

PORTUGUESE ARMY CAUSED REVOLUTION

Only Two or Three Companies Remained Faithful for Lisbon's Defence.

CABINET FELL EASILY

Resistance Impossible, Premier Said, and President Ousted Him.

MURDERS CAME LATER

Col. Coelho, Who Led Rebels, Then Assumed Charge of Government.

LONDON, Oct. 22 (Saturday).—A despatch to the London Times from Lisbon gives the following details of the uprising in Lisbon, in which the Premier and two members of the expelled Government were killed and one wounded.

The revolutionary junta had occupied strategic positions in the city and its surroundings when the beginning of the movement was signalled. Col. Coelho (who headed the uprising and now is head of the new Cabinet) concentrated forces of cavalry of the guard, quick rifers and infantry, numbering 8,000, in the Edward VII. Park.

At 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning a deputation, consisting of Col. Nobre da Veiga, Lieutenant-Captain Ferrao Machado, Dr. Jacinto Simoes and Alfonso de Macedo, waited on the President of the Republic in the name of the revolutionary committee, and requested the dismissal of the Granje Government, the dissolution of the recently elected Parliament and acceptance of a Government indicated by the committee.

President Fears for Republic. The President failed immediately to comply, declaring, it was said, "this is my last day of political life. God grant that I may avoid bloodshed and that the Republic may be saved."

This conference was unsuccessful, and a second delegation, composed of Alfonso de Macedo, Procopio de Freitas, Capt. Moutez, Col. Hugo Chavez and Lieut. Capt. Serrao Machado, met the President at 12:30 o'clock, when the new Government was accepted.

Arrested, Then Shot. Two hours later Senhor Granje left Carmo in an automobile with Gen. Hippolito, former Premier, going first to his home and later to the residence of Cunha Leal, former Minister of Finance.

Former Minister of Marine and Chief of Cabinet Carlos Freitas Da Silva and Admiral Machado Dos Santos (not the founder of the republic, as first reported) also were shot and arrested.

ITALIAN DEFICIT DROPS

Monthly Tax Receipts Jump \$48,000,000 Over Pre-War Total.

ROME, Oct. 20.—Efforts of the Italian Government to reduce its annual deficit are bearing fruit, as is evidenced by the recent report made by the Finance Ministry.

The Italian tax receipts for April, the last month for which all statistics have been compiled, were greater by 1,500,000,000 lire (about \$48,000,000) than in the corresponding month before the war.

Parliament Votes 66,000,000 Francs to Provide Work.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 21.—Funds for assistance of the unemployed to the amount of 66,000,000 francs, this money to be used in extraordinary public undertakings to provide employment, were voted by the extra session of the Swiss Parliament which closed today.

SIGN CANADIAN TREATY

Hughes and Geddes Extend the Convention of 1899.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Geddes signed today a special treaty, extending to Canada provisions of the treaty of 1899 with Great Britain applying to the source and disposition of real and personal property by the nationals of each country in the territory of the other.

Moro Kills Family of 11, Then Ends His Own Life

MANILA, Oct. 19.—A Moro named Andangan, becoming suddenly insane at Cotabato, island of Mindanao, killed eleven members of his family with a bolo and then committed suicide, according to advices received here by Philippine Constabulary Headquarters.

HEAD TAX ON AMERICANS NOW LEVIED IN MEXICO

\$8 Charged for Entering Port of Nogales.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A head tax of \$8 on all Americans entering Mexico through the port of Nogales has been imposed by the Mexican Government.

The Cabinet considered briefly to-day but took no action on the "many complaints" with respect to conditions growing out of the unlimited use of passports from San Diego, Cal., to Tia Juana, Mexico.

LAMONT MAKES NO PLAN WITH MEXICO

Will Report to Committee on Return to New York.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—In a statement concerning his recent conferences with Mexican Government officials, issued today, Thomas W. Lamont, the New York financier, said:

"A full conference with the Mexican Government has as yet failed to result in a substantial agreement upon any plan. I am therefore returning to New York, and on my arrival there I shall make a full report of the situation to the American Branch, Finance and other sections of the committee."

Mr. Lamont said he had made no plans for a return to Mexico city. He stated that he would leave for the United States to-night and proceed home probably via Brownsville and New Orleans.

ARMS SECURITY CLASH AT PRESS CONGRESS

Compromise Resolution on Open Sessions Adopted.

HONOLULU, Oct. 21.—The first resolution acted upon at the Press Congress of the World, one proposing open sessions at the Washington conference, developed such opposition that a compromise was adopted.

LENINE CONFESSES COMMUNIST DEFEAT

Tells Political Workers in Moscow He Has Begun Strategic Retreat.

NEW POLICY IS ADOPTED

Reestablishing Capitalism in Order to Make It Serve the State.

By the Associated Press. MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—Premier Lenin has made an open admission of communism's defeat, according to an account of a speech he made recently before the Congress of Political Workers in Moscow, given out by the official Rosta Agency.

"Our new economic policy, in substance, follows from the fact that we have suffered a strong defeat and have begun to carry out a strategic retreat," he declared. "Before we are defeated finally let us step back and reform anew, but on a stronger base."

"Everybody sees what a sharp turn the Soviet powers and the Communist party have taken by adopting a new economic policy, which, in substance, contains more of the old regime than of our previous policy. The necessity of considering the peasants was always pointed out and the theory of State capitalism in Socialistic construction was considered."

Admit Ideal Impractical.

"The civil war which broke out and the desperate position in which the republic found itself compelled us to change directly to Communist production and distribution. However, not very lengthy experience convinced us that without having gone through a period of Socialist adjustment and investigation it was not possible to reach even the lowest steps of Communism."

"There can be no doubt that on the economic front, in the attempt to come over to Communism toward the spring of 1921, we suffered a defeat more serious than any we had experienced before. This showed our economic policies failed to have their feet on the ground and did not create that raising of productive powers which was recognized in our party programme as fundamental and urgent."

Reestablishing Capitalism.

Speaking of Russia's new economic policy, he declared: "We must face the fact that we are reestablishing capitalism, and also the question of whether the peasantry will follow the capitalists or the Communists. If the capitalists organize quicker and better they will send us Communists to the devil."

"Our problem is to make the future capitalism subject to the state and serve the masses, not surrounded by forces stronger than ourselves. The present return to capitalism is not the reestablishing of private ownership, but of personal Communist interests. In order to reorganize our economic life we must interest every specialist, and in this we have failed so far by direct attack. Now we must make a turning movement. If we again fail every one of us will go to the devil and be hanged, and will deserve it."

GERMANY EXPECTS WIRTH TO RETIRE

Reactionary Volkspartei Votes to Reject Decision of the League Council.

SAYS TREATY IS BROKEN

England Likely to Support Verdict in View of Washington Parley.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau. Berlin, Oct. 21.

The fate of the Wirth Cabinet will be settled late to-night after the evening session of the interparty committee of the Reichstag, and it is generally expected that the Chancellor will retire before the Reichstag meets. A new uncertainty is injected in the already chaotic situation by the action of the Volkspartei at a meeting to-day, voting unanimously for rejection of the decision of the council of the League of Nations on Upper Silesia.

The resolution adopted sets forth that the verdict is a violation of the Treaty of Versailles and therefore cannot be accepted. The debate preceding the adoption of the resolution showed that the party headed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann interprets the treaty to prescribe that the new frontier should be drawn in accordance with the result of the plebiscite, and this was not followed in the inclusion of German industrial cities in the district awarded to the Poles. This may mean that the industrial leaders in Germany prefer to have the Allies enforce the Upper Silesian verdict by whatever measures they choose so as to avoid the humiliation of accepting it, or it may be the result of a hint that new negotiations can yet be hoped for.

News has reached Berlin that influential business interests in London are opposing the new frontier, though they have not succeeded in modifying the decision of the British Government approving the decision. In diplomatic circles, however, England is expected to stand firm on the Geneva verdict, for it is assumed that remarkable progress has been made in recent weeks toward settling the Franco-British differences.

The approaching Washington conference is held to be the chief event in the political horizon, so it is assumed that England may be willing to make vital concessions to France in the Upper Silesian controversy in anticipation of winning the good will of the French delegation at Washington for British ends.

What Germany actually loses materially in Upper Silesia under the decision consists principally of tax resources and the possibility of including Silesian factories and mines in any national economic programme. The entire province was expected to bear precisely one-thirtieth of the total German tax burden this year, in which indirect and direct taxes would be about equally represented.

Not all of this will be lost because only a small geographical part of the province now goes to Poland. Not even the coal fields in the west will be lost.

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all the revenue in the industrial triangle is lost, for practically all the business transacted will be with Germany, and as soon as the goods, either raw materials or manufactured products, cross the frontier they will be subject to a turnover tax, which is certain to be increased this autumn.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Commenting on the Silesia decision Vorwarts emphasized its belief that Germany loses valuable taxation resources and says the Entente must recognize that the Versailles Treaty now requires further revision. Vorwarts strongly supports the resolution passed yesterday by the majority Socialists insisting that the present Government remain in power.

The Freiheit accepts the situation with resignation and says that Germany must enter negotiations with Poland and try to arrange economic conditions as favorable as possible. The Deutsche Zeitung demands rejection of the decision.

Information as to the partition of Upper Silesia will be slow in reaching the German people because of the strike in newspaper plants here, as all plants but those operated by Socialist outlets were idle. The ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Germany by the United States Senate was briefly bulletined at the American mission here.

THIRD WRECK VICTIM DIES.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—David Warner, 76, building contractor, of this city, died early to-day in an Amsterdam hospital, making the third victim of a grade crossing accident Sunday when an automobile stalled on the Tribes Hill crossing and was hit by a New York Central train.



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