

capitalists we can operate the plant and make it produce. A visit to the barracks and also to the headquarters of the women's sanitary unit showed that all of them were gripped by the illusion that a world revolution was now begun right there in the Leuna works.

HUGHES' REJECTION OF SOVIET DEMAND PLEASES FRENCH

Officials Delighted, Interpreting American Stand as Support of France.

OFFSETS BRITISH PLANS Belief in Paris Lenine Has Reaffirmed Communism in Other Words.

MOTIVE TO RETAIN POWER Attempt to Deceive 'Capitalistic Governments' as Well as Proletariat.

TRYING TO SURROUND POLICE AT EISELEBEN Communists From Halle Join Expelled Comrades.

By the Associated Press. HALLE, Saxony, March 26.—Reinforcement of the Communist rioters at Mansfeld and Eisleben was in progress this morning. Armed workmen were moving from Halle and vicinity in the direction of these two towns. Their declared purpose was to join their comrades, notably the party which after many hours of fighting had been driven out of Eisleben by the security police.

Peace a Few Miles Away.

By the Associated Press. OBERDORFEN, Prussian Saxony, March 26.—Reports that the Communist forces which have been fighting in Eisleben against the security police for three days had been driven out of that city were brought here last night by three breathless runners from the twelve miles which lie between Eisleben and this little Saxon village.

FRENCH ARE STUDYING LENINE'S CONCESSIONS

Admit Radical Change in Policy if Permanent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 26.

Copies of the address by Nikolai Lenine, Russian Soviet Premier, first made public in THE NEW YORK HERALD and which created such a world stir, reached here to-day, and are now being studied carefully by the French Government.

The Lenine concessions are: 1. A free exchange of products, instead of a Government apportionment.

2. A substitution of taxes, like those levied by the so-called "capitalistic governments," for the Communist plan of requisitioning products and labor.

3. The making of trade agreements with the "capitalistic governments," whom, Lenine says, should be informed that "we have corrected our faults" to prevent, as he says, the return of capitalist ownership, which would result if the proletariat failed to retain direct control of their goods.

While the conservative newspapers here admit this is a radical change of the Soviet policy, journals like the Petit Parisien warn the western nations of the danger in connection with Russia if it is a fact, as Lenine admits it is, that the concessions made by him in his change of policy are only provisional.

At the same time, it asserts that with Lenine the end always justifies the means.

What is here regarded as a significant part of Lenine's speech was his declaration that "we must reach an understanding with the peasants in giving satisfaction to their demands, but we must conceal all Communist principles from the proletariat. A system of free exchange will not be in danger if the proletariat possesses manufactured articles and distributes them themselves among local cooperatives. To the contrary, this system has advantages in that it gives the peasant a greater authority on the proletariat."

French officials maintain that this is really a reaffirmation of Communism as opposed to local Sovietism. This is the main consideration in determining the commercial policy of the French Government, and this France hopes will be the attitude of the United States. Usually the efforts of the anti-Lenine groups, which now have their headquarters in Paris, are directed along similar channels.

French official opinion holds that Lenine's dominating motive in his speech was to show that he has changed his economic policy radically, making what may be either temporary or permanent concessions to the peasants, in order to stay in power.

REDS GIVE AMERICAN 20 YEARS' SENTENCE

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Capt. Ernest Kilpatrick of Uniontown, Ala., Red Cross worker in south Russia, captured by the Bolshevik forces last fall, is reported to have been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor after trial before a Soviet tribunal in Moscow, and Red Cross headquarters here have ordered an investigation. The report was brought out of Russia by a Hungarian refugee who reached Budapest. Cabled instructions to follow it up have been sent to various European headquarters.

Capt. Kilpatrick, while on leave of absence from his regular post of duty, got far forward with the forces of Gen. Wrangel, and was captured when Soviet armies started a general advance. It has been definitely established that he was taken to Moscow and imprisoned there, though there is no previous report that he had been formally tried.

The reports said Kilpatrick was tried by a military tribunal for alleged condemnation of Russian Communism in the United States.

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FINNS LAUNCH MOVE FOR RUSSIAN TRADE

Continued from First Page.

similar wares from the German and Czech factories because their output was now for the most part insulation material for Russia.

Extremely conflicting views are expressed by Americans both here and in Stockholm, who have long been watching the Russian situation at close range regarding the possibility of any extensive trade at present with Soviet Russia.

Among some of these observers the view is expressed that there are huge potentialities in Russian trade. Others take quite the contrary view.

It is pointed out by many Americans of the latter class, including representatives of large banks and general importing and agricultural machinery concerns, that the sale of gold by Russia, the Swedish banks has rolled up a comparatively large credit balance for immediate purchases of food, agricultural machinery and transportation equipment.

When this balance is exhausted, however, these Americans declare they can see only flax and lumber, with possibly some leather and platinum, as commodities which will be available for export from Russia for several years to come.

One general importer, who is particularly interested in flax, said the United States would have very little chance to obtain any of the present supply, which is small, as it already had been largely preempted by the British.

PETROGRAD FACTORIES LOOTED TO GET FOOD

Workers Take Movables to Barter With Peasants.

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—The Social Revolutionists (Mensheviks) in Petrograd have started a new and active propaganda in that city in the shape of pamphlets in which the demand for convocation of a constituent assembly is renewed.

The food situation in Petrograd is represented as desperate, there being no rationing for the authorities to distribute, but the population, it is declared, is utilizing the right granted after the recent period of unrest to buy or procure provisions from the country. In pursuance of this object there is a daily stream of migration to the vicinity of Petrograd, where the city dwellers exchange such possessions as remain to them for food.

The Petrograd factories are described as deserted, as the workers are virtually all in the country hunting for food, bartering for it, it is asserted, Government property taken by them from the nationalized factories.

KAZAN REBELS UPSET SOVIET COMMISSION

Western Russia and Minsk Also in Revolt.

STOCKHOLM, March 26.—An anti-Soviet rising is reported to have occurred in Kazan, about 550 miles east of Moscow, on the Volga, according to despatches received here to-day. Some of the members of the Extraordinary Commission in that city are said to have been killed and the commission's headquarters burned.

Many other Soviet officials have been killed, it is declared.

The insurgents, the despatches state, are masters of the entire city and vicinity and have ordered a general mobilization in the district.

In western Russia anti-Soviet movements also are reported. Fighting in White Russia between Soviet troops and peasants is continuing, and Pskov is said to be in the hands of revolutionists. The White Russian peasants have been enforced by deserters from the Red Guard, the messages assert.

Another disturbed section is said to be the Minsk region, where conflicts between soldiers and insurgents are reported, the revolutionary activities so far having resulted, it is asserted, in twenty Soviets in various parts of the region being driven out.

THIRD RED CONGRESS CALLED FOR JUNE 3

Ban on Workmen Charging Employment Is Lifted.

HELSINKI, March 26.—The Pravda of Petrograd says the third congress of the Third Internationale of Moscow has been called for June 3 in Moscow, according to a despatch from Petrograd to-day.

The old Soviet regulation forcing workmen to remain in one factory has been lifted, the despatch adds, and they now are permitted to change their employment if they desire upon application to the Commissaries for permission.

MAURETANIA SAILS AGAIN.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, March 26.—The steamship Mauretania to-day resumed sailings after a layup for four months. The vessel embarked 700 passengers for New York.

FRENCH DANCING MASTERS TO REVIVE CLASSIC WALTZ

Leaders of Movement Say Time Has Come to Abandon Shimmy, Fox Trot, Tango and Maxixe, but New Rival Appears in Hungarian Czarda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 26.

The campaign against dances of American and exotic origin which has been waged here for the last few months is expected to bear fruit tomorrow when the French Dancing Masters Congress will celebrate the Eastern tide with a resurrection of the classic waltz.

According to the leaders of the movement the time has come to call a halt on the shimmy, fox trot, tango and maxixe and get back to elemental purification. However, the new Boston dance, the Weems of Rotterdam is considered ethically proper and may be danced by the best society. But all the other spring creations are merely adaptations of the waltz of grandfather's time.

Simultaneously with the passing of the tango and the one step Paris dancers apparently have decided not to heed the decree of the waltz experts and are paying huge sums to learn the steps of the new Hungarian czarda. Originally a folk dance in Hungary, this dance has found its way here, thanks to the Archduke Albert, a gay scion of the Archduke Frederick of Austria, who has exhibited the new steps privately in Montmartre palaces as well as in private homes, where the spectators at first were shocked by the languorous movements, faintly resembling the most extreme contortions of the shimmy.

TROTZYKY'S 'DESERTERS' CAPTURED KRONSTADT

By Sham Attacks Sent Forces Into Fortress.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. STOCKHOLM, March 26.—The details of the beginning of the revolt in Kronstadt against the Bolshevik Administration and the circumstances forming a background against which this episode can be seen and judged have been learned by the correspondent from well informed sources by way of Riga, Latvia, and Helsinki, Finland.

Trotzky's first attack on Kronstadt was a failure, but he adopted other methods. By means of sham attacks he allowed part of his troops to run over to the enemy and when night time came launched his main attack, during which the defenders were attacked from behind by the sham deserters.

Gen. Denikine, Admiral Kolchak, Gen. Yurenitch and Gen. Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leaders, had to be fought on land and it was necessary to establish a Bolshevik army, but not a navy. Yet Trotzky never forgot he had once been in the Russian navy and he only awaited the proper opportunity to make the Russian navy as strong and supple a weapon in his hands as he had made the army.

Finally, Trotzky employed a weapon ready to his hands—he cut the food supplies. The sailors thereupon had recourse to requisitioning foodstuffs outside Petrograd, which caused disturbances which were the color of a counter revolution.

This moment was seized upon by anti-Bolshevik elements and serious uprisings were arranged in Petrograd. Simultaneously rations were reduced to the minimum in Petrograd and elsewhere.

The so-called "intelligent" element adopted a waiting attitude during these events. It did not care to join the so-called counter revolutionaries, fearing that if Lenine were overthrown it would mean complete anarchy. The peasants are mainly against the Soviet administration, but are suspicious of any new movement which they are not sure at first hand will protect their interests.

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PARIS BOSTON

JAPAN TAKES A HAND IN KAMCHATKA ZONE

Will Send Battleship and Destroyers There to Protect Fisheries.

ACTION TO BALK SOVIETS Step Follows Report Siberia Had Ceded Part of Territory to Moscow.

By the Associated Press. TOKIO, March 25.—Japan is understood to have decided to dispatch a battleship and four destroyers to Kamchatka for the purpose of protecting Japanese fishing enterprises there. It is said this action was taken following reports that the Far Eastern Republic had ceded part of the peninsula of Kamchatka to the Soviet Government of Moscow.

Viscount Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, declared in the House of Peers on Tuesday that Japan would be obliged to adopt whatever action might be necessary to preserve her rights in Kamchatka.

No objection has been made by Japan to the cession of Kamchatka by the Far Eastern Republic to the Russian Soviet Government, the Foreign Office explained to-day, but it cannot accept the suggestion of the Far Eastern Republic that Soviet delegates participate in the fisheries conference, because Japan has no relations with the Soviet.

The negotiations with the Far Eastern Republic at Chita, it is pointed out, concern the extension of the Kamchatka fishery lease for ten years, the opening of bays, gulfs and the maritime coast to Japanese fishermen and the lifting of the ban on fishing in waters within eight miles of river mouths.

It is understood the Chita Government has proposed the evacuation of fishing grounds occupied by the Japanese pending revision of the fisheries question.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 26.—Signing of the trade agreement between Great Britain and Russia has led to talk here among shipping and commercial interests of a revival of Canadian trade with Siberia. Several syndicates already have been formed to take advantage of the first chance for a resumption of the trade relations built up with Siberia during the first years of the war—relations that were interrupted by the Russian revolution.

In the opinion of Charles S. Meek, an importer, however, Canadians will encounter a serious obstacle in Japanese influence in Siberia. In a statement to-day he gave warning that Japan naturally will reserve to her own tradersmen all the commercial advantages afforded by geographical location and military occupation of certain areas.

One transaction reported to be under consideration by Canadians is redemption orders placed by the former Russian Imperial Government for millions of dollars' worth of railway equipment, now lying at Coquitlam, B. C., where it was dumped at the time of the revolution. This equipment is useless to Canadian or United States railways because of the difference in gauge.

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Mother's Love—and Her Kitchen Slavery

After dinner, Mrs. Jack led the children out into the parlor, where she began to sing. Mr. Jack took up the even paper.

"Do you know," interrupted Mr. Jack, "that I am finding you all over again as sweetheart and companion since you quit trying to bake your own bread."

"Before, you used to have too many dates in the kitchen after evening dinner and it wore you out so that I always seemed to find you a bit tired."

"Well," confessed Mrs. Jack, "three nights a week for baking was quite a burden; but you always loved the bread your mother used to bake and you used to say mine reminded you of that. I didn't dare try the baker's bread, knowing how you felt."

"That's all right, dear," the husband confided, "but when I see the way the kiddies take to WARD'S, I am glad their mother does not have to slave over the bread pan as mine did."

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