LENINE'S CHANGES IN POLICY VERIFIED

McCullagh Shows Reports of Abandonment of Communism Are Facts.

SINCERITY IS QUESTION

Some Bolsheviki Stick to Old Theories, Refusing to Admit Failure.

CRITICS ARE ANSWERED

Lloyd George Finds Radical Experiment of the Soviets Has Been Shelved.

By CAPT. FRANCIS M'CULLAGH,
Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

REVAL, April 30.—The difficulty of dealing with Lenine's complete change of policy at the Tenth Communist Congress is increased by the fact that neither the Bolsheviki nor the non-Bolsheviki will admit that any change has taken place. The Bolsheviki do not want to admit it because any such admission would be tantamount to a confession that their previous policy was wrong, and that for three years they had deluged Russia in blood in order to carry out an experiment which they now recognize to be based on error.

The Bolshevist mission in Reval is very reluctant to admit that Lenine has fundamentally altered his policy. One of the members of that mission has written to me (March 27) saying: "I personally would define it not as a 'change,' but rather as a 'new development.' . . . At any rate, whatever it be, it is a very important thing, and only a man who, like William English Walling, does not know Russia nor understand Russian problems, can undertake to minimize the significance of it."

While the Bolsheviki thus naturally deny that any change has taken place, the White Russians take, as a rule, the same line. They could not do otherwise, as if they admitted that Communism had ceased to exist in Russia they would also have to admit that Lenine might evolve into a tolerable ruler, that international trade with Russia would begin again under his auspices, and that they themselves would be left in the cold.

Personal Interests Govern.

Both Europe and America are filled with these anti-Bolshevik Russians, many of whom simply look on the Russian question from the standpoint of their own personal interests. It is really a battle between the "outs" and "ins." And the Russian Socialists who are "out" would be just as likely to try crazy experiments once they got "in." Meanwhile, it is obviously their cue to discredit everything Lenine does, whether it is right or wrong. In fact, they would rather he did wrong things than right things, for, if he persisted in the mad policy with which he began his "reign" and did some new mad thing every day, the probability that he would be murdered or expelled from Russia or attacked by foreign Powers would be greater, while, on the other hand, if he exhibited some common sense there would be a chance of his holding on and of his exiled Russian rivals being left permanently in exile. Nothing would be more to the disadvantage of Messrs. Kerensky, Savinkov, Chernov and others than the abolition of Communism by Lenine, and if he did abolish it and anathematize it they would deny that he had done so.

Both the Bolsheviki and the anti-Bolsheviki maintain, therefore, that Communism still remains, but the duty of an impartial press correspondent is, I take it, to judge for himself; and I judge that Lenine has abandoned his Communist theories to such an extent that Moscow can no longer be considered the seat of a Communist Government. My opinion, I notice, is shared by the Prime Minister of England, who has at his disposal an enormously expensive and almost perfect system of finding out what is really happening in Russia, and who is only interested in getting at the facts. Now Mr. Lloyd George has made a trade agreement with Russia and has announced in Parliament that, in his opinion, Lenine has renounced Communism. I think he is likely to be better informed and more impartial than a group of escaped Socialist-Revolutionaries in New York who are not in close touch with Russia and who are prejudiced by the fact that Lenine's conversion to common sense and the consolidation of his rule would mean their own permanent exclusion from office.

Law Breaches Legalized.

They urge that Lenine has only legalized breaches of the Communist laws which have been going on all the time. This is true. There was illicit selling and buying, even in the Sukhorovsky market in Moscow, right under Lenine's nose, and Lenine shut his eyes to this, regarding it as a temporary irregularity to which he would put an end later. But his legislation of it makes all the difference, just as the legislation of spirit smuggling in the United States would mean that the United States is no longer dry. Once he allowed the farmers to buy and sell he abandoned his Communism, and that surrender is, as the able Russian correspondent of the New York *World* put it, "the most momentous move since the Russian revolution. . . . It is a confession of mistakes committed and an unhesitating renunciation of the most ardently cherished Communist beliefs."

Michael Farbman, who writes these words, is not a Bolshevik. Like myself he is only interested in finding out what the Russian situation actually is, and he therefore discounts anti-Bolshevist propaganda just as much as he discounts Bolshevist propaganda.

It is possible, of course, that Lenine is insincere, but Mr. Shadwell, a well informed student of Russian affairs and a merciless critic of Bolshevism, recently has written in the London *Times* to the effect that Lenine has always been frank. I agree with him. The frankness of Lenine is astonishing; but it is a mistake to suppose that he has never changed. In his pamphlet "Die Not des Dorfes" he declared himself in favor of giving the peasant absolute ownership of his land. Since 1905 he changed his views on that point. (See his "Revision des Agrorischen Programms der Arbeiterpartei," Petersburg, 1906, S. 31, where he insists that the Bolsheviki should support "the inclination of the revolutionary peasants to abolish present private ownership in land.")

Lenine May Change Again.

As he has changed on this point once, he may change again, especially in view of the convincing proofs he has had during the last year that the peasant can never become a Communist. And if the muzhik is not a Communist the greater part of Russia will not be Communist. The Bolsheviki are now reported to be getting ready the old imperial mint in the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul in order to turn out silver rubles, for they know that the country folk will not part with their produce for paper money. Lenine has even implied in a speech of which I have already sent a report to THE NEW YORK HERALD that the foreign factories will be partly denationalized, and if this is done Communism will soon disappear from the towns, for the workmen in the private factories will be so much better off and do so much better work than those in the Government factories that the latter soon will be deserted.

A conference of railway chiefs sitting at Moscow resolved to give the supplying of fuel to private enterprise. The Soviet Government declared resolutely, of course, that foreign trade will only be handled by the Soviet Government, but already we find that an agreement has been signed between the Rumanian Co-operatives and the South Russian Co-operatives regarding exchange of goods.

The discontent of the Petrograd workmen last month also has been dealt with by Lenine in a way that showed a change in his policy. At the height of the riot he sent imperattive orders that workmen were not to be fired on, and these orders prevented him from losing Petrograd. Then he boldly called together all the workmen who had been in revolt against him and told them to discuss what they desired to do, and, if possible, to send as many non-Bolshevist workmen as they liked to work in Soviet institutions. "The cooperation of the non-party man," he said, "is essential to us," and Zinoviev, going one better, said: "Criticism is as necessary to the Soviet Government, as oxygen is to a man."

The Bolshevist newspapers and propaganda took up the same cry, and though there is probably a great deal of insincerity in it it indicates a departure from Bolshevist customs, which is certainly an event of enormous importance. Persons who refuse to believe that any change has taken place unless they see Lenine and Trotzky hanging side by side in the Red Square at Moscow and Kerensky ruling in the Kremlin are lacking in imagination or else ill informed, or else so prejudiced that their minds are not open to conviction.

Had Tussle in Conference.

As for the Cooperatives, Lenine had a long tussle in the Tenth Communist conference with the very man who was responsible for bringing the Cooperatives under Government control. The general impression made on my mind is that Lenine's speeches at the Tenth Communist Congress marked an enormous change in the evolution of Bolshevism. The whole vessel was steered on a new course, but that does not mean, of course, that it will ever reach port. We are still in the thick of things and anything may happen.

A great many of Lenine's colleagues are still ardent Communists, intent on a world revolution, but Lenine is for the moment at least disgusted with the whole world revolution business. As I already have pointed out, he has been swindled so much by bogus revolutionaries intent only on getting money and jewelry out of him ostensibly to cause revolution abroad but really to feather their own nests that he has washed his hands of the whole thing.

That does not mean to say, however, that the leaders of the Third Internationale have done likewise. As a matter of fact they are even now trying to organize a Bolshevist revolution in all the Baltic States. But this discordancy of governmental policy always has been characteristic of Russia. When I was in Port Arthur for THE NEW YORK HERALD in 1903 there was a party there working for war under secret instructions from the Czar, although Alexeiev, the Viceroy, was trying to keep the peace, and, after the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia the Russian Consul was working against England by direction of the court of Czarskoe Selo, while M. Poklevsky, the Russian Minister at Teheran, was pursuing an Anglophile policy under the direction of the Russian Foreign Office.

The duality of policy ruined the Czar in the end, and it may ruin Lenine. But this dual policy is observable in the mass of White Russian political literature which is produced in Europe, for while it attempts to prove (for the benefit of Western Europe and America) that Lenine has not abandoned Communism it also attempts at the same time to prove (for the benefit of the Russian emigres) that Lenine is selling the country to American capitalists, that he has thrown overboard all his principles and is making an alliance with English bankers who will help him to subsidize a Red army to keep the Russian workers down, that the Russian workmen will be reduced to servitude under American factory managers working for great American trusts.

Cannot Play Two Sides.

The whites cannot have it both ways, however. They cannot tell us that Lenine has not abandoned Communism, but is, on the contrary, working for "the universal proletarian revolution," and at the same time tell their anti-Bolshevist Russian leaders that Lenine has formed an alliance with English and American capitalists for the exploitation of Russia. I have not read a White Russian paper for the last month in which I did not find paragraphs headed "Lenine Retreats Still Further" and containing news of some further shred of his Communist clothing that Lenine has dropped.

Of course the Communists still keep control of the Government and of the newsppapers, owing to their conviction that once they give that up they are lost. And they are right in this belief, for they would be instantly overwhelmed and destroyed. But their policy has otherwise undergone a profound change which will lead to still more remarkable changes in the near future.

Lenine may pull through the storm with a very much altered ship steering on a new course, or he may go to the bottom. But a news gatherer has only got to note the extremely important fact that he has altered his course and to signal that information to his paper. For it is, in Michael Farbman's words, "the most momentous move since the Russian revolution," and in Lloyd George's words, "an abandonment by the Bolsheviki of all their principles."

PROMISE OF ETERNAL YOUTH FOUND IN PINEAL GLAND

Imperial College of Science Develops Interesting Experiments as Popularity of Monkey Gland Wanes With Death of Modern Faust on Eve of Lecture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

How to be young when old is a question which is disturbing old men with young ideas and scientists both young and old. Since A. J. Wilson expired suddenly on the eve of his lecture in Albert Hall on regained youth, the monkey gland has lost much of its popularity.

Mr. Wilson was provided with monkey glands in Austria and had become so sprightly that at 70 he took to drinking wine and was planning a new matrimonial venture when the old man with the scythe cut him down during a peaceful sleep. But a new and safer gland has been discovered, according to the Royal Society. This is known as the pineal gland. It is located in the head in the region which popular tradition has long ascribed as the place of the third or lost eye.

The development of this gland is said to promote longevity, better health and greater energy. A report has been published by the zoological section of the Imperial College of Science, which experimented extensively with tadpoles. The experiments showed the difference between meat fed and pineal fed tadpoles, the former being blotchy and swollen. The great interest in the experiments lies in the fact that they definitely established as a certainty that the pineal gland is an organ of internal secretion and not one of the useless organs performing no work at all.

Exactly what its functions and possibilities are needs further research for determination, but it is believed that through it will be found the secret of longer life and more sustained youth. If this is true the monkey gland seems doomed at the very outset—after only a few casualties—for the pineal gland can be developed much easier and will have a more ready appeal to ambitious patients than the monkey gland.

INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA REACHES LOW FIGURE

Not One Branch Exceeds a Fourth of 1913 Production.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Some idea of what Bolshevism has cost Russia was obtained this week at a conference of Russian trade and industrial representatives at the Hotel Majestic. Not a single branch of production exceeds one-fourth that of the 1913 figures, which is taken as Russia's last normal year. The fuel output last year was only 24 per cent. of normal, although the Soviets assigned whole armies to keep up this production. With true communistic neglect the capital gold production fell to 2 3-10 per cent. and platinum to 7 per cent.

Cotton cloth barely reached 4 per cent., paper 13 per cent., sugar 16 per cent. and soap 3 per cent. Despite these figures the conference leaders expressed the belief that the Russian workers will find their own salvation once communism and bayonets are shelved and a democratic government, even if in the form of a Soviet, is installed by the intellectuals and moderates.

PARIS POISONER AN INSURANCE AGENT

Got Friends to Take Policies, Killed Them and Pocketed Proceeds.

USED MICROBE CULTURES

Indicted After Three Years of Investigation by Criminal Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

After three years of investigation by Magistrate M. Bonin the Chamber of Criminal Indictments, corresponding to the American Grand Jury, has taken up the case of Henri Girard, an insurance agent, who is charged with a list of crimes that have no parallel in the history of French crime.

Girard has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in Paris, among whom, because of his apparent culture and exquisite manners and dress, he is known as "Gentleman" Girard. For women he seems to hold irresistible attractions. Having a taste for literature, music and science he mixed with some of the best people without arousing suspicion. While he posed as an insurance agent, it was assumed that he had an independent income because of the lavish manner in which he lived. It is said that at one time he maintained three households.

But Girard, it is charged, used his insurance work merely as a means to an end, which was to put out of the way the persons he had insured and collect the insurance himself, in addition to the commission which he had already received.

Poison by Microbes.

Being an extraordinary man he used extraordinary methods, according to the charges, which included the use of deadly microbe cultures and poisonous mushroom extracts. When he was arrested a number of scientific works on poisons, drugs and plants as well as cultures were found in his house. There also were quantities of deadly poisons, a complete laboratory equipment and a number of glass jars containing typhoid cultures.

Suspicion first fell on Girard in 1913, when the Phoenix Insurance Company refused to pay the sum of $2,000 for which a widow named Monin, a dressmaker, had been insured that year. Two other large insurance companies had already paid Girard similar sums when this refusal came. The police having been notified, they discovered that the woman had been insured four times that year, and that Girard, according to custom, had, as agent, been paid the first premium as commission. The woman died before the second premium was due.

The arrest of Girard followed these disclosures. According to the charges, Girard persuaded the woman to go to the house of his future wife to try on some hats. After a hat had been selected Girard is said to have poured out some wine and the three drank a toast. But the glass which was handed to the victim contained extract of mushroom poison, which it is charged Girard made and mixed with the wine.

On her way home Mme. Monin was taken violently ill in the street. Two policemen helped her to get home, but she died three hours after reaching there. The result of a post-mortem examination showed that the woman had died of mushroom poisoning.

Other Deaths Discovered.

This discovery caused the police to make further investigations, which revealed another strange death among the friends of Girard. This was the case of M. Pernotte, a retired business man, who for some unknown reason had intrusted Girard with two policies on his life totalling $40,000. Shortly after this he and his entire family suddenly became ill of typhoid fever. The wife and children recovered, but M. Pernotte, after Girard, according to the charges, had given him a subcutaneous injection, grew worse and died. The investigators say that at that time Girard was experimenting with cultures and had bought quantities from wholesale druggists.

Still another case of this kind is said to have taken place during the war, when Girard became friendly with a soldier named Delmas, who signed bills in favor of the insurance agent. Soon thereafter he became ill with typhoid, but was sent to a military hospital, where he recovered.

The next alleged victim was a post office employee named Duroux, who on May 14, 1917, was invited to dinner at Girard's house. After he left, according to the charges, the servants were told not to wash the dishes, and Girard and his wife did so, using an antiseptic solution. Duroux, however, felt no ill effects from the dinner. In December of the same year, however, he went twice to a cafe with Girard and each time was taken violently ill. He was puzzled, and after talking the matter over with friends decided to avoid the insurance agent in the future. Girard's wife and one of his mistresses are accused of being accomplices in some of his crimes.

J. C. WASON, M. P., 78, DEAD.

Used to Knit Socks During Slack Times in House.

LONDON, May 21.—The death of J. Cathcart Wason, member of Parliament for the Orkney and Shetland Islands, removes one of the most original characters in the House. Mr. Wason was 78 years old and stood 6 feet 6 inches in height.

He developed the curious habit, some years ago, of knitting socks during slack times in the Commons, not actually in the House but in the tea room or one of the whips' rooms, while uninteresting debates were going on in the Chamber. He said his original purpose in learning to knit was to commend himself to the womenfolk of Orkney and Shetland during his electoral campaigns, but he found afterward that it was a soothing occupation for dull hours.

AMERICAN SPELLING BARRED.

MELBOURNE, May 21.—American forms of spelling have been barred from official documents in the High Court. The Federal Chief Justice has announced that he will not allow their introduction and ordered the spelling of the words "program" and "center" changed to "programme" and "centre." He remarked that English spelling was good enough for him.

John Morgan's Fountain of Youth

Crack!

I watched the white ball soar down the fairway—straight and long, with the graceful rise that told of infinite power behind the club. Thirty yards beyond my own drive it came to earth, bounced twice, rolled and was still.

Once more I stared in admiration at John Morgan, just as I had stared a dozen times that afternoon. A picture for an artist he made, poised perfectly at the end of his follow through. Tanned to a rich mahogany, eyes bright and clear, his body graceful as a boy's, he was the embodiment of health and strength.

To me the man was a marvel, for I knew that his rapidly graying hair was proof—and the only proof—that Morgan was ten years my senior. A man well past his prime, his vigorous, useful life mocked time and age. As we made for the showers I determined to pry from him the secret of his seeming perpetual youth.

"John," I said, as we slowly undressed, "I've always believed that the fountain of youth was a myth. But when I look at you I'm not so sure about it. Let a fellow in on your secret, won't you?"

Pausing halfway in the act of pulling off a shoe, the old fellow looked at me and smiled.

"You're not the first man who has asked me that, Tom. Eighteen holes in eighty-two doesn't fit with in my gray hairs and there are few men who do not look at me suspiciously when I tell them my age.

"As a matter of fact, my present physical condition is more a matter of luck than anything else. It's rather an odd story.

"Five years ago I was on the verge of a collapse. At the time I didn't know it. My business was growing faster than ever and I was giving it everything I had to catch prosperity on the flood. I worked like a horse and enjoyed every minute of it.

"It's true I did a lot of night work and did my best on off nights to keep up with my wife's social activities. Felt a bit fagged sometimes in the mornings, but it always wore off and I thought nothing of it. I always had been in good health and I simply took it for granted that I always would be.

"I SHOULD have known better. One morning after a particularly late night at the office I woke at the usual hour, took my watch from under the pillow and put it on the bureau preparatory to dressing. Inadvertently I glanced at the time and noticed that it way 7:21.

"As I turned from the bureau the thing happened. Without an instant's warning a sort of gray mist came before my eyes—the floor rocked under my feet and I pitched forward on hands and knees.

"Whether I lost consciousness or not I don't know. In a few seconds the mist had passed, my head cleared and I pulled myself to my feet. As I did I caught sight of my watch again—it was 7:22.

"Thank goodness I had sense enough to be scared. With the cold sweat standing on my forehead I finished dressing and managed to eat breakfast without attracting my wife's suspicion.

"It's funny how a little thing will open a man's eyes. Reading my paper that Sunday morning my attention was caught by an article published by the authority of the Life Extension Institute. Probably I had seen a score of similar articles and passed them by, but this morning I read every word.

"Briefly, it was a plea to busy men like myself to pay some regard to their physical condition. A common sense discussion of the preservation of health and life and the need for regular physical examination by expert physicians. The sort of thing you supposedly healthy men pass by with a sniff of contempt.

"But in my case the seed fell on fertile soil that morning. That very day I filled out that familiar coupon and sent it to the Institute.

"What particularly impressed me about the literature that came to me by return mail was the character of men behind the Institute. Men like Ex-President William Howard Taft and Professor Irving Fisher of Yale—progressive leaders of thought and action like Robert W. deForest, Harold A. Ley, Henry H. Bowman, Arthur W. Eaton, Horace A. Moses, Edward L. Pierce and Charles H. Tenney.

"So I arranged for an examination at the Institute. And such an examination as it was! I have never had anything like it in my life!

"THEY examined me from tip to toe—nose, throat, ears, lungs, heart, abdomen.

"What I learned about myself that day was exactly what I should have expected—what many men who think they are in good health would learn from a similar examination.

"I had been consistently overworking a perfectly good set of vital organs. Too much work, too much food, not enough sleep, not enough exercise. The same program that ninety out of every hundred men are following today.

"What was the result? The same thing that would happen if you never had the engine in your auto overhauled, never had your watch repaired, never had your business audited. The delicate machinery of my body, constantly carrying an overload and never examined for flaws, was wearing out. In another year I'd have simply gone to pieces like the famous 'One Hoss Shay.'

"The dizzy spell I had that morning was the first warning of disaster. I was lucky in being sufficiently frightened, and twice lucky to have read the Institute's article at so opportune a time.

"For I owe my present splendid health to that first examination. I learned exactly what was the matter with me and I learned what was necessary to correct the trouble. And Tom, not once since that day have I let a year go by without going to the Institute for an examination. I always know exactly where I stand in the fight with Father Time and I know that the old rascal will never sneak up and grab me off when I'm not looking.

"That one minute of dizziness meant twenty years of life and happiness to me."

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The time to have the examination made is now—the younger you are the better. Many a man has gone through life just half living, robbed of the full physical vigor which would bring him success and happiness, simply because of some minor defect which could easily have been corrected.

Many men, in the prime of life, have died as the result of a slow, unseen disease, which could have been detected by a thorough examination and prevented, retarded or cured.

John Morgan was lucky. His warning came in time. But it is just as foolish to wait for such a warning as it is to wait until a tooth aches before seeing the dentist.

Don't wait until some overtaxed part of your body fails to do its work properly. The time to begin taking proper care of your body is *before* you have evidence of trouble.

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For years there may have been evidence of serious trouble discernible only to the experienced eyes of physicians. Many a life has been abruptly snuffed out simply because these danger signals were too long disregarded.

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These examinations are not made from the standpoint of the hospital or the clinic. They are made from the standpoint of preventive medicine and constructive hygiene. Guidance in individual hygiene is given by the Institute, but no medical or surgical treatment is furnished. Those found in need of such treatment are counselled as to the proper form of treatment to be sought and are urged to seek relief through scientific, medical and surgical sources, and are warned against quacks, charlatans and self-treatment.

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There is a special department for women. Women physicians are available at the Head Office for the examination of women members who prefer them.

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