

RUSSIAN REVOLT MISREPRESENTED, DECLARES GOODE

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Professor W. L. Goode, who has been in Russia as a staff correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, one of the most conservative newspapers of Great Britain. Returning from Petrograd after a thorough investigation of the Russian situation, including Moscow, where he interviewed Lenin, Professor Goode was detained about a British warship. At that time the official Russian news from Russia was still in the hands of the British government, which has been accused of misrepresenting the results of Professor Goode's investigation.

London, March 8.—I do not desire to argue for or against bolshevism, which is a spiritual phenomenon, and as such, impervious to attacks. The soviet republic may be destroyed, but bolshevism would not for that disappear. No amount of atrocity mongering by violent ex parte statements can remove the blood guiltiness of the policies of the allies. No amount of calumny can destroy the fact that the Russian revolution is at the bottom a moral and even a puritanical revolution making for simplicity and purity of life and government, and no amount of pressure can fit the Russian people with a government framed and enforced in the west. They must find their own. And that they can't do until this civil war is brought to an end and the transforming influences of the western world are freely felt across the frontiers once more open to international traffic.

AIR OF PEACE AND SECURITY
When I visited Moscow (July and August, 1919) the stories of uprisings there, of the effects of actions of the Bolsheviks on the population, of general terror and starvation, had prepared me for the spectacle of a devastated city, of great destruction and of almost complete cessation of normal life. Imagine, then, my stupefaction in finding the streets thronged with people pursuing their daily business, teams running packed with passengers, droshkies (cabs) numerous and as extortionate and active as ever, and a general air of peace and security over everything.

Bridges and churches were intact, and art galleries, to my joy, were well cared for and even extended. The contrast between the external aspect of Moscow and the stories prevalent in the west was indeed remarkable. The great hotels were either homes for ministries or filled by government employees or students or workers, who live there. The great restaurants and clubs had also been turned over to use of the soviet or workmen.

Life was hard, food being sold at prices that seemed fantastic, but during

the month I was there I could not find more than a reminder that food was scarce, its appearance of the public, certainly did not find evidence of the severe hunger which I had been led to expect.

CHILDREN WELL CARED FOR
And in case of children, among the thousands I saw and studied, there was a general air of well being; fullest care is bestowed on them, a fact which is diametrically opposed to statements made to me and prevailing in England. The entrance to the Kremlin naturally is guarded. It is the post, of the government. But the formalities are no more than those which have to be observed at Buckingham palace or the house of commons.

It is always being said that Lenin is guarded by Chinese. There were no Chinese here. Lenin is a man of middle height, about 50 years of age, active and well proportioned. His features at first sight seem to have a slight Chinese cast, his hair, pointed and hard, has a ruddy brown tinge. His head is well shaped; his brow is broad and well raised. **LENIN NEVER HESITATES**
He has a pleasant manner of talking and indeed, his manner can be described as distinctly prepossessing. He speaks in a clear and well modulated voice and throughout his interview with me he never hesitated.

He did not reveal either hatred or passion. Indeed, one clear impression he left on me was that there was a clear, cold brain—a man master of himself, expressing himself with lucidity. He showed no doubt or uncertainty or vagueness but, on the contrary, a clear cut confidence about what the soviet government is doing.

Swiss Would Admit Central Powers to Red Cross Congress

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by Chicago Daily News Co.) Bern, Switzerland, March 8.—One of the first acts of the Swiss delegates to the congress of the League of Red Cross Societies, now in session in Geneva, will be to propose the admission of the central powers as members.

Among the matters to be considered from an international standpoint are medical information, the safeguarding of children from infectious diseases, hygienic dwellings, jungle fever, tuberculosis service, industrial hygiene and venereal disease. Thirty nations will be represented.

Cabinet of Sweden Reported Resigned

Stockholm, March 8.—(U. P.)—The Swedish cabinet has resigned. The king has asked Premier Eden to form a new ministry. It is considered highly probable he may not be able to do this, in which event it is predicted Hjalmar Branting, Socialist leader, may become premier.

U. S. CONSULATE IN ZURICH, DAMAGED BY BOMB



The large handsome stone structure is known as the Caspar-Escher House, and fronts on the Limmat river, which empties into Lake Zurich. It is an office building and among the occupants is United States Consul Donagan. The American flag floats at the entrance. Whether or not the bomb that on Thursday exploded in the building and did considerable damage was aimed at the consulate has not been revealed. No one was injured.

BRITAIN DETERMINED IN TASK TO PERFECT RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

By Webb Miller
London, March 8.—(U. P.)—Great Britain will take up the tasks of peace and work for economic reconstruction with the same cooperation and the same determination which characterized her campaigns to "win the war," officials here declared last night.

Decisions of the council of premiers regarding cooperation of all European countries to restore economic prosperity and rebuild war ruined industries, probably will be embodied in an official manifesto which is expected to be made public soon. This manifesto, if it was understood, will be under the spirit of the part of all the allied nations which Great

Britain already is putting into her post-war efforts.

The British attitude, it was said, is that all the countries involved in the war must put aside their racial hatreds and commercial rivalries and settle down to the supreme task of bringing back prosperity, replenishing larders and rebuilding property destroyed in war. This attitude, the British believe, must apply not only to relations of the allies toward one another, but to their former enemies. The British, it was said, realize that it will be difficult to carry this program through because of France's unwillingness to "forgive and forget," as well as her determination to see to it that the treaty of Versailles is enforced without mitigation.

Hindenburg After German Presidency

London, March 8.—(U. P.)—Dispatches from Zurich today said the South German Zeitung had published a dispatch from Hamburg quoting General Hindenburg as saying he is willing to run for president of Germany.

BRITAIN REPORTED AS PLANNING HUGE WAR ARMAMENTS FOR 1920

London, March 8.—The government, it is reported, intends to include provision for huge war armaments in the 1920 budget, which is soon to be made public.

According to the Daily News these provisions will include a huge appropriation for army maintenance in addition to the cost of 40 new warships now under construction. The Bank of England has warned the government of the perilous state of the huge floating debt of \$6,000,000,000, for the payment of which provisions have not yet been made. The Daily News points out that in addition to this national debt, the munici-

WHITE ARMY KILLS MANY HUNGARIANS

By C. F. Bertelli
Paris, March 8.—Harrowing details of the "White Terror" in Hungary are revealed by correspondents of the Journal Des Debats and Populaire. Victims of reactionary resentment are said to have been beaten until blood was drawn while women have been subjected to special tortures, such as having their breasts burned by cigarettes, needles pushed under their fingernails.

PRISONERS FLOODED
Haubrich, the communist commander in Budapest, when arrested and arraigned before a military court, was flooded between questions during his examination. A student was beaten until his head was covered with blood because he had been a member of the people's commissary. Joseph Karany was imprisoned charged with the murder of a certain Louis Felies, who is walking about the streets of Budapest. The prisons of the city of Budapest are filled to overflowing.

As a result of the crowded condition of the jails and unstable food supplies are raging. Many of the prisoners, it is reported, are suffering from scurvy. The prison guards, according to the correspondents are brutal in their treatment of the prisoners. One case cited is that of Eugene Fawler, who was taken from his cell and flogged until the other prisoners, maddened by his agonizing cries, tried to break the doors down in order to rescue him.

TERIBLE ATROCITIES

In the country districts still greater atrocities are reported. Peasants suspected of connection with the communist being summarily shot. There have been wholesale hangings while others were decapitated. More than 100 persons were executed by white guards in the small town of Sirok. The monarchial regime, it is said, has decided to stop at nothing in order to repress public movements toward democracy. Admiral Horthy, the new regent, is reported buying arms and munitions in Vienna and smuggling them through Poland, in order to supply the white army, which he boasts is now 200,000 strong. palities have undertaken huge capital commitments, including housing programs, for which money must be found. The new budget is to include \$500,000,000 for social service, an enormous pension list, \$250,000,000 for a bread subsidy and a great railroad subsidy, the paper adds, and says in conclusion: "The budget will fail to tackle the problem of wiping out the national debt, but will add the burden of great armaments to the load already carried."

Scandinavians Are Eager to Resume Trade With Russia

By Hal O'Flaherty
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.
(Copyright, 1920, by The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service.)
Copenhagen, Denmark, March 8.—Aroused by reports of open statements from England and Italy favoring the immediate recognition of the soviet government the whole trade organization of Scandinavia is anxiously awaiting the next definite move. It means a new lease of life for thousands of merchants who during the past 18 months have been waiting for the eventual resumption of business on the trade routes toward the East.

It was just this expectation which led these small Scandinavian countries to import a greater amount of American goods than China and South America combined during the past year, hoping to dispose of the merchandise when Russia came into the market. They now see the possibility of realizing their earlier hopes. But from those who understand the situation both in Russia and the Baltic states I have heard grave warnings against further American activity in that direction. They are especially concerned with American exporters who may intend seeking a further extension of business in Scandinavia. This, they declare, is now impossible and will remain so for months.

Admiral Kolchak's Death Is Confirmed

Paris, March 8.—(U. P.)—Admiral Kolchak, commander of East Russian anti-Bolshevik forces, lost his life on New Year's day after he refused General Denikin's offer of a special train in which to leave Irkutsk. This information was received by Prime Lvoff in official confirmation from Constantinople of details of Kolchak's death.

Strike in Portugal Upsets Government

Lisbon, March 8.—(U. P.)—After a general strike of all government employees had been called, the ministry resigned Saturday. The president immediately appointed M. Dasilva premier and charged him with forming a new cabinet.

Norway Has Entered League of Nations

Christiania, March 8.—(U. P.)—King Hakon has signed the decree completing Norway's adherence to the League of Nations.

RUSSIAN TRADE IS GREAT FACTOR IN PEACE OVERTURES

By Carl H. Von Wiegand
Berlin, March 8.—Great uneasiness and restlessness is being manifested in German industrial circles as a result of the general conviction that England intends to make peace with Soviet Russia at the opportune moment and that the apparent aloofness exhibited in certain circles in London is merely part of the plan to cover the real purpose, namely, to grab the trade of Russia.

Steadily increasing pressure is being brought upon the government not to be the last to get on the band wagon through reestablishing of trade relations and recognition of the soviet government, which is believed here to be only a question of time for all nations.

SURFACE POLICY FEARED

The only fear among the leading financiers and captains of industry is that England may step up what is characterized as a surface policy of official aloofness from the soviet government and an attitude of non-recognition only until British trade has had time to dislodge itself in so thoroughly in the Russian market that its advantages over America and Germany will be so great as to give it practical control of Russian commerce.

No little astonishment has been expressed that American trade and commerce is allowing itself to be, as it is termed here, "misled" instead of showing the enterprise and initiative exhibited by the British.

U. S. AID HOPED FOR

There is lively agitation in financial and industrial circles to induce the government to do something to prevent German trade and industry from being completely shut out of the Russian market, and the idea that German commercial interests should line up and cooperate with America to fight for the Russian trade is being voiced more and more.

With the British sitting in Royal, Riga, Memel, Danzig and Cologne, with a British political bridgehead established at Budapest and with British and French influences predominant at Warsaw, the German industrial world considers itself practically at the mercy of England and sees that its only hope of getting a proper share of Russian trade is by becoming more or less agents and coworkers of America.

"Our cook, who left us for a munitions factory is back with us," "How's her cooking now?" "Well, her nitroglycerine cakes are pretty fair, but I don't care much for her chocolate biscuits."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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