

LENINE'S MIGRATION A QUEER SCENE

**Premier in Moscow, Capitalism's
Stronghold, Serene Amid His
Tattered Baggage.**

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to **THE NEW YORK TIMES.**

MOSCOW, March 12.—Premier Lenine and his Government reached here last night, bringing back to Moscow its old rights of a capital city which Peter the Great took with him 215 years ago when he went north to build a new city on the swamps at the mouth of the Neva.

It was a strange homecoming. Never did any Government move with less pomp, unless it was the Government of Peter himself, who, like Lenine, had a

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General disregard for nonessentials. Today, in the hall of the National Hotel, I met Lenine, Bouch-Bruevitch, and Sverdloff. The hall was piled up with unimaginable rags and tatters of baggage and bedding rolled in blankets, and every kind of tatterdemalion basket and battered trunk. Here was Lenine himself, the best-hated man in Russia, and the man with most influence over his followers, calm as usual and fearless as usual, without any guard whatsoever, in the old stronghold of Russian capitalism, which is his sworn enemy.

This Moscow to which the Government has come is not the Moscow I knew a year ago. This is a city scarred by revolution. Corner houses, and sometimes the whole side of a street, are pitted all over with bullet holes. The Italian gate of the Kremlin has been badly knocked about by shellfire. Below the sacred picture on the gate still hangs the inscription declaring that throughout the raid of Napoleon in 1812 the picture was preserved unscathed by special provision of the Almighty, but the picture is now shot to pieces except for one bullet-wounded angel. Half the shop windows are boarded up. Many others have windows with half a dozen bullet holes patched with paper.

All the gates of the Kremlin except one are closed. I succeeded in getting in and saw huge stores of ammunition on hundreds of ammunition carts which, with a regiment of Lettish sharpshooters brought from the Smolny Institute, will go far to turn the old fortress of Ivan the Terrible into a new fortress of the revolution.

Lenine has succeeded in carrying a majority of the Bolshevik Party with him in the belief that separate peace is Russia's only hope of avoiding separate destruction and retaining power to recuperate and continue the struggle. The Russian propertied classes are nearer to the facts than England or France realizes—that peace in the true sense of the word is impossible so long as the Soviet power persists. Last night at the house of a Moscow business man I heard men say they would rather be ruled by the Chinese Emperor than by the Bolsheviks. They spoke of the Germans as saviors. As to the suggestion that the Bolsheviks have been bought by Germany these business men said: "We only wish they were."

They realize that the Soviet power with Lenine at its head is a danger to Germany and death to themselves. They realize that hostility between the Bolsheviks and German finance lies so deep that ratification of peace can delay for only a short time a renewal of hostilities. They realize that hostilities, military or political, will never actually cease until one or the other is overthrown, and that their own prospects of doing business with the Germans depends largely on the downfall of the Soviets, for which they pray.

The Allies will be helping them and Germany if they allow the intervention of Japan against the will of the Soviet in Siberia. Such an act would be as mad and as bad as support of the Ukrainian Rada on the foolish assumption that because it was opposed to the Soviet it was therefore opposed to Germany. It would be the deathblow to Russian plans of further resistance to Germany. It would not unlikely end in making a present to Germany of all the resources of Russia up to the Urals.

Nothing but the existence of the Soviet Government stands between Germany and the realization of her grandiose dream of Mitteleuropa. The Soviet Government also has a grandiose dream of European revolution which would make an end of militarism. Every step taken against the Soviet helps Germany.

Russia is temporarily concluding a separate peace. If the Soviet power is overthrown that peace may be permanent. That peace and the Soviet power cannot long exist.

MOSCOW, March 12.—Lenine and virtually all the governmental commissaries, except Leon Trotzky, arrived here tonight and officially opened the various ministries today, preparatory to the session of the All-Russian Congress. Many of the buildings in the ancient Kremlin, the leading hotels, and other buildings were requisitioned to accommodate the Government officials. The subordinate employes have been in process of transfer for weeks, as have the Government archives, but today, the first anniversary of the Russian revolution, marks the actual transfer of the new Government, and is being celebrated as a national holiday.

Some of the bureaus and many of the archives have been placed at Nijni-Novgorod, but most of the ministries are in Moscow, where they will remain indefinitely, unless the German invasion should render a further retreat necessary.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency and all the other strictly national bureaus accompanied the Government here.

HOW PEACE WAS ARRANGED.

More Onerous Terms Exacted After First Parley Failed.

The vote of 453 to 30, ratifying the Bolshevik peace with the Central Powers, indicates that only the Bolshevik caucus voted on the question in the Soviet of Soviets, or Congress of Congresses, at Moscow, whose full representation is 1,000, drawn from Bolshevik constituencies principally in European Russia's industrial centres, and completely ignoring all other classes of society—from peasant to land owner, from clerk to college professor.

It is believed that the Russian Constituent Assembly, which represented all classes of society, would have given a very different vote, but the assembly, which had met on Jan. 19, in order to draw up a democratic constitution, was on the same day dispersed by the Bolshevik Government. The secret of this Government's power is said to lie in the fact that it can manipulate at will about 500,000 soldiers belonging to the former Imperial Army, who on a secret order from Trotzky retained their arms and formations when the rest of the army was demobilized on Feb. 11, and were later reorganized as the Red Guard—the Army of Universal Freedom.

The direct steps by which the Bolshevik caucus at Moscow has confirmed the peace already accepted by Lenine and Trotzky are simple. The terms were first put forth by Count Czernin, acting for the Central Powers, on Dec. 25 at Brest-Litovsk in answer to the Bolshevik terms of three days before. On Jan. 2 the Bolshevik Government rejected them principally on account of the fact that the Central Governments had "refused to guarantee immediately and irrevocably the removal of their troops from the occupied countries of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, and parts of Livonia and Esthonia."

Negotiations were, however, resumed on Jan. 10, at Brest-Litovsk, but the Germans remained obdurate in regard to the foregoing, which was incorporated in Article II. On Feb. 9, in order to hasten the matter, they made a separate peace with the Ukraine Rada, or Parliament, and three days later the Bolshevik delegates withdrew from Brest-Litovsk, declaring that while peace pre-

vented they would refrain from signing a treaty, and, as a guarantee of good faith, ordered a demobilization of the army—all but 500,000 of pronounced Bolshevik views.

On Feb. 17 Germany repudiated the armistice which had existed since Dec. 15, and renewed the invasion of the country.

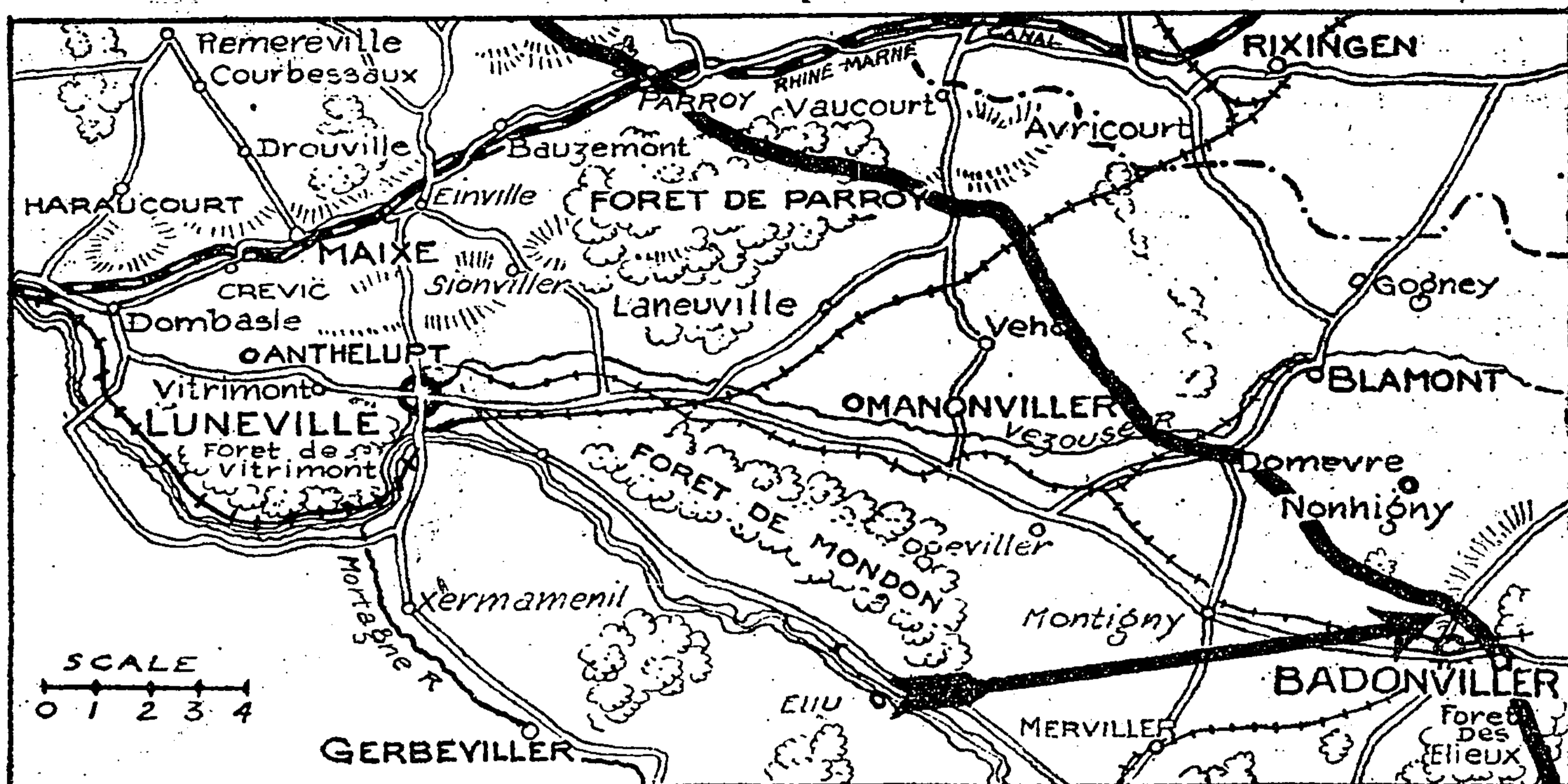
On Feb. 19 a statement of the Bolshevik Government signed by Lenine and Trotzky upbraided the Germans for their lack of faith in "the Russian Councils' republic, which has declared the war as at an end and which is demobilizing its army on all fronts," and accepted the German terms, which now, on account of the new invasion, had been stretched to include the Gulf of Riga, Reval, and an indemnity of \$4,000,000,000.

At the same time the Bolshevik Government tried to organize in defense of the country. Its Red Guard, however, was much occupied in attempting to make Bolshevik principles prevail in Finland and the Ukraine. The German invasion continued. Petrograd was placed in a state of defense and the Government removed to Moscow. Then on March 3 the treaty was signed. The most serious expansion of it was "to detach the regions of Karaband, Kars, and Batoum from Russian territory on the pretext of the right of peoples to self-determination."

And now to the original terms of Dec. 25, and to the supplements of Feb. 19 and March 3, are said to have been added a number of commercial guarantees which will practically place the entire resources of Russia in the hands of the Teutonic Powers until 1925. Also the Bolshevik Government is to cease its propaganda among the proletariat of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The occupation of Odessa and the Black Sea littoral is due to an interpretation of the Ukraine treaty of Feb. 9, while Russia's surrender of Armenia, Batoum, Kars, and Erivan is what Germany has obtained for her ally, Turkey.

Scene of the American Capture of German Trenches



The arrow points to the place on the Lorraine front where the latest American success has been recorded. It has been designated in dispatches only as being "east of Luneville" and the German trenches, leveled by American gunfire, and later taken by our troops, have been located as being "northwest and northeast of Badonviller."

Badonviller is about fifty-five miles southeast of Xivray, in the St. Mihiel sector, northwest of Toul, where the American troops hold a trench front of approximately eight miles.