

NO CONCESSIONS GIVEN, SAYS LENINE

Intimates Some Capital Will Have to Be Introduced Into Russia Soon.

CANNOT ESCAPE MOVE

Sees No Danger in Plan if Factories Remain in Control of Russia.

VANDERLIP AID IS ACTIVE

New Yorker With U. S. Backing Seeks Oil and Shale Rights in Esthonia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. RIVALS, April 24.—Speaking at Moscow, Nikolai Lenine said, as reported in his organ the *Izvestia*:

"The majority of our population now consists of peasants, and we must take them into account if we want to do productive work. Of course, free trade means the introduction of capitalism, but you cannot escape that. Capitalism is no danger to us, if most of the factories, transportation and external trade are in our hands.

"Up to the present we have not succeeded in giving a single concession, but we are nearer now to the conclusion of treaties than we were a month ago. Concessions will mean a state of capitalism that will help us to improve our economic condition, which we alone cannot do. If the greater number of factories and the general control remain in our hands, concessions do not constitute a danger for us."

Lenine's implication that all factories in Russia will not remain nationalized gives probability to the persistent rumor here that he will lift the control of foreign owned factories.

A Mr. Noreger, who recently arrived in Stockholm from New York, said he represented several American firms and was seeking oil and shale concessions in both Esthonia and Russia.

Washington B. Vanderlip is said to be associated with Noreger in connection with certain Russian concessions. The former now is chiefly eager to get Caucasian oil concessions, which he expects to place entirely in American hands. Mr. Vanderlip asserts that half a dozen important American firms are backing him. Although some good windfalls have been made by foreign firms trading with Russia, the whole business now looks unreal and an observer cannot see much hope of a general revival of Russo-European or Russo-American trade. The men who are slipping across the frontier to trade with Nikolai Lenine, or are haggling with Lenine's representatives in Riga, and Helsingfors, appear to be of the adventurer type. They seem to impress the Bolsheviks just as they do observers here, judging from the remarks of M. Raitved, a Bolshevik, writing in the *Pravda* of Moscow.

Russian Machinery Craze.

"It is quite evident that our nationalized trade must be strictly centralized and managed by one Government department only," he says. "But what do we in reality see? Our Foreign Trade Ministry has worked out a general scheme for import and export, but every department, in fact, works for the destruction of the scheme and sends its own representatives abroad, who act quite independently.

"The representatives of the local authorities along the frontier are even more destructive of our foreign trade

DEVIL'S HOME CUTTLEFISH IN DEATH FIGHT ON CARONIA

Monster Takes Passage Aboard Liner on High Comber and Tries to Breakfast on Carpenter, Who Is Rescued by Ten Sailors, One for Each Tentacle.

There was no news of a personal nature aboard the Cunarder Caronia, yesterday from Liverpool and Queens-town, but there were a six foot cuttlefish and a handy publicity agent, who by dipping his quill pen, plucked from the gooseneck of the mainmast, into the inky septa of the cuttlefish, was enabled to give out a local color octopus yarn. The cuttlefish, being quite dead in the ship's icebox, could not contradict it, and Ship News received it with case hardened equanimity. No other liner ever has brought a cuttlefish shipped at sea into the port of New York, and that in itself is worth telling.

Then there is the testimony of the ship's carpenter, John Taggart, who showed scratches that he says were made by the tentacles of the cuttlefish in a battle he had with it on the forward deck.

The ship's second assistant surgeon, who is a zoologist, said there was no doubt about the cuttlefish being in life a tough submarine. He described it as "spontaneous and carnivorous" and called it fearfully, knowing that it was dead and couldn't hit back, a "dibranchiate cephalopod mollusk." He called attention to the ten sucker bearing arms, or tentacles, about the mouth and the creature's method of locomotion. In going full speed ahead it used its lateral fins, running most of its

length, but in backing or going astern it got the motion by ejecting water from a funnel connected with the gills. The Caronia had only one stormy day on an otherwise ideal trip, and that was off the Irish coast. The liner shipped many seas and the cuttlefish came aboard alive and pugnacon on the last comber that toppled over the bow. John Taggart went forward to make an inspection and almost stumbled on the octopus, to use the septa written manuscript's description. Out went the ten tentacles with suckers, the octopus perhaps mentally saying that it had got another, and down went the carpenter on deck.

Then a terrific struggle ensued (sepa account), the octopus and the carpenter rolling out for the arrival of ten of the first cabin passengers and most of the second cabin passengers looked on. Sailors rushed to the rescue of the carpenter. ("Victor Hugo's duel between the cuttlefish and man might be introduced here,"—sepa suggestion). The battle lasted many minutes and might have resulted in the death of the carpenter but for the arrival of ten of his shipmates, each of whom made fast to a tentacle, and hauling as if on a sheet, quickly broke the embrace of the monster. The exertion was too much for the octopus and it passed placidly away into the ship's icebox.

The log says the cuttlefish was swept aboard the ship off a point of the coast of Ireland known as the "Devil's Home."

Churchill," whose anti-Bolshevik sentiments are quite well known. Lenine, it was declared, regarded Mr. Lloyd George's assertion as calculated to do him considerable harm among his Bolshevik followers.

Following objections by the Russian Soviet Government to the appointment of either Mr. Groves or Mr. Hoare as British representative in Russia, Great Britain has named for the Moscow post Robert Molson Hodgson, one time British Consul in Vladivostok and subsequently in charge of the British High Commission in Omsk.

The Bolsheviks objected to Mr. Groves, who formerly was British Consul in Moscow, and who was Colonel in the British army in the war, on the ground that he was anti-Bolshevik. The fact that all of Mr. Groves's Russian friends were officials or supporters of the old regime in Russia made Lenine fear that the headquarters of the British representative in Moscow would become the rendezvous of reactionaries of the "whitest" hue.

Mr. Hodgson has no more leaning toward Bolshevism than has Mr. Groves or Mr. Hoare, but the Reds like him because while he was in Vladivostok he exhibited a taste for learning every viewpoint, even that of the Bolsheviks. Also they favored him for the breadth of his mind, his democratic accessibility, his great knowledge of Russian affairs and his good working acquaintance with the Russian language. In addition, Mr. Hodgson is a good man for dealing with commercial matters, is a great favorite with business men who know him and is a tireless worker.

The Bolsheviks are convinced that they may rely on him to give to Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a true picture of Russian conditions, and not to give encouragement to anti-Bolshevik conspirators in Russia. He is sent to Russia nominally by the British Department of Overseas Trade, and will apparently be nothing more than a minor British official, with no more to do than watch the development of Anglo-Russian commerce and assist Britons who do business with the Soviet Government.

Lenine is rather pleased at the stern tone of the American note regarding trade between the United States and Bolshevik Russia, according to one of the "Red Cars" friends. He declared Lenine found reason to be glad over the attitude of the Washington Administration in refusing to recognize as a condition anything but absolute proof that there has been a change of heart on the part of Lenine in so far as Sovietism is concerned. The Washington note rather counteracted the effect of the assertion by the British Prime Minister recently that Lenine had abandoned Communism and had made a speech before the Tenth Communist Congress "that might have been worthy of Winston Spencer

EMIGRANTS FOR U. S. SCOURED AT HAVRE

Baggage Is Disinfected as Men and Women Are Thoroughly Cleaned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVRE, April 24.—Although men and women often are nudged together in uncomfortable and even dirty shacks when they reach Havre as emigrants bound for America, this is not compulsory, as the emigrants invariably have the option of living in private hotels while waiting to embark for the United States. A correspondent for THE NEW YORK HERALD visited the Havre inspection establishment to-day and was impressed by the elaborate arrangements and system to prevent disease being introduced into the United States from this port.

As soon as emigrants reach Havre they are taken to a special disinfection camp in the outskirts of the city and compelled to give up their baggage, which is opened and placed in a high pressure fumigator. Then, unless the emigrants choose to pass the night elsewhere, they are assigned to cots in a huge central house until the next morning, when the heads of the men are shaved and the hair of the women and children is combed and washed with petrol solutions to rid them of all germs and germ carriers. This is done under the direction of French graduate nurses. The inspection follows this, and as soon as the emigrants are considered clean, which is usually on the second day after their arrival at the port, they are permitted to go to private hotels or to a special emigrants' hotel, where they are able to get three meals a day and comfortable quarters for 10 francs a day for the twelve-day quarantine period, during which Dr. Forquesson, an American physician, visits them frequently to see if they have any contagious disease.

In these dormitories husbands and wives are allowed to remain together. Indeed, it was said that wives refuse to be separated from the money-carrying member of their family even for one night.

The quarantine is not being applied to any but emigrants from Central Europe, but hygienic precautions and clothing disinfection are demanded from Greeks, French, Spaniards, Germans and Swedes.

The emigrant hotel is a model of cleanliness. It was used during the war as a Canadian hospital and everything in it is white. At night the large dining hall is used as a recreation room and a dance hall.

The personal liberty of emigrants is not interfered with in the least, and they are even allowed to go into the city of Havre during the day, with the result that international arguments resulting from too much heavy wine are common occurrences in the dormitories, the chief offenders being the Greeks and the Rumanians.

A majority of the emigrants are Czechs, who are remarkably docile, according to the manager of the hotel. Poles also are numerous, but they seem to be filled with a new spirit of national pride and seldom do the arrangements suit them.

SPAIN REVOKES INVITATION.

MADRID, April 24.—The Crown Prince of Japan will not pass through Spain on his way to England. He has been invited to do so on his arrival at Gibraltar, but the invitation has been withdrawn in consequence of the troubled conditions among the industrial and agricultural workers in the southern provinces. The Crown Prince will proceed direct to England and later will visit France.

STANDARD OIL FAILS IN FRENCH CAMPAIGN

Attempt to Break British Monopoly Balked in Ministry of Commerce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, April 24.

Another effort to break the British oil monopoly in France by opening the door for petroleum importations by the Standard Oil Company has been balked by under officials of the Ministry of Commerce here, according to the *Liberte*. Lucian Dior, Minister of Commerce, has continued the present monopoly system under the guise of waiting for the liquidation of existing stocks, amounting to 100,000 tons.

A group of refiners in close contact with American interests offered to buy these stocks outright from the Ministry of Commerce on condition that they be permitted to import oil freely from sources where they could buy it at best advantage. They even showed an offer by the Standard Oil Company to supply 100,000 tons of oil at the current price in the United States and promised to fix the selling price of the entire 200,000 tons at midway between the Ministry's sale price and the purchase price in the United States.

However, the offer did not reach M. Dior, but was sidetracked by under officials with a view, according to refiners, to "perpetuating the monopoly by maintaining excessive stocks and even by purchasing new stocks from British firms, which have been veritable masters of the French oil situation since the creating of the consortium idea during the war."

The *Liberte* charges that under officials of the Ministry of Commerce are agents of British oil firms and demands a parliamentary investigation. It reports that M. Dior's predecessor signed an agreement with the Royal Dutch Company which makes an open door oil policy here impossible.

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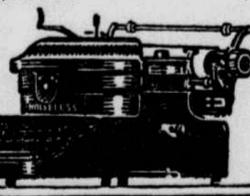
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