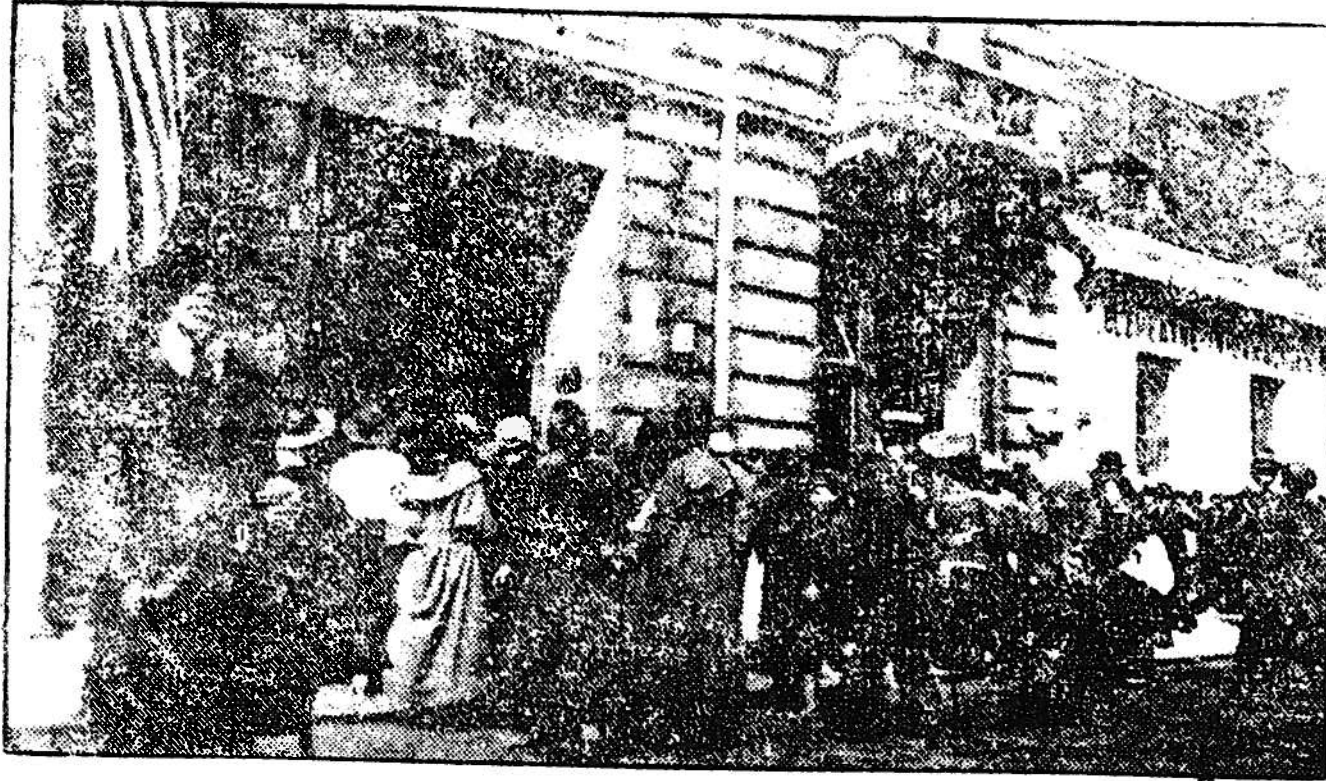
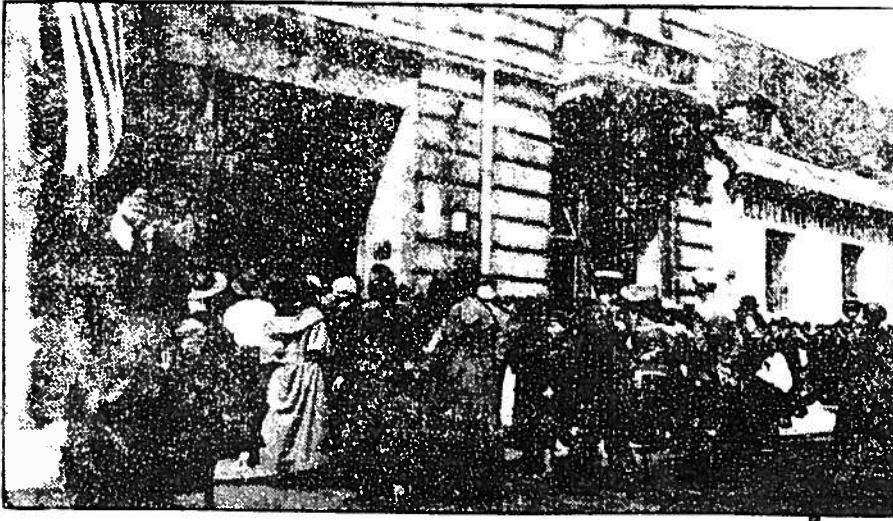


# Local Man Returns from Stricken Poland-- Brings 42 Relatives, Youngest 4 Months





Picture at top shows scene in front of U. S. Consulate at Warsaw with crowd of people seeking permission to come to America. To the right Max Fish who brought 42 relatives here from Poland. Center, counterpart of Franz-Joseph's crown made for Mr. Fish. Left, Jonah Carnick, 84 years old, oldest member of party.

Returning from Poland with 42 people, all relatives, Max Fish, 353 Halgreen ave., prominent local business man, related to a vindicator representative the story of the suffering endured by the people of Polish faith in Poland. Fish travelled to width of Poland twice, while the bolshevik army was hammering at the crumbling Polish front. He left Warsaw on August 11th with the advance cavalry units only a few days march from the Polish capital.

Fish, who is the head of the Fishery Cleaning company and president of the Anshe Ameth congregation, which will build a beautiful temple on Elm st. opposite Wick park in its near future, left Youngstown May 1st with the express purpose of bringing to the safe haven of America the relatives of Mrs. Fish and himself. In his travels Mr. Fish traversed England, France, Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia but spent most of his time in Poland and Lithuania. He left Vilna, distant capital of the latter country, only three days before the Bolshevik troops entered.

Of the 42 people brought to Youngstown by Mr. Fish the youngest was Isaac Anto, a nephew, four months old, and the oldest the venerable Jonah Carnick father of Mrs. Fish, who was 84 years old on his 84th birthday. Mr. Carnick is also the father of the Carnick Brothers, well known scrap dealers here. Some of the relatives were found in Vilna by Mr. Fish. They fled there from Dynow, Galicia (formerly Austrian Poland) at the time the Russians surrounded Przemysl, the famous Austrian fortress. Dynow is in the neighborhood of the forts and

was devastated during the war. Other relatives were found in this town, while Mrs. Fish's people lived in the vicinity of Vilna, Lithuania.

While on his trip Mr. Fish kept a careful diary and reading from it to the vindicator representative he told the story of Poland during the last five months.

"Wherever you went American food greeted your eyes," said Fish. "It was good food and the prices in many cases were cheaper than in Youngstown. Poland had a good harvest and the crops of the country untouched by the Bolshevik armies will give enough food for the population until next year."

"I blame the general ignorance of the Polish people, in which they were kept by the Russian overlords of the czar's reign, for the outrages committed and which are being continued despite the warnings given by the Polish Premier Witos, who is a liberal and tries his best to suppress the wave of 'white terror' which swept over Poland as Lenin's soldiers were advancing.

"The favorite pastime of Polish soldiers seems to have been the cutting of the beards of Jews they captured. But they did not use razors. They used knives, and I have seen many unfortunates with their faces torn and the skin gone with the hair. Six of my nieces rushed to a secret cellar as soon as the train of retreating Polish soldiers approached the station. There they remained until the soldiers left. Three days after

our leaving of this place a pogrom was held by other retreating troops. Two of my friends to whom I promised help to bring them to this country were killed. The girls who fled before the soldiers are now here in Youngstown, safe."

He related that with the Bolsheviks only three days' march away at Vilna, Americans were told that the only way they could leave the city was to pay \$50 to the city authorities. Fish bribed the ticket agent with 1,000 Polish marks (\$5), and got a ticket and later he bribed the conductor of the train with another 1,000 marks to let him stay on the train, when an inspector who had asked him for the receipt for the \$50 ordered him off at the next station.

Mr. Fish brought with him a replica of the imperial Austrian crown. He had it made in Vienna by a silversmith from money melted down, which he could not take from the country on account of strict regulations prohibiting the export of silver and gold coins.

It will be presented to the new Anshe Ameth congregation by Fish, to be used as decoration for the holy scroll (thora) of the Scripture. He paid 3000 Austrian crowns (\$15) for the work done on the crown.

Speaking of the strict frontier examinations, Mr. Fish said that American paper money is at a premium over silver dollars. German and Czech merchants will not sell to Poland only for American currency, but the taking out of American money is forbidden, so all sorts of ploys are invented to secure the bills of large denomination. "For a five dollar bill you can get seven silver dollars at Cracow," he said.