

SOCIALISTS CHEER GERMAN WOMAN AT FRENCH CONGRESS

Clara Zetkin, 60, Reichstag Member, Makes Sudden Appearance at Tours.

LOCK DOORS, BAR SPIES

'Forbidden, Like a Good Communist I Came Anyway,' She Says.

SCORNS ALL MODERATES

Urges Casting Out of Party Those Not Fully Subscribing to Red Ideals.

By the Associated Press. TOURS, France, Dec. 28.—The sessions of the congress of French Socialists, which have produced a series of unexpected developments, staged a sensation to-day when Clara Zetkin, member of the German Reichstag, and of the executive committee of the Third Internationale, whose passport it is alleged the French refused to give, came suddenly into the hall during a debate. The session became bedlam. M. Frossard, secretary of the French Socialist party, who was speaking for the Communists, was interrupted and the delegates escorted her to the platform.

Clara Zetkin is a white haired woman of 60. "The French have forbidden me to come," she said to the delegates, "but like a good Communist I came anyway."

The doors of the hall were locked and the telephone and telegraph wires in the hall disconnected and no one was allowed to leave the building. She then continued her speech, denouncing "the Scheidemanns, Nockes and Reynauds of all nations." She also denounced the moderates and all those seeking to form an Internationale in opposition to Moscow.

Urges Cutting Off the Weak. "Split your party to achieve more precious unity," Mme. Zetkin advised the congress. "I urge you to split from your party all social patriots and all vacillating Centrists and form a single revolutionary force capable of discipline in the present crisis and the emancipation of the proletariat."

"The barbarians who destroyed the ancient cathedral at Rheims belong to the same class, kin and family as those who destroyed the ancient cathedral at Kiev," she cried, referring to the Polish warfare against the Soviet which was carried on with allied aid.

M. Frossard, before being interrupted by Clara Zetkin, made one point that seemed to meet the approval of all wings. He said: "Not all revolutions are won at the point of the musket and over barricades. Barren as the past have impeded revolutions as much as they have aided them. We cannot get a revolution at the point of the revolver unless circumstances are ripe, and it is not we, but the capitalists, who make the circumstances through the rottenness of their system."

M. Frossard said that the Communists would continue to participate in the elections following Lenin's advice, but would use Parliament as a rostrum to proclaim its futility.

The Congress was notified to-day that unqualified acceptance of the twenty-one conditions laid down by Moscow is the only way the French Socialists can join the Third Internationale, in a telegram received from Nikolai Lenin, the Soviet Premier; Leon Trotsky, Soviet Minister of War, and G. S. Zinovieff, Bolshevik Governor of Petrograd.

America Represented. The telegram was signed by the chiefs of all the national parties, which are reported members of the Third Internationale. Together with the name of the party in the United States appears the name "Courvitch." It is believed here that "Courvitch" is Nicolai Hourwich, one of the editors of the Communist organ New Mr. the office of which was raided by Federal agents in New York early this year.

It is pointed out in the telegram that Moscow indorses a resolution proposed to the Congress by Marcel Cachin, Socialist Deputy, for unconditional affiliation with the Third Internationale. It says the Soviet leaders in Russia regard as "imposed with a spirit of reformism and diplomatic chicanery" a middle road resolution presented by Jean Longuet, minority leader, and Paul Faure of the Centre Party.

Longuet, Faure and their groups show they have no claim to be accepted from the reformist camp," the telegram continues. "They have been, and will remain determined agents of bourgeois influence."

The platform presented yesterday by M. Faure provided for admission to the Bolshevik regime on a principle, without acceptance of the twenty-one points imposed by Moscow.

The message concludes with the statement that Moscow will not be in common with such elements as are represented by Longuet and Faure, and says that "for the French workers to get entangled with such reformist compromises would mean the deathknell of their party."

GERMANY GETS DUTCH LOAN. Allies Make No Objection to \$50,000,000 Transaction.

The Hague, Dec. 28.—A Dutch loan of \$50,000,000 guilders (normally about \$80,000,000) to Germany was finally ratified here to-day after a long delay owing to technical difficulties. Last July it was announced that the Ministers had been assured the Allies would enter no objection to the loan.

The Government was informed from Berlin last month that Germany was ready to ratify it.

DUNCAN DENOUNCES FRIEND WHO PUT HIS SON IN PANTS

Placards Paris With Exposure of Robert Bourbeau's "Perfidy" in Clothing Runaway Boy in Civilian Garb After Cutting Off His Curly Locks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 28.

Another chapter, but probably not the last one, was written this afternoon in the usually placid affairs of the Greek colony here, the harmony of which was disrupted about ten days ago when Raymond Duncan's 10-year-old son ran away in order to live as other boys do. Following the refusal of the Paris police to arrest a friend of the Duncan family who had listened to the pleading of the boy that he be allowed to wear real clothes instead of Grecian tunics and sandals, Mr. Duncan to-day placarded the city with denunciations of the boy's mentor.

Crowds gathered at the street corners

PLAN PINK EDITION OF INTERNATIONALE

Not as Red as That of Moscow but More So Than Labor Federation.

By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Dec. 28.—A new Socialist Internationale, which leans more to the Left than the Second Internationale and is not so radical as the Third (Moscow Internationale), appears in the process of development in Amsterdam under the leadership and auspices of the International Federation of Labor.

At a meeting of the Amsterdam labor unions last night Jan Oudegeest, president of the Dutch Labor Federation and secretary of the International Federation, and Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, gave an inkling of the plan.

"The international federation," said Oudegeest, "with its twenty-four million members is now strong enough not to mind the American labor movement led by Samuel Gompers, and the Russian movement led by M. Zinovieff, which will not have anything to do with it. We are not only able to parry their attacks but to deliver blows. Our purpose must be the nationalization of industry, which it is only possible to carry out internationally by collaboration of the workers' movements with a political internationale which must be an internationale a little more to the left than the Second Internationale."

M. Troelstra, who was one of its leaders, pointed out that the failure of the Second Internationale was due to lack of means, other than parliamentary, to prevent war. He admitted that the Second Internationale was dead, though he said this did not prove Socialism was dead.

Much of the correspondence between the International Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor was made public to-day through the Amsterdam Telegraph. Though there

were no direct letters from Mr. Gompers's organization included among those published to-day, there were some from the American Carpenters' Union to the International Carpenters' Union at Amsterdam, in which the Americans said they did not consider themselves any longer members of the Amsterdam union, for various reasons, including the political efforts of the international body in during Poland's war with Soviet Russia.

WASHINGTON HELPLESS IN RUSSIAN SITUATION. U. S. Citizens Seized on Trying to Cross Border.

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The Government finds itself helpless in the face of reports that American citizens are being held by the Soviet Government of Russia. Information has been received from Baltic sources that a small number of American citizens and 100 or more citizens of Britain and other nationalities were stopped on their way across the Russian border, permission having been refused to them to cross and that they were taken back to Petrograd.

The possibility that the Soviet decision to hold Americans is due to American action in deporting L. C. K. A. Martens, the so-called Russian Ambassador, is not credited, as the Russian practice of holding Americans and other nationals has been going on for some time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Deportation of Russian radicals has been resumed, it was said to-day at the Department of Labor. A number of Russians were started home last week, and another batch of twenty-five will leave New York in about three weeks. The radicals are sent to Libau and moved there by rail into Soviet Russia.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet Ambassador, who is to be surrendered on January 3 on a deportation warrant, will be sent to Russia via Libau, it was said at the Department. Although he has been recalled by his Government, the expenses of his deportation will be paid by the United States.

U. S. PAPER IN PARIS TOPS GOLD IN VALUE

Reason Is Bank Bills Are Again Exportable, but Metal Is Not.

TOURISTS STAND TO LOSE Should Declare Amount on Entry to Be Able to Take It Out.

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American gold money is not worth as much in France as are greenbacks, it was learned to-day, when bankers here admitted that while they were paying 17 francs for a dollar in paper money, the rate of exchange on gold coin was only 15 to 15 1/2 francs for a dollar.

As a result of this situation hundreds of Americans who fill their pockets with gold coins, rather than carry bank notes, find they are losing substantial sums and are wondering why, under such conditions, the Federal Reserve Bank, with its tremendous gold reserve, does not change its gold for fiftier lucre.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here called at several banking firms which are popular with American visitors in Paris this morning and everywhere where he was assured that this condition was general throughout France and was a logical result of France's prohibition of gold exportation, which gives a relatively fixed value to gold currency that is inevitably lower than paper money, which can be exported in large sums without fear of detection or punishment. In fact, since the French customs officials adopted a policy of increased vigilance at the frontiers and ports gold rates have fallen in some Paris banks as low as 11 1/2 francs for a dollar, despite the fact that the market rates fluctuate every day between 16 and 17 francs.

A leading Paris banker said that the only safeguard for Americans visiting Europe was to declare the amount of gold currency they were bringing in. They will then be allowed to take the same amount in francs when they return to America, whereas if they fail to do this, considering the average visitor's expenditures here at \$2,000, they stand to lose at least 10,000 francs each, in comparison with the market values based on paper exchange.

Naturally this provides the possibility for considerable speculation, especially in the case of tourists leaving France for England, where the sovereign is readily exchanged at a surplus value of 70 francs, although the market value is less than 50, the sovereign rating only a little above \$30 at the present rate of exchange.

French customs inspectors, however, are exceedingly vigorous in their efforts to discover attempts to export gold from France and arrests are invariably followed by confiscation, as well as jail sentence or excessive fine. Therefore it is not believed that many persons will profit as a result of this peculiar phenomenon.

DE VALERA MISSING, EVEN TO SECRETARY. Irish President Fails to Resume Speaking Tour.

The whereabouts of Eamonn de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," are unknown to Harry Boland, his secretary. It became known yesterday, Boland declared that the failure of the Irish "President" to come out of "seclusion" has caused him considerable embarrassment.

At Worcester, en route to New York, Boland declared he expected to confer with the "President" upon his arrival here. Last night the secretary declared he had not seen Mr. de Valera and could not say anything concerning his whereabouts.

At Worcester, where several weeks ago disappeared "for a rest" at the order of his physician, and who it was announced would resume his speaking tour in the West the day after Christmas, was to have met Boland yesterday upon his return from Massachusetts with Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, wife of the late Lord Mayor of Cork.

British Denounce MISRULE IN IRELAND. Continued from First Page.

The authorities from anything in the nature of "premeditated reprisal." The report testifies to the difficulty of gathering information owing to the terrorism existing, eyewitnesses being threatened even with death if they divulge what they have seen. It describes minutely the character and organization of all the Crown forces. Dealing with the constabulary it says: "We feel compelled to express the opinion that by no means a negligible proportion of the Royal Irish Constabulary as at present constituted are men of temperate habit, utterly unsuited to their duties."

The strongest condemnation, however, is reserved for the auxiliaries, who, it is declared, "evidently enjoy special and powerful protection."

It asserts that wherever reprisals have been scientifically carried out it has been almost invariably by detachments of cadet auxiliaries—men possessed of brawn and education and inflamed by political passion, who brook no interference from other Crown forces and do not seem to recognize even the authority of Dublin Castle.

The report voices the apprehension felt by the Labor party in England when it says with reference to this force: "It is a class weapon which is being forged in Ireland and could be used in England."

CUT IN NAVY BILLS DEEP IN TEN YEARS. Actual Appropriations \$536,808,214 Less Than Estimates Made for Period.

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During the last ten years appropriations made for the expansion and operation of the navy were \$536,808,214 less than estimates submitted by the Navy Department. The aggregate amount asked during the decade was \$6,287,130,045 and the amount granted was \$5,751,321,821.

This attracted attention to-day among members of the Senate and House in view of the general consideration of a disarmament or partial disarmament programme as advocated by Senator Borah (Idaho) and others. The amount asked for the next fiscal year by the Navy Department is \$679,595,781, which exceeds any year except the period of the war, which cannot be regarded as normal.

Here is a list of the estimates and the final appropriations for each of the ten years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Appropriations, Estimates. Rows for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

U. S. WARSHIPS AT VALPARAISO. VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 28.—The United States cruiser Des Moines, accompanied by the American gunboat Dolphin, arrived here to-day from Punta Arenas. Joseph H. Shea, the American Ambassador to Chile, was on board the Des Moines. The vessels are on their way to Panama.

Greek Banks Closed to King Constantine

ATHENS, Dec. 27.—M. Zaimis, Director of the National Banks, who was Premier when King Constantine was expelled from Greece, has declined to resign his directorship of banks at the behest of the Rallis Ministry. It is said that M. Zaimis will not open the coffers of the banks for the present Government, as he did in the case of Premier Venizelos, to whom he advanced 200,000,000 drachmas.

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- GRAND PIANOS: Eleven styles.
- PLAYER-PIANOS: Seventeen styles.
- UPRIGHT REPRODUCING PIANOS: Three styles.
- GRAND REPRODUCING PIANOS: Five styles.

48 styles in mahogany. 20 in oak or walnut.

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THIRD—We always have on hand a number of used pianos taken in exchange in the regular course of our business. We put them into good condition in our own workroom. Some used upright pianos now ready for selection are priced \$95 and upward.

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