

LENINE PLANS TO STRIKE AT CIVILIZATION THROUGH SOCIALIST PARTY OF GERMAN REPUBLIC

If Germans Go Over To the Third Internationale, Liberty and Democracy Will Face Terrible Menace.

[By Mrs. George Hambleton, M.A.] Germany is the natural gateway through which Russian communism would pass to Western Europe. It is for this reason that the meeting next week of the Independent Socialists of Germany is fraught with such consequences to Western Europe and to America. The Independent Socialists—who have, at present, probably a larger following than any one party in Germany, and very largely control the policy of the workers—are to decide whether or not they will join the Third Internationale.

The Third Internationale, organized by Lenin, and the Russian dictators put an end to haphazard riots and revolutions among workers the world over, and in their stead, to instigate a world-wide revolution of manual workers. Already the Third Internationale has had three conventions in Moscow. Many well-known leaders in the Socialist world were at the second, but few at the third. At the second meeting several members were present of the Italian Socialist party, who, later, were prominent in the seizure of metal-working shops, English, Scotch and French Socialists were present in large numbers. The majority of foreign Socialists were from Scandinavia.

Germany and the Balkans. Many came from these countries. Some were touched with superstitions about liberty and democracy, so Lenin discovered. They failed to pass the test of pure communism. Lenin there and then enunciated the principles of the Third Internationale and ordered all Socialist and Labor organizations affiliated therewith to cast out of their ranks all moderates, liberals and unbelievers. They fell under the ban in large numbers—especially in France.

What Lenin Demands.

Since then Lenin has more fully detailed the conditions under which the Third Internationale will be permitted. They practically deny to individual members the rights of nationality. They place members under the autocratic authority of an international body. The Lenin demands that:

- (a) The Socialist party must unveil the falsity of social, pacifist theories; demonstrate systematically to the workers that, without overthrowing capitalism, there is no revolution, no arbitration, no disarmament policy, will avoid new imperialist wars.
- (b) The Socialist party must obtain the complete subordination of the parliamentary group.

(c) The party must change its name, and present itself as the Communist party.

(d) When the middle classes desert a state of siege against the workers, and their chief "comrades" must recognize the necessity of combining legal and illegal action.

All adhering parties must consider, as directly obligatory, the principles of the Communist (Third) Internationale. Accompanying the conditions are detailed directions as to what methods Communists should use. So far as France, Italy and Great Britain were concerned, national pride is a pretty safe barrier against an international dictatorship, whatever guise it may assume.

What of Germany?

What is the case in Germany? Here, Lenin is counting on at least a partial triumph. These hopes are without foundation.

Germans are at present apparently interested even more with events in countries to their east and south than in countries to their west. Their news columns follow at great length the doings of the various conferences growing out of the peace settlements. Beyond that, there is comparatively little space given to the affairs of western Europe or of America. But even the minor details of political intrigue in the Balkan states, in Austria and Hungary are treated with detailed pomp.

The everyday events of Russia, which to us have been much of a mystery since the Russian revolution, are matters of common knowledge, even among German workmen. Policies pursued by Russian Poland, Finland and Lithuania are more familiar to the German than are the provincial affairs of British Columbia. Hence, the Communist theories of Soviet Russia have not so far as the German workman is concerned.

And a large section of German workmen are still in a mood to welcome that violent action which Lenin's theories are designed to bring about. The German Communist party numbers about 140,000 members, according to an estimate by the Moscow correspondent. The Communist committee has divided the city into twenty-three sections, and groups consisting of companies and battalions are placed in each section. The smallest unit is 100 men. At the moment of "action" to which Lenin refers, the groups are to try to secure adhesion of the indifferent workmen and of the wholehearted support of the Berlin Tagblatt asserts, moreover, that the Communist party has its system of secret police, and has been in its possession arms and ammunition. This organization has its counterpart in other parts of Germany. A split in the Communist ranks is interesting to observe, in the east.

Communist Militia.

In Koenigsberg, the leader of the East Prussian Communists, "Brother Dyck" as he is called, and his brother organized a small body of Communists into a military unit. The brother, Fritz Dyck, was in the fourth army of Russia and collected many Germans living in Russia, sympathizers with the Bolsheviks into a group which he joined with the Communists of Koenigsberg. But the Polish force brought the plans of Fritz Dyck to naught. In despair, Brother Dyck took his own life. But the Allgemeine Zeitung of Koenigsberg declares that their militant group there is still undaunted.

Even where there is no active revolutionary organization, the atmosphere of unemployment creates an atmosphere in which men turn to extremes and harbor violent thoughts. At the very beginning of September, unemployment was so extensive in Berlin that the mayor promised that 30,000,000 marks would be devoted during the fall and winter to giving work and relief to the unemployed. Yet, although the unemployed have pasted weeks thousands have paraded the streets in protest against the lack of work. In Dresden, the unemployed busied themselves in upsetting in the street barrels of herrings which had been sent to them for food. They explained that they were acting in protest against the objectionable character of the herring. The sympathy of the German workers for Russia, even in large, highly organized and developed trades, was disclosed when the head of the Afdal Workers' Union interviewed the German minister of labor, Dr. Brauns, on the question of sending locomotives to Russia. The head of the union asked why the locomotives had not been sent.

"Internationally it lies in the way," replied Dr. Brauns. "It is a capitalist boycott against Russia," he retorted. The workers' representative, "Very well," he threatened, "we shall send them ourselves."

The present position. The position at present with regard to the adhesion of German Socialists to the Moscow Internationale may be summed up as follows: Four prominent leaders of the Social Democratic party have taken a strong stand on the subject. Herr Dacum and Herr Stoeker are in favor of German Socialists giving full adherence to the Third Internationale. Herr Crispian and Herr Dittmann oppose, with much violence, any union with Russian Communists. All four have been recently returned from Russia, which they visited as leaders of a delegation sent by the German Social Democratic party. The trump card which opponents of adhesion, Dittmann and Crispian, are using is an interview they had with eight German workmen sent into Russia by the German Emigration Association of Berlin. The eighty emigrants are working in the Kolomoiz factory. Sixty-nine of them had dinner with the delegates. Almost all wished to return to Germany. The Russian Government refused permission. "Here we must starve," said the workmen. "Dread is bad and unpleasant. It is full of chopped straw. What profits is a workman to make 11,000 to 12,000 marks?"

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CANNOT DESCRIBE TERROR IN LONDON

Air Raids Almost Completely Shattered Mrs. Hunt's Nerves, But Tanlac Restores Health.

"Tanlac has built me up from a nervous wreck to where I am a well woman, feeling finer than I have years," recently said Mrs. Kathleen Hunt of 32 Darnell avenue, Toronto, Ont.

"I was in London during the war, and as the result of the air-raids, my nerves were almost completely shattered. Night after night, I used to lie awake in fear of the Zeppelins and Hothas, and when they did come we all had to get down into the basement of the house, and the noise of the bombs dropping all around, and our guns trying to bring the enemy down, was most terrifying. I simply can't describe what a round that there is comparatively little space given to the affairs of western Europe or of America. But even the minor details of political intrigue in the Balkan states, in Austria and Hungary are treated with detailed pomp."

"I lost all desire for food and my digestion became so upset that I could not carry things without suffering distress afterwards. My blood became thin and I fell off in weight until I was a mere shadow of what I used to be, constantly had headaches, that almost drove me distracted and altogether I was in a sad plight."

"Well, that was the condition I was in when I came out to Toronto, and soon after I got here I was advised by a druggist to try Tanlac as the best possible medicine for troubles like mine. It was really surprising how it helped me. I don't long before I had a good appetite and could sleep better at night. I soon found that I could eat anything I wanted without suffering, and I improved least from the nervous condition, and I haven't had a headache of any kind now and, in fact, never felt better in my life. I shall always have a good word to say for Tanlac, for I think it is a perfectly splendid medicine."

Tanlac is sold in London by Standard Drug, Limited, and by an established agency in every town.

roubles a month when a pound of butter alone costs 3.00 pounds. Since September 1, have been given to Socialists throughout the country. A split in the Communist ranks is interesting to observe, in the east. There seems little likelihood that the party as a whole will join the Third Internationale, as a two-thirds majority is required. But it also is very probable that a split in the party will do so. Socialists in Bremen, Halle and Cologne have already voted to affiliate with the Russians. Berlin and Hamburg Socialists will follow suit, if current prophecies are any indication. A general Communist conference has just been held in Vienna. Local elections in Belgrade recently went in favor of Communists.

The vote to be taken by the German Independent Socialists on their future policy will therefore be of especial significance.

BODY OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN FOUND UNDER ST. THOMAS BRIDGE

Believed to Have Been Struck by L. and P. S. Train.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 10.—The body of an unidentified woman, about 40 years of age and weighing between 150 and 160 pounds, was found in a badly decomposed condition under the west end of the Talbot bridge of the Pere Marquette Railway this morning.

Dead for a Week. The condition of the body is such that it is surmised that it had been where it was found about a week. The body is dressed in a dark blue dress, with a pink hat, trimmed with pink ribbon, an expensive pair of shoes and black stockings. The complexion of the woman was apparently very yellow and gives the impression that she is a squaw, but an Indian who has been the body declares it is that of a white woman.

Not a Local Woman. No record having been made to the local police of any woman being missing from her home in the city or locally, it is thought that she came from some outside point. This theory has been strengthened by the fact that none of the hundreds of people who viewed the body today at Williams' undertaking parlors were able to identify the remains.

Many Ugly Rumors. A medical examination of the body showed that the back of the head is crushed and the right arm and left leg broken. On the opposite side of the bridge from that on which the body was found is a railroad pathway used by the employees of the railway to cross the bridge, and the fact that the body was found on the unprotected side of the bridge has led to many rumors hinting at foul play. One recent current allegation that the woman had been assaulted and then thrown over the bridge.

The police theory is that the woman traveled to St. Thomas on an L. and P. S. train, and finding herself car-ridden too far, got off while the car was in the yards and tried to find her way back up town. It is surmised that she was trying to cross the bridge, not knowing of the protected pathway, and was struck by a train or a shunting engine. Neither handbag nor money was found on or near the body. An inquest will be held tomorrow morning.

CLEAR STATEMENT OF LIBERAL TARIFF

CAMROSS, Alta., Oct. 9.—A clear and definite declaration of the tariff policy of the Liberal party in Canada, a policy of the same as drafted by the national Liberal convention, and by which the Liberal party was prepared to stand firm, was delivered to the electors at Camross, several hundred strong, in two large meetings last night by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, and other members of the party who addressed the gatherings.

MAGISTRATE AT AMHERSTBURG. WINDSOR, Oct. 10.—After being without a permanent occupant for two years, the post of magistrate at Amherstburg has finally been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. M. Mackenzie. Since the resignation of Magistrate Kevill, the duties of the office have been filled by Mayor Parke and his brother.

RE-EXPORTS DECREASE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Trade return figures for September show a decrease in imports and exports, but decreases in re-exports.

The total imports for the month of September are given as £152,692,000, and the total exports as £174,456,000. The total re-exports are announced as £133,351,000.

DUKE OF YORK STAKES. London, Oct. 9.—Canadian Press—stakes today. Chute, 11 to 2, was second, and Abbot's Trace, 5 to 1, third. Ten ran. Silver, the favorite, was fourth.

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK AGAIN SUSTAINED

Liberals Sweep Whole Four Seats in St. John—Of 48 Ridings, Opposition Holds Only 13, Farmers 9 and Labor 2—Premier Announces Assurances of Support From Other Parties.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 10.—With some doubt still existing regarding one seat, the best figures available for the provincial general election held on Saturday give the Government 24 of the 48 seats, the Opposition 13, the United Farmers 9 and Labor 2. The Government claims one additional seat from the Opposition in King's County. Even with this extra seat, the Government will find it necessary to depend on the support of some Farmer or Labor members in order to carry on, but in a speech Saturday night after results had been made known Premier Foster announced that assurance of support had been received from him personally from two of his ministers, Hon. Robert Murray, Northumberland, provincial secretary, and Hon. J. F. Twon, a Victoria member of agriculture, were defeated, and his three colleagues in St. John City, where Foster was elected, held only one seat, was one of the interesting features of the contest.

The candidates elected were as follows: (By acclamation), Michael Dalgie, Government. St. John City—Premier Foster, Hon. W. E. Roberts, Minister of Health; W. E. Scully, R. T. Hayes, Government. St. John County—J. M. Macdonald, Opposition; Dr. L. M. Curran, Government. Moncton City—Hon. C. W. Robinson, Government. Westmorland—Hon. Fred Macdonald, F. Bourgeois, E. E. Estabrooke, Reid, McManus, Government. Westmore, Government. King's County—O. B. Jones, Opposition. Queen's County—Hon. Dr. J. E. Hetherington, G. H. King, Government.

Northumberland—F. Powell, J. W. Vanderbeck, Farmers; J. S. Martin and C. T. Morrissey, Labor. Sunbury—D. W. Mercereau and R. B. Smith, Government. Carleton—R. Tracey, Fred Smith, S. Burlock, Farmers. York—A. A. Young, S. E. Hunter, J. K. Pinder and C. D. Richards, Opposition. Kent—A. A. Dymart, P. P. Melanson and A. J. Borgeau, Government. Restigouche—David A. Stewart, Henry Lyvonn, Opposition. Gloucester—Hon. P. J. Veniot, Hon. J. P. Byrne, R. H. Lezer, John G. Robichaud, Government. Albert—J. L. Peck, Lewis Smith, Opposition. Victoria—George W. Warnock, D. W. Pickett, Farmers. Charlotte—Dr. H. I. Taylor, J. M. Flewelling, Opposition. Scott—D. Cupitt, Chaucery Pollard, Farmers.

ONLY FEW VOTES SEPARATE SOME OF WINNERS AND LOSERS

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 10.—(Canadian Press).—The general impression here as to the outcome of the provincial elections held on Saturday seems to be that Hon. Walter E. Foster, premier since 1917, will be able to carry on, although the returns at this moment show an absolutely even division of the House between the Government and the groups opposed to the administration.

There are several counties in which only a few votes separate the winners from the losers, and friends of the Government here are hoping an additional member or two of the Government party may prove to have been elected. On the other hand, it is said tonight that the Opposition will carry on the election raised on nomination day in Queen's County to the candidature of George H. King, Government supporter. King's election, however, will be able to carry on, although the returns at this moment show an absolutely even division of the House between the Government and the groups opposed to the administration.

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SORE THROAT

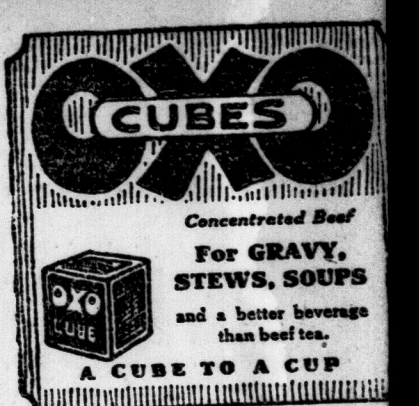
IS A COMMON AILMENT WHICH UNLESS QUICKLY CURED MAY LEAD TO A SERIOUS CONDITION. SIMILARLY A COUGH OR COLD MAY DEVELOP AND REQUIRE SURGICAL TREATMENT BEFORE IT IS OVERCOME. BUT IF TREATED AT ONCE BY DR. THOMAS' ECLECTIC, THE INCONVENIENCE AND SUFFERING MAY BE AVOIDED. OLD AND RELIABLE. 16 FOUND IN

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTIC

who was minister of public works in the Government of St. Douglas, Egan. Women Vote. Saturday was the first time women voted at a provincial election in New Brunswick. Reports as to the number of women voting in the various constituencies differ widely. It appears that in the cities and towns women took a more active part than they did in the rural districts. In Fredericton, for instance, both the Government and the Opposition parties had strong committees of women and they were very active at the polls throughout the day. However, if the women voted in very large numbers a large lot of men must have stayed at home, as not more than half of the total number of eligible voters, if quite half, appear to have cast their ballots, although the vote was considerably larger than in the elections on prohibition last July.

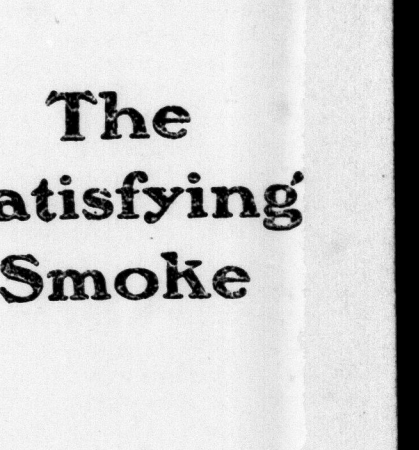
MINNEKAHA SAILS IN SPITE OF STRIKE

Timbury, England, Oct. 10.—The steamship Minnekahta, the crew of which struck Saturday, refusing to take the vessel to New York unless arrangements were made for the return of the men to England, sailed today. The men to England, the strikers during the night, got aboard the Minnekahta, and took her to sea.



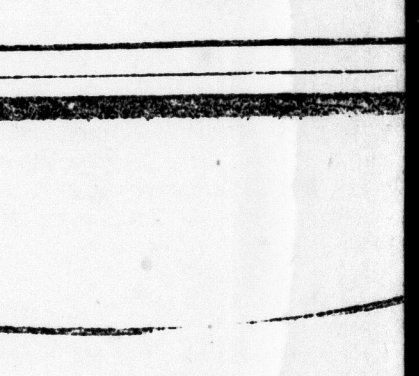
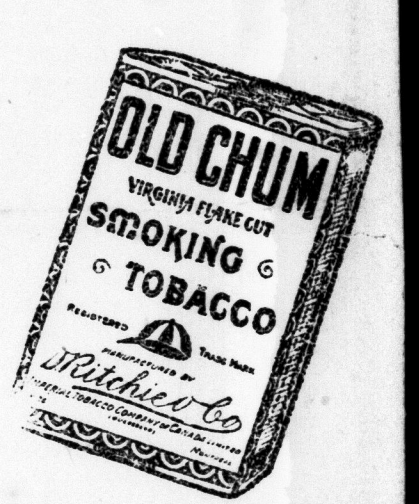
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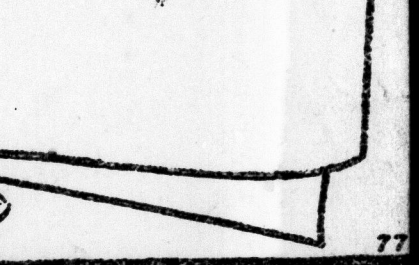


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