

TROTSKY GRACIOUS BEFORE SCOURGESS

Wolf of Red Government Is Difficult Study.

FEATURES ARE COMPLEX

War Minister Intimates to English Woman Time Will Come When Bolshevism Takes Over.

[This is the third installment of the diary of Mrs. Clara Sheridan, the English actress, in which she describes the various meetings of Trotsky, during which he told her of his trip to Russia, gave his views on English affairs, Trotsky an instant showed his ferocity. In the fourth installment, to be printed tomorrow, Mrs. Sheridan tells of her vain attempt to obtain a passport from Trotsky, the foreign minister, who works day and night and could spare no hour but D. A. M., describes previous sculptural art, and tells of the death and burial of John Reed.]

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LONDON, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Clara Sheridan's diary today deals with her sightings with Trotsky.

"October 1.—In the morning I accompanied a friend to the headquarters of the third internationale. It is in a beautiful house formerly the German embassy, and where Count Mirbach was murdered. I came away in a car with Mme. Palibaut, whom I had often heard of.

"She is small, vain and middle-aged with an ugly, crumpled-up face, but intelligent. She practically told me that I was doing Lenin's head to take back to England to show to the idle curious. I corrected her by saying that so far as the public was concerned I only wished to enable those who had him at present represented by photographs, to substitute a bust. She was equally vehement about photographs.

Trotsky Agrees to Sit.

"October 17.—Litvinoff came to see me in the afternoon and was surprised I had not been to work at Trotsky's. I explained to him that through another comrade Trotsky had flatly refused to be done by me. Litvinoff could not understand this. He said he had seen Trotsky last night, who had consented and had promised even to be amiable to me. It was then decided that Litvinoff would see Trotsky again during the day and telephone me what arrangements he made.

"October 18.—Trotsky's car came for me at 11:30 A. M. and Litvinoff explained to the chauffeur that he was first to get in with me to fetch my things. The chauffeur and myself and the plusher moulder, who was then working, carried the things down to the car and I was then driven to some place the long way from the Kremlin, the war ministry, I think I was ushered in—I and my moiding stand and my clay together.

"From behind an enormous writing table in one corner and near a window came forth Trotsky. He shook hands with me welcomingly and asked at once if I talked French.

Ridiculous Situation Remedied.

"The light from two windows was certainly very bad. It lit up one side of my work. The rest was in outer darkness. The room which I would have had a beautiful bathroom, looked large and dark. Beyond there were huge white columns and in my way and hampered the light.

"My heart utterly sank at the difficulties of the situation. I was writing at my desk. It was impossible to see what sort of face he had got. I looked at him and he looked at me. I was sitting at my desk and he was sitting at his desk. I was writing and he was writing. I was looking at him and he was looking at me. I was sitting at my desk and he was sitting at his desk. I was writing and he was writing. I was looking at him and he was looking at me.

"I don't mind," he answered. "I have my reason for looking at you, and it is I who gain."

"I asked permission to take a few measurements.

"Whatever you like he said, and then he pointed out to me how utterly unsymmetrical his face is. He is true. If his nose were straight, he would have a very fine line from the forehead. Full-faced, he is Mephisto. His eyebrows go up at an angle and the lower part of his face all goes to a point. When he talks, his face lights up and his eyes flash. This flash is much talked of in Russia and people say to one, 'Have you seen Trotsky's eyes?' He is called the wolf.

"He was thoughtful for a while and then asked me, 'Are you under the care here of our foreign office?' I said I was not.

Trotsky Tells of Arrest.

"At 4 o'clock he ordered tea and had some with me. He talked to me about himself and of his wanderings in exile during the war, and how finally at the outbreak of the revolution he sailed on a neutral ship from the United States to return to Russia. Also how they (the British) arrested him and took him to a Canadian concentration camp.

"At 5 I prepared to leave. He sent me home in his car.

"Oct. 18.—Trotsky's car came at 6:30. When I got to Trotsky's I was frozen. He put a chair for me by the fire and when I had made the put all the lights on and got to work. He said: 'We will have an agreement quite businesslike. I will come and stand by the side of your work for five minutes every half hour.' Of course the five minutes got very enlarged and we talked and worked and lost all track of time.

"Oct. 20.—Foreign papers, we heard, have started wars of a counter-revolution but if there is any such plot steps have been taken to deal with it. It is a bore coming to Moscow to find it so heavily censored.

German Workers Intrigue.

"This evening I asked Trotsky for news. He says that German workers have voted in favor of joining the Moscow insurrection, which he says is very important, but England, he says, is Russia's real and dangerous enemy.

"I said: 'Not France?'

"No, France is just a noisy, hysterical woman, making scenes, but England, that is different altogether. 'After that I worked for an hour and he never spoke. He was busy at his table with his papers. Toward the end of the evening he offered to come and stand for a bit and while doing so he remarked on my name being spelled the same as that of the playwright (Richard Brinsley Sheridan). I explained that I had married a direct descendant. He was interested and said 'The School for Scandal' had been translated and has been continually acted here in Russia.

"It was then a quarter to midnight. I looked desperately at the clock. 'What about this order to be home at midnight? How am I to do it?' He said: 'I will take you myself.'

"At about half after midnight we left. A man in uniform joined us and sat next to the chauffeur. He had in his hand a very big leather holster. Crossing the bridge, we were stopped by about five soldiers, and the man with the holster had to show our papers by the light of the car lamp. It delayed us several minutes. I said to Trotsky, 'Put your head out of the window and say who you are.'

"Talismanous," said Trotsky peremptorily. "Put your head out of the window and say who you are."

"—Tonight was better for work. I felt calmer, as the worst difficulties were surmounted. Trotsky stood for me in a good light and dictated to his stenographer. That was excellent. His face was animated and his attention occupied.

"We talked a little about me. He said I should remain in Russia a while longer and do some big work, something like my 'Wolf of Red Government' and has insisted on keeping photographs of an emaciated and exhausted figure, and still fighting, and that is the category of the day."

"I answered him that I could get news of my children, and therefore I must go back. I must return to my own world, with its cultured people, who wonder always what the world will think, and leave behind Russia, with its big ideas which spout one so."

A Moment of Ferocity.

"Ah, that you are away— and he hesitated. Then, suddenly turning on me with clenched teeth and fire in his eyes, he shook a threatening finger in my face. 'If when you get back to England vous nous calomniez as the rest have, I tell you I will come to England, et je vous—' He did not say what he would do, but there was something in his face. I smiled and said: 'That is all right. Now I know how to get you to England.'

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"Until the lights went on I read the leading article on bolshevism in the (London) Times of, I think, October 4. When the lights came on I worked frantically until, after midnight with the desperation of knowing it was the last sitting, he left his last words to me were: 'Well, we will go together to the front.' But something told me that we will never meet again, for I would rather preserve the impression of our hours of conversation, collaborating in quietude, silently guarded over by a sentry with a fixed bayonet outside the door."

WHISKY GUARDS TRICKED SUPPLY REMOVED WHILE DEPUTY SHERIFFS WATCH.

Liquor Valued at Several Hundred Dollars Taken From Cellar of Seattle Residence.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—While deputy sheriffs were standing guard whisky valued probably at hundreds of dollars at current prices was alleged by federal agents to have disappeared from E. E. Sullivan's cellar in his residence at 3902 Harvard avenue north, between Friday night and Sunday morning, according to information received by R. C. Saunders, deputy United States attorney.

An attempt was made by county officials Friday night to seize the Sullivan stock of liquor under the Washington state prohibition act. A 60-mile gale was blowing at the time and nobody would take the responsibility of entering the cellar in a storm, it was said at the sheriff's office. Before the liquor could be seized, a restraining order had been obtained by Sullivan to prevent the sheriff from going so. Deputy Sheriffs Connors and Von Gortz were appointed guards to watch the cellar, to see that none of the liquor was touched until the matter of the restraining order was settled in court.

S. E. Bunker, prohibition enforcement officer, stated that when he went to the Sullivan cellar with county officials Friday night, 36 bottles of Canadian whisky and several kegs of other whiskeys, including some Sunnybrook, were in sight. He said he knew what the kegs contained, because when the spigots were turned whisky ran out. When he returned to the cellar Monday, he said the whisky was gone. Empty containers alone were in sight where the whisky had been. The stocks of wines and other liquors seemed to be intact.

UNIT TO BE INSPECTED First Rollcall for Battery Is to Be on Monday.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—The initial rollcall of the national guard artillery unit will take place on Monday and state inspection is expected by Thursday of the next week, according to Captain Ralph Horx, who said he expected also to raise an artillery unit at Houlihan.

School Debate Announced. CENTRALIA, Wash., Dec. 1.—(Special.)—The Centralia high school debating team, which, arguing the affirmative side of the question of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, defeated Raymond in the opening debate of the season will debate the Olympia team December 10. At Olympia the Centralians will argue the negative side of the question.

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RECESS IS ORDERED IN SHIPPING PROBE

Committee to Resume After Congress Reconvenes.

ACCUSED DENY CHARGES

John Cranor and Lester Sisler Are Among Witnesses Testifying at Close of Hearing.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Walsh congressional committee, investigating affairs of the United States shipping board, terminated today a three-weeks' open session. The committee will resume its work after the reconvening of congress, sitting for a time in Washington before returning to New York.

Among witnesses testifying today were John Cranor, ex-representative of the Downey Shipbuilding corporation at Washington, and Lester Sisler, ex-secretary to the shipping board, who were named by Tucker K. Sands, in his testimony as absconding in an alleged fee of \$10,000 which Sands said was paid to obtain a shipping board contract.

Charges Denied by Both. Both witnesses denied the charges and asserted they were unable to say what motive inspired Sands to make them. William Deuman, first executive of the fleet corporation, also testified that there had never been a "controversy" over the wooden ship programme before him and Major-General Goethals, associated with him in organization of the corporation.

During the sessions here, subpoenaed and voluntary witnesses testified to numerous alleged instances of mismanagement and lack of accounting and checking which were said to have resulted in losses to the government of millions of dollars.

Expert Accountant Testifies. Martin Gillen, expert accountant to ex-Chairman Payne, testified that more than \$2,000,000 of the value of the ships for which the government appropriated approximately \$4,000,000,000 had been amortized and should be treated the same as "burned powder or other war emergency expenses."

Cranor testified that while he was in Washington the Providence company was endeavoring to procure a contract for the construction of ten tugboats and that he learned that the financial standing of the concern was "not satisfactory" to the credit department of the shipping board.

Cranor said that Mr. Downey sent him to Washington to arrange a credit for the Providence company and took the matter to Sands, who was then vice-president and cashier of the Commercial National bank. The bank then issued a credit letter to the extent of \$125,000 to the shipping board for the Providence Engineering corporation.

\$40,000 Declared Paid. The witness said that he had agreed to pay \$40,000 for arranging this credit. Mr. Downey and Sands eventually agreed on \$25,000, Cranor said. Denman testified that there never had been any controversy between himself and Major-General George W. Goethals, associated with Denman when the fleet corporation first was instituted, over the "wooden ship programme." Denman said he at no time was in favor of wooden ships except as a war emergency or as auxiliary to steel vessels.

Sisler resumed the stand and retold his previous testimony denying improper business relations with Sands. Denman, whose home is in San Francisco, appeared at his own request. He said he would reappear prepared to testify as to matters concerning the board when he was actively connected with it.

"It is my desire to kill the so-called 'Denman-Goethals controversy,'" Sisler said.

Policy Is Explained. "During our time with the board, General Goethals was in favor of building just as many ships as was possible. The country was demanding that they be constructed regardless of cost or methods.

"In the two months we served without an organization contracts were arranged for 600 vessels, costing more than \$300,000,000 without a scratch of a penny for authority—and the contracts were afterwards ratified."

He said he had promulgated a policy relating to building an internal combustion engine which had been carried out, would have solved any bunkering problem," in the world.

Sisler also testified as to his efforts to get Sands to make an accounting with reference to Sisler's sand and gravel company, which Sands and he financed. He also said that the Goethals-Denman controversy was a most unfortunate thing for the country.

Mexico has a tribe of Indians whose language is limited to about 300 words and who cannot count more than ten.

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that night. The second or third day after the thing had happened I went up to the house to see what the bomb had done to it. After the explosion I went to Tacoma where I met some railroad men who told me there were a lot of railroad jobs in Canada. I went up to Vancouver and stayed five days looking for a switchman's job, but couldn't get any. I came back to Tacoma and went to live with my cousin at 4425 Union avenue."

ARMENIAN RELIEF AIDED University Women Pledge to Support Near East Orphans. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—Hendricks hall, the women's dormitory, pledged to support two Armenian orphans after hearing a talk on near-east relief work in Armenia by Dr. Lincoln Wirt, who is lecturing on the campus.

Dr. Wirt has just returned from Turkey after extended Armenian relief work. The local drive has received considerable support from university folk, and a generous cooperation in this work.

The Red Cross drive also is in full swing on the campus. Delta Theta Pi, law fraternity, is the first organization in the university to report 100 per cent membership, according to Mosele Hair, local chairman.

More Milk Is Needed CAMPAIGN TO BE FEATURE OF ASHLAND FAIR. Child Welfare Workers Take Steps Under State Leader to Provide Nourishment for Babies.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Dec. 1.—(Special.)—A "more milk" campaign will be run as a feature of the Ashland chamber of commerce fair, opening tomorrow for three days, by the home demonstration agent and other child welfare workers, reports Mrs. Jessie D. McComb, state leader of home demonstration work for Oregon.

The work of increasing the milk consumed by 225 Grants Pass children is said by Mrs. McComb to have been all the more remarkable for the reason that the local supply was inadequate, and milk had to be imported for the increased use in child feeding.

At Medford 102 children are getting milk now who did not get any when the campaign opened. A milk and dairy products shop is one of the incidental advantages that have grown out of the campaign.

More milk is a feature of the Umatilla county hot lunch contest launched by the county school superintendent. Ashland fair will embody some of the and the home demonstration agent, latest advertising features developed. Four schools have added the hot lunch anywhere in the country, and will be and another has ordered the equipment in charge of Florence Poole, home agent. The demonstration agent for Jackson "The more milk" department of the county.

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